Three Parts
20 Pages

The New-York Times.

Part One
Pages 1-8

VOL. XLVI...NO. 14,090. NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, OCTOBER 16, 1896.—COPYRIGHTED, 1896, BY THE NEW-YORK TIMES COMPANY. PRICE THREE CENTS.

THE NEWS CONDENSED.

Weather for Friday: FAIR and SLIGHTLY COOLER at night.

Stock market, firm, though under bear pressure.

Wheat, 78½ cents; corn, 31⅛ cents; cotton, 7 15-16 cents.

Obituary.—Page 5.

Real estate.—Page 10.

Court calendars.—Page 10.

Business Troubles.—Page 10.

Marine Intelligence.—Page 20.

Hotel arrivals and out-of-town buyers.—Page 5.

James Reidy, a bartender in Flushing, was standing near a siphon of seltzer when it exploded, and a piece of glass cut an artery. He narrowly escaped death.—Page 9.

Charities Commissioners of Kings County are talking of substituting the cat-o'-nine tails for dark cell punishment in the penitentiary.—Page 10.

A coach was struck by a trolley car in Jersey City yesterday. Four persons in the coach were badly hurt.—Page 10.

Judge J. M. Woolsworth of Omaha says: "Bryan will undoubtedly lose Nebraska."—Page 9.

The Board of Estimate yesterday resumed consideration of departmental provisional estimates.—Page 9.

The building of the Church Street Police Station has been pronounced to be in an unsafe condition.—Page 9.

David D. Wells, Second Secretary of the United States Embassy, was married in London yesterday to Miss Marietta Ord, an English lady.—Page 5.

The National Civil Service Reform League has issued an address to the voters of the United States against Bryan's election.—Page 9.

The canvasses of the Republican and silver Democratic State Committees have been completed in Kentucky. The indications for Republican success seem good.—Page 9.

While the battleship Indiana was on her way from Hampton Roads to this port in the early part of the week all of her eight-inch turrets broke from their gearing at once, seriously menacing the safety of the ship.—Page 9.

W. E. Curtis, Assistant Secretary of the Treasury, has written a letter in which he condemns the vicious attacks made on the bankers during the present campaign. The men who make them, he says, do not understand the relations of bankers to the movement of gold.—Page 9.

Custom House employes have been solicited to contribute to the Democratic campaign fund. This is a violation of the civil service law, Collector Kilbreth says.—Page 17.

Competition for the Chanler Paris Art Scholarship will end Saturday, Oct. 24.—Page 17.

Silver men in Washington have issued a forecast as to the Fifty-fifth Congress which contains figures that suggest lack of confidence in Bryan's election.—Page 17.

The Bank of Commerce, Buffalo, has closed its doors.

President Thomas of the Erie Railroad Company asks for the vacation of Division, Provost, and Brunswick Streets, in Jersey City, and for other concessions as part of the scheme for the elevation of the Erie tracks.—Page 17.

The annual report of the Rio Grande Western Railroad Company has been made.—Page 20.

W. E. Parsons, Chief Engineer of the Rapid Transit Commission, is perfecting plans for a new underground railway route in this city.—Page 17.

Major McKinley warmly thanked delegations of New-Yorkers yesterday for the Empire State's support of his candidacy.—Page 3.

It is regarded as probable that Tammany Hall will not elect even one Congressman this year.—Page 17.

"Tom" Watson, Populist candidate for Vice President, has mailed his letter of acceptance to Chairman Butler. It is said that it contains some criticism of the Populist National Committee.

The German-American Sound Money League held an enthusiastic meeting last night in favor of sound money.—Page 8.

Three games of chess were played at Buda-Pesth yesterday, all of them being drawn.—Page 6.

The right of the gold Democrats to use the name "National Democratic Party" on the State ballot was argued before the Court of Appeals at Albany yesterday.—Page 3.

The President has made it clear to persons with whom he has talked lately that he confidently expects Bryan's defeat. He also has shown, reservedly, his approval of the course of the National Democracy.—Page 5.

In one of his Michigan speeches yesterday Mr. Bryan quoted McKinley to support his free-silver argument.—Page 6.

The Governors of the Stock Exchange have appointed a special committee to investigate the methods of the brokerage firm of E. B. Cuthbert & Co.—Page 8.

Mayor Strong made a political speech to colored citizens last evening.—Page 3.

John C. Sheehan is reticent about the attack made upon him by County Clerk Purroy.—Page 2.

The National Democrats of Brooklyn have nominated J. Warren Greene and Hermanus B. Hubbard for the Supreme Court, in the Second Judicial District.—Page 5.

Frederick C. Schraub, Democratic candidate for Lieutenant Governor, advises his supporters to trade against him if by doing so they can help the National silver ticket.—Page 2.

Miss Jennie Catlin, daughter of an army officer, while coasting on her wheel at Irvington, was carried over an embankment and severely injured.

Mr. Pingree, the Republican nominee for Governor of Michigan, refused yesterday to tell the registration officers his age. He will not be able to vote in November. Chauncey I. Filley of Missouri also failed to register.

Adolphus Coles, the Canal Street banker who disappeared from New-York in 1894, leaving depositors to whom he owed half a million dollars, has been arrested in Philadelphia, and is being held for extradition to New-York.

The Pope is said to be displeased with Archbishop Ireland for writing his letter in favor of McKinley.

A reception to Cardinal Satolli was given last night by the Columbian Club in Brooklyn.—Page 5.

At a gathering of Roman Catholic Church dignitaries yesterday Cardinal Satolli was urged to present to the Pope the necessity of a division of the New-York Diocese. Archbishop Corrigan was recommended for a Cardinalate.—Page 5.

The Bancroft reached Smyrna yesterday morning, and, according to the Navy Department, will remain there several days.

A negro was lynched near Griffin, Ga., yesterday, for a brutal attack upon a woman.—Page 17.

To Succeed Secretary Lyon.

ALBANY, Oct. 15.—The State Board of Charities has unanimously appointed Robert W. Hebberd of New-York City Secretary of the board, in the place of Edmund Lyon of Rochester, resigned. Mr. Hebberd for the last twelve years has been superintendent of the work of the Charity Organization Society of the City of New-York.

AN ABSCONDER CAUGHT

BANKER COLES WHO DISAPPEARED FROM NEW-YORK.

Seen by His Old Partner, Leonardi Morrelli, Who Summons a Detective for His Arrest—Accused of Swindling Depositors Out of Over $500,000—Held to Await Extradition Papers from the Governor of New-York State.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 15.—Adolphus Cohen Coles, a late banker at 211 Canal Street, New-York, and an alleged absconder with $500,000, was arrested this afternoon by Detective Donaghy in the Broad Street Station of the Pennsylvania Railroad. The detective was assisted in the arrest by Alfred De Mayo of this city, an Italian interpreter; Leonardi Morrelli, the late partner of Coles, and John Diu, an Italian citizen.

Morrelli was in a cigar store when he was surprised at seeing Coles enter. He had not seen him since Dec. 24, 1894, when he alleges Coles got away with $500,000 which belonged to 155 Italian banking houses in New-York and Pennsylvania. When Coles left the cigar store, Morrelli, being unable to speak English fluently, followed his man to the railroad station in company with Interpreter De Mayo and John Diu. De Mayo then hurried to the City Hall, where he secured the services of Detective Donaghy, while the others kept Coles in sight. It was but the work of a few minutes to place him under arrest. When searched, $250 was found in Coles's pockets.

Coles was arraigned before a Magistrate and was committed to await the arrival of requisition papers from New-York. He said that the only thing he will have to defend is that he failed for $18,000. He denies that he embezzled the $500,000.

Through Interpreter de Mayo, Banker Morrelli made this statement:

"Coles and myself had been in the banking business on Canal Street, in New-York, for almost two years, and no idea of anything wrong concerning him ever occurred to me. As we were doing a good business with our depositors and correspondents in the towns outside of New-York, things began to look very promising for us. He was a shrewd man of business, and the smaller merchants of New-York had as much confidence in him as I had.

"It was on the eve of Christmas, 1894, that I last saw him. On the next banking day I went to our place of business, and was so completely shocked on the discovery I made that I was almost tempted to take my life. All the safes were empty of cash and negotiable securities, and the bank was wrecked. The amount missing was a little over half a million dollars. I waited for some time for my partner to make his appearance, and, thinking that he was sick, sent a messenger to his home to ascertain the cause of his absence.

"I awaited with much impatience the answer to my message, and when it came I was still more greatly shocked. But after a while the truth dawned upon me, and then I believed that my partner had become an embezzler. As soon as possible I placed the matter in the hands of the proper officials, and was greatly grieved when I learned that he had sailed for his native home—Italy.

"So, when I saw him on Ninth Street today, I was very much astonished at seeing him, and followed him to the station, where I supposed he was going to take a train and get away from me again. My friends have helped me, and I succeeded in helping to have him placed under arrest."

The victims of Cole's alleged perfidy extended through all the little towns in New-York and Pennsylvania coal regions, as well as many of the Italian bankers in Philadelphia. All the little fruit sellers lost their deposits in the crash, as well as those outside of New-York, who had collateral dealings with Coles & Morrelli. Greble Youngson of New-York lost $9,000 in cash, and later failed for $100,000; Felix Boofon & Co. of Hazleton, Penn., was compelled to assign for $60,000. The other heavy failures caused by the absconding of Coles were Angelo Deminto, $10,000; M. Lamy, $20,000; P. Polonius, $40,000; Felix Bendillio, $90,000, all of New-York, and Frank Desento of Bridgeport, Conn., $50,000.

Morrelli did all he could to make good the loss, but he could raise only $95,000, and this he paid to the creditors, and is now a laboring man.

COLE'S CAREER IN THIS CITY.

How He Swindled the Depositors Who Trusted Him.

Adolphus Cohen is a native of Poland, who in an endeavor to conceal his Hebraic parentage on occasion assumed the name of Cole. He was at one time a clerk in the banking house of Ladenburg, Thalmann & Co., at 46 Wall Street, and subsequently was employed by Oppenheim & Co., also Wall Street bankers. He paid a visit to Europe about three years ago, and on his return to this country he purchased an interest in the Italian banking house of Palladini & Co., 211 Canal Street. The principal customers of the firm were Italians, who kept money on deposit at the banking house and who purchased there bills of exchange to be sent to their friends in Italy either for their support or to pay their passage to this country. Palladini, who was also a silk merchant, did not approve of Cohen's methods of business, and withdrew from the firm in less than three months after Cohen had became his partner.

Cohen established a sort of Clearing House for a number of small Italian bankers who could not afford to keep correspondents in Europe. He induced these men to deposit with him such sums of money as they were desirous of sending to Italy, and he offered to procure drafts for these sums of money on his correspondents at a very low commission. Many of the drafts he sent to Italy under these circumstances were returned unpaid, as there were no funds to meet them. When his clients complained to him about the nonpayment of the drafts he would tell them that it was the result of a mistake which he would remedy at once. To such of the customers as became importunate he would return their money.

In this way he managed to conduct his business for nearly a year; but the crash came on Christmas Eve, 1894, when Cohen shut up his bank and, taking all the available cash, disappeared. It was then discovered that on Dec. 24 Cohen had made an assignment to John D. Abrahams. His liabilities were then given as $18,000 and his assets at $10,000. There was consternation among the Italian residents of Mulberry and Mott Streets when the flight of Cohen became known, as there had not been any previous distrust of him or his methods. It was said that he had been intrusted with probably $100,000, which he had failed to account for. Pietro Palladini of 79 Mulberry Street, one of Cohen's victims, who had $2,000 on deposit with Cohen, procured a warrant for his arrest at the Centre Street Police Court. This warrant was given to Detectives Krauch and Bonnoil of the Central Office, but they failed to find him. Among others of Cohen's victims were Domenico Fassaneto of 160 Thompson Street, who lost $2,200, and Angelo Grillo of Yonkers, who had $3,000 deposited with Cohen. These men, with Leonardo Morrelli, a partner of Cohen's, took up the pursuit when the detectives abandoned it, and it was through Morrelli's persistency that Cohen was arrested in Philadelphia.

Palladini and Fassaneto went before the Grand Jury yesterday and procured the indictment of Cohen on two charges of grand larceny. An application will be made to Gov. Morton for a requisition on Gov. Hastings of Pennsylvania for the rendition of Cohen to the New-York authorities, and detectives will be sent to Philadelphia to bring him to this city.

A RAID ON THE HIGHBINDERS.

Their Headquarters in San Francisco Thoroughly Broken Up.

SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 15.—Acting under instructions from the Chinese Legation in Washington, Fung Yung Hong, Chinese Consul General, began yesterday active warfare on the highbinder headquarters located in Chinatown. For a month past there has been a war between the rival societies, or longs, arising from a boycott between the Sam Kup and See Yup companies. Murders have been frequent, two having been committed in one night about a week ago.

In order to prevent a recurrence of these affairs, and to effectually stamp out the Highbinders' societies, the Consul General issued his orders that all places where the men congregated should be closed. His order was being obeyed; a corps of men with axes and hammers yesterday began the work of destruction. Early Wednesday morning a descent was made upon several of the tony headquarters in Chinatown, and the Highbinders there were driven out. Then the armed employes of the Consul General started on their tour of destruction. Josses and punk sticks, pipes and idols, signs and banners, all went into one pile. Costly furniture was broken into kindling wood, and rich hangings torn into shreds.

Yesterday the headquarters of the See Yups were visited, and more damage done. Then a Chinese Free Mason society, known as the Ping Kong Tong, was visited, and completely cleaned out. Ferdinand Caleendan, who was in charge of the raiding forces, was chased out of Chinatown by an excited mob. After going several blocks, he jumped on a passing car, followed by a crowd of Chinese. A policeman saw him and placed him under arrest, but he was subsequently released.

THE NEW CHICAGO THEATRE.

Charles Frohman, Instead of A. M. Palmer, May Occupy It.

CHICAGO, Oct. 15.—The announcement that John Drew's success in "Rosemary" at the Empire Theatre, New-York, will keep him in the Eastern metropolis all this season means that the Empire Theatre stock company, now playing at Hooley's, will probably be without a home for a New-York Winter engagement. Charles Frohman, it is said, is considering the advisability of keeping the company in Chicago for a protracted engagement, and the story to-night is that it may be transferred to the Great Northern Theatre, which is announced to open here soon, under A. M. Palmer's management.

It is common report that the owners of the Great Northern are making strong efforts to break Mr. Palmer's lease. It is said that if they succeed, the Frohmans will open the house with the company now here, headed by Faversham, Dodson, and Viola Allen.

The announcement has been made here that Mr. Palmer had secured the lease of the new Chicago playhouse, and would make it the home of his reorganized stock company, in which Henry Miller and Virginia Harned are the principal actors. A new drama by Joseph I. C. Clarke and Charles Klein, called "Heartsease," was selected for the opening. This play, in which the principal personage is an unfortunate musical composer, was first spoken of as the medium Henry Miller would use in beginning a starring tour. Mr. Palmer has not made any official announcement of his plans.

TYNAN RELEASED FROM PRISON

He Will Go to Paris to Remain for Some Time.

BOULOGNE-SUR-MER, Oct. 15.—Patrick J. Tynan, the alleged dynamiter, whose extradition to England was refused by the French Government, was released from prison this evening.

He will go to Paris in company with two American friends. He says he is satisfied with his treatment while in prison. He was allowed cigars and other luxuries.

Tynan refuses to discuss his relations with his alleged fellow-conspirators—Bell, now under arrest in London, and Kearney and Haines, who were arrested and subsequently released in Rotterdam. All he will say regarding them is that they had a mission to accomplish and this they have done. After visiting Paris, Tynan will go to Cherbourg, whence it is expected, he will sail for New-York on the steamer Saale.

LONDON, Oct. 15.—The Daily News will publish to-morrow a dispatch from Boulogne-sur-Mer contrasting the treatment of Tynan with that of a British subject who had fallen into the hands of the French police. The Englishman was conducted handcuffed to the Folkestone boat yesterday by officers and expelled from the country on suspicion that he was an Anarchist. He had been confined in prison for ninety-six days, but the authorities were unable to prove anything against him.

Drugged and Robbed of Samples.

PORTLAND, Oregon., Oct. 15.—Leopold Adler, a traveler for Philadelphia jewelry manufacturers, arrived in Portland last night from the East, minus his sample case, containing $7,000 worth of jewelry. On the train he formed the acquaintance of two well-appearing young men, who treated him to drugged wine. After Adler had fallen asleep the sharpers secured his sample case and left the train at Livingston, Mont.

BUFFALO BANK SUSPENDS.

Directors of the Bank of Commerce Close that Institution.

BUFFALO, Oct. 15.—The Bank of Commerce closed its doors this morning, pending an examination by the Banking Department. Withdrawals from the bank recently have been quite large, and at a meeting of the Board of Directors last night it was deemed expedient to suspend and place the bank in the hands of the Banking Department. The Directors, however, expect that the bank may be able to resume in a short time.

The Bank of Commerce was organized in July, 1873, and is quoted as having a surplus of $300,000 and a capital of $200,000. The officers are: President, R. R. Hefford; Vice President, William H. Gardner; Cashier, William P. Reed; Directors, James Tillinghast, R. R. Hefford, James F. Chard, William H. Gardner, William H. H. Newman, William H. Gratwick.

Cashier Reed resigned a fortnight ago, ill health being given as the cause of his retirement.

The closing of the bank will not affect any of the other city banks, according to Col. Rochester, cashier of the Third National Bank, and a member of the Clearing House Committee.

"Our committee desires to state," said Col. Rochester, "that the reports of all the banks of the city to the Clearing House last Friday showed them to be in an exceptionally strong condition. None of the banks, so far as I know, and I think I can speak from accurate information, are in any way involved with the Bank of Commerce, either by loans to it or by exchange of securities. The Bank of Commerce did not call upon the Clearing House Committee for assistance, but the Directors and stockholders decided to suspend until they could ascertain exactly how they stood, as the officers and Directors had no wish to make themselves criminally liable in receiving deposits when their capital was impaired."

News of the suspension of the Buffalo bank was fortunately received in Wall Street early in the forenoon, in time to stop some transactions which in the ordinary course of the banking business might have led to annoyance if not serious trouble. Several of the New-York banks have had frequent dealings with the Buffalo Bank of Commerce, which has always been regarded as a strong institution.

Its suspension caused much surprise here, and the President of one of the large down-town banks communicated with Buffalo by telephone in his anxiety to ascertain the cause of the trouble. His perplexity was not diminished by the information that he received, for his Buffalo friend told him that the action of the suspended bank was incomprehensible on the grounds alleged. The constant and unusual withdrawals of currency was given as the reason for the suspension. There is a strong Clearing House association in Buffalo, one of the chief aims of which is to protect its members in just such emergencies. The Bank of Commerce, however, made no statement or appeal to the Clearing House.

The New-York correspondent of the Bank of Commerce is the Bank of New-York, National Banking Association, at 48 Wall Street.

Second National, Rockford, Ill.

ROCKFORD, Ill., Oct. 15.—The Second National Bank, the oldest financial institution of the city, has gone into voluntary liquidation. The result is due to a steady shrinkage of deposits since July 1. The Clearing House states that depositors will be paid in full, and the bank will ultimately reorganize. The bank has a capital of $200,000; surplus and undivided profits, $70,000; individual deposits, $320,000. The loans and discounts are stated at $379,000.

WEDDING GUESTS REPROVED.

The Clergyman Forbids Them to Surround the Bride.

WATERBURY, Conn., Oct. 15.—A sensation was caused at the conclusion of a fashionable wedding at Trinity Protestant Episcopal Church early this evening by the caustic remarks which the Rev. Frederick D. Buckley, the rector, applied to the spectators. The church was crowded, and as the bridal couple passed out to enter their carriage the people arose in a body and started out in order to catch a glimpse of the bride and bridegroom. Advancing to the altar railing, Rector Buckley, in severe tones, commanded the audience to remain seated until the bridal couple had departed.

"This is not a public exhibition," the rector continued; "it is a divine ceremony. Heretofore it has been the custom at wedding ceremonies at this church for the people to crowd around the bridal pair, so that it has been almost impossible for them to reach their carriage, but it shall not occur again during this rectorship."

At the conclusion of his remarks the people sank back into their seats.

GIRL COASTER INJURED.

Miss Catlin's Wheel Carried Her Over an Embankment.

IRVINGTON, Oct. 15.—Miss Jennie Catlin is lying very ill at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Satterlee of Barney Park, suffering from the effects of injuries she received yesterday evening by riding over an embankment on her bicycle.

Miss Catlin is the daughter of Capt. and Mrs. Catlin of Washington, D. C. Her parents arrived here to-day. Although the girl is severely injured she is in no danger of dying.

Miss Catlin and a number of young girl friends last evening were coasting down a steep hill on their wheels. Half way down the hill is a sharp turn, and Miss Catlin failed to make it in time. Her wheel carried her over an embankment eight feet high, at the foot of which is a pile of jagged rocks. She fell headforemost into the pile and was terribly cut and bruised.

Spencer No Longer Receiver.

ATLANTA, Ga., Oct. 15.—Samuel Spencer of New-York, President of the Southern Railway, was relieved yesterday from the receivership of the Georgia Pacific Railway Company by Judge W. T. Newman, in the United States Court for the Northern District of Georgia. The release was made upon the motion of Leslie Ryan of New-York, solicitor for Mr. Spencer.

Hired Two Pages of a Paper.

CHICAGO, Oct. 15.—W. R. Hearst has leased two pages a day in The Chicago Record from now till election. Neither The Record nor Willis J. Abbott, now here, will say what use is to be made of the space. It is understood it is to be filled with free-silver arguments, and a boom of Hearst's prospective paper here.

THE POPE IS DISPLEASED

DISAPPROVES OF ARCHBISHOP IRELAND'S LETTER.

While the Vatican Desires the Election of McKinley, It Regards the Mixing of Religion and Politics as Improper—The Displeasure of Bryan Catholics Feared—Mgr. Martinelli May Give Instructions to the Catholic Clergy.

LONDON, Oct. 15.—The Daily News tomorrow will publish a dispatch from Rome saying that the Vatican, although favoring the candidacy of Mr. McKinley for the Presidency of the United States, does not approve of the recent letter of Archbishop Ireland supporting Mr. McKinley, because it mixes religion and politics, which, the Vatican thinks, should best be kept separate in the United States.

It is feared that the letter will displease Eastern and Southern Irish Catholics who support Mr. Bryan.

The dispatch adds that instructions will perhaps be sent to Mgr. Martinelli, the Papal Delegate, concerning the attitude of the Catholic clergy in the Presidential campaign.

PHELAN ANSWERS IRELAND.

Comments on the Archbishop's Declaration for Gold.

ST. LOUIS, Oct. 15.—The recent declaration by Archbishop Ireland for the gold standard has caused some comment among the clergy of his faith in this city. Archbishop Kane had only this to say: "I am only a churchman, and not a politician."

Father Phelan, editor of The Western Watchman, answers the Archbishop of St. Paul in that paper. Following are extracts from the editorial:

"Archbishop Ireland is a phenomenon. He is a volcano, and when in a state of violent eruption he fills the air with fire and smoke. If secession next November shows her horrid front one regiment will be sure of a chaplain. We believe, however, it was not at any time necessary during our late unpleasantness to resort to a draft to get surgeons or chaplains. Archbishop Ireland is always spectacular and Frenchy in his entrance on the political stage. A man of Archbishop Ireland's party called three names in the campaign of 1884, and the Republicans lost the country. We strongly incline to the opinion that 'Ireland and Appomattox' in 1896 will do for McKinley what 'Rum, Romanism, and Rebellion' in 1884 did for Blaine. The fiercest blizzard of the Northwest has nipped all the flowers of the Republican hope in the bluegrass country. Archbishop Ireland is a good saint among the bankers, but a poor banker among the saints. People who do not know Archbishop Ireland intimate that he is on the Republican National Committee's $4,000 a day payroll. He gets nothing for his work in the cause of gold.

"The great tribune of other days sold himself into slavery to Wall Street, when, in 1892, he borrowed a half million dollars. If the cause were not so hopeless, he might turn the tide in favor of gold. But of two things he will never be able to convince the people: He cannot convince them that money is not a good thing, and he cannot convince them that silver is not money. He says Archbishop Walsh agrees with him. The Archbishop of Dublin is a bimetallist, and he defines bimetallism to be the free and unlimited coinage of gold and silver at the ratio of sixteen to one or thereabouts. It has built all the churches in the diocese of St. Paul since the present Archbishop has governed it. It has furnished bread and meat to the thousands of orphans Archbishop Ireland has supported. It has purchased his own bread and butter. It is the only money that has jingled in the pockets of his people in a quarter of a century. He loves the poor. How can he hate the poor's best and only friend?

"Archbishop Ireland calls Bismarck a wily old fox, who wants to ruin this country. Bismarck is now on the brink of the grave, and his language breathes the spirit of good will to all men. The man who could charge him with evil motives now blemishes the splendid setting of a chastened and forgiving soul. Archbishop Ireland gives us the cause and reason for hard times. The good Archbishop might spare himself the trouble. We all know what makes hard times. It is want of money. Did any one ever see hard times when people had plenty of money? We know now why we have no money. The bankers have locked it up on us. But we know where to get more. In the ground, thank God!"

Poisoned by Drinking Tea.

PITTSBURG, Penn., Oct. 15.—Mrs. Harriet Walker, aged sixty years, and her daughter, Mabel, twenty-six years old, are dying at their home on South Highland Avenue from poisoning. Both made antemortem statements, according to which they became ill immediately after drinking tea has been analyzed and found to contain traces of tannate of copper. Another analysis is in progress. Mother and daughter are suffering intensely, and there is no hope of recovery. Several other but less serious cases of poisoning have been reported in the neighborhood, in each of which the victims have traced their illness to tea drinking.

Heavy Verdict for Personal Damages.

ELIZABETH, N. J., Oct. 15.—The heaviest verdict ever rendered in a damage suit in New-Jersey was given by the jury in the Union County Circuit Court to-day. George M. Grant of the Woodstock Lumber Company, Jersey City, sued the New-York, Susquehanna and Western Railroad Company to recover damages for injuries received Jan. 31, 1895, at Jersey City. He was leaving his lumber yard with his son and they were run down by an engine. The son was killed. Grant lost an arm in the accident, and his brain is affected. He brought suit for $100,000. The jury awarded him $51,527.05. Another suit is to be begun against the company for the killing of the son.

Will Remain at West Point.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 15.—After a conference with the Superintendent of the Military Academy, Secretary Lamont today announced that Col. Mills would be continued as Commandant of Cadets at West Point another year.

THE BANCROFT AT SMYRNA.

She Will Remain There for Several Days at Least.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 15.—The dispatch vessel Bancroft reached Smyrna this morning, according to a cablegram received at the Navy Department from Admiral Selfridge. It is stated at the Navy Department that the little vessel must have exhausted her coal supply in the one thousand eight hundred-mile voyage, the length of the Mediterranean, and she will undoubtedly remain at Smyrna for several days, at least, to refill her bunkers.

With the Bancroft's arrival, Admiral Selfridge now has his entire command directly under his eye, and, according to his instructions, he will at once re-arrange their crews to bring together all the men whose terms of enlistment are about expiring on the Marblehead, in order that she may leave with them for New-York.

Indemnity Asked of Turkey.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Oct. 15.—United States Minister Terrell has lodged with the Turkish Government a claim for $40,000 indemnity on behalf of Mrs. Lenz, mother of Frank Lenz, the Pittsburg bicyclist who was murdered by Kurds while traveling through Asiatic Turkey in 1895.

WATSON HAS ACCEPTED.

His Letter to the Populist Chairman Mailed at Thomson, Ga.

THOMSON, Ga., Oct. 15.—"Tom" Watson has mailed his letter of acceptance of the Populist nomination for Vice President to Senator Marion Butler at Chicago.

Senator Butler is expected here to-night, and he will not get the original letter until he shall return to Chicago. Mr. Watson has not given out the contents of his letter.

Mr. Watson's throat is improving. Dr. Richardson, his physician, says that there is absolutely nothing the matter with Mr. Watson except a trouble local to his throat, and that it will be well in a few days. The doctor says Mr. Watson must not make any more speeches for some time to come.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Oct. 15.—A private dispatch received here from "Tom" Watson says he has mailed his letter of acceptance to Chairman Butler. Most of the letter has been seen by the recipient of the dispatch, and he says Watson has handled the Populist National Committee without gloves in his remarks about fusion.

HAVE LOST THEIR VOTES.

Pingree of Michigan and Chauncey I. Filley of Missouri.

DETROIT, Mich., Oct. 15.—Mayor Pingree, the Republican nominee for Governor, refused to tell the registration officers his age to-day, and he therefore will lose his vote. His action has caused considerable comment here, and it is attributed to his desire to avoid placing himself on record as voting either for a gold or silver Presidential candidate.

ST. LOUIS, Oct. 15.—Chauncey I. Filley, the Republican leader here, failed to register to-day and cannot vote.

TALKED POLITICS AND DIED.

Jerseyman Dies After a Blasphemous Remark Referring to Election.

LAMBERTVILLE, N. J., Oct. 15.—A. J. Solomon, a prominent resident, died to-day from a stroke of apoplexy brought about by an argument with a political opponent last night. He was a rabid free silver man, and one of his last expressions during the argument was that he hoped he would go to Hades if Mr. McKinley was elected. Mr. Solomon was a confirmed infidel. He was well and favorably known because of his many charitable acts.

A Noted Seafarer's Untimely End.

LAUREL, Del., Oct. 15.—Capt. William Eskridge of Bethel was found dead in his room in a hotel in Norfolk, having been accidentally suffocated by gas. Capt. Eskridge was fifty-four years old, and in his forty years of seafaring had survived three shipwrecks. Twenty years ago he was cast ashore on a wild island of the Pacific and was absent seven years, returning home on the evening of the day his wife, who had given him up for lost, was to have been married to W. J. Cooper of this county.

Carnegie's Works in Operation.

PITTSBURG, Oct. 15.—The Edgar Thomson Steel Works has resumed work in all departments, after a two weeks' shut-down. The present order is from the Japanese Government, and calls for 10,000 tons of steel rails. The Carnegie Company's big works at Duquesne and Homestead are also again in full operation.

THE WEATHER.

Indications for to-day are fair weather, slightly cooler at night.

The barometer has fallen slowly in the central valleys, the lower lake region, New-England, and the Middle Atlantic States. It has fallen rapidly north of Minnesota and the Dakotas, and risen slowly in the upper lake region and at southern Rocky Mountain stations. The barometer continues highest over Wyoming and is lowest east of New-England. It is warmer generally throughout the Southern and Middle Atlantic States, Ohio Valley, and lower lake region, and to the west of the Rocky Mountains, and it is cooler in the Upper Mississippi and Missouri Valleys, and upper lake region. The weather is generally fair, but local showers are reported from the New-England coast and from Texas. Generally fair weather will continue from the lake region southward to the east gulf coast, with slightly cooler northerly winds in the Ohio Valley and lower lake regions.

The record of temperature for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from THE NEW-YORK TIMES's thermometer and from the thermometer of the Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	—Weather Bureau.—		TIMES.
	1895.	1896.	1896.
3 A. M.	44	49	50
6 A. M.	45	49	52
9 A. M.	47	52	54
12 M.	55	56	59
4 P. M.	50	66	63
6 P. M.	48	64	60
9 P. M.	46	57	57
12 P. M.	44	53	53

THE TIMES's thermometer is 6 feet above the street level; that of the Weather Bureau is 285 feet above the street level.

Average temperatures yesterday were as follows:

Printing House Square	56
Weather Bureau	56
Corresponding date 1895	58
Corresponding date for last twenty years	56

Complete "Weather Forecast," Page 20, Column 2.

DUPES BORN EVERY HOUR

THE PALATIAL ESTABLISHMENT OF AMMON, EAKINS & CO.

Luxuriously Furnished Offices in New Street—It Has Every Appearance of a "Bucket Shop," but They Do Not Call It So, and Capt. Grant Does Not Know About It—What It Looks Like—The Careers of the Two Partners.

It is said in New Street that "Col. Bob" A. Ammon got ex-Police Captain Joseph B. Eakins by himself some time ago and said to him: "Suckers are born every hour, and a 'bucket shop' is the best heads-we-win-and-tails-they-lose game in the world"; that ex-Capt. Eakins produced a "roll," and the present bucket-shop firm of Ammon, Eakins & Co. was formed.

The firm has a large office on the ground floor of the building 45 and 47 New Street. The rooms and fittings are exceedingly handsome. Its furniture is of mahogany and silk plush; its carpet is a heavy Wilton, with a blue ground and attractive Moorish pattern; its partitions are of mahogany and burnished brass, and its ceiling is decorated to correspond with the air of richness and sucess that pervades everything. It is the handsomest bucket-shop outfit that has ever been seen in this city. No expense has been spared, although the present occupants of the room did not fit it up.

The place is well known as a bucket shop by all but Capt. Donald Grant of the Old Slip Police Precinct, and is frequented by many of the best known and most prosperous cheap grain and stock gamblers in the Wall Street district. Its doors are always open during business hours, and no effort is made to deny any statement intimating that the members of the firm "play the quotations against their customers."

Who Have Occupied the Rooms.

For years the space now occupied by Ammon, Eakins & Co. was occupied by Theodore W. Myers & Co. Myers & Co. left the building last Spring. Emmons, Strong & Co. of 1 Broadway, who own gold mining properties in the West, and who were largely interested in the Mining Exchange that had been at 35 Broadway, and wanted a place to dispose of their stocks, hired Myers & Co.'s old quarters and fitted them up as they are now. They called them a mining and industrial exchange, had tickers, a blackboard for quotations, a "clearing house," and all the necessary paraphernalia to do a business by which the public could take chances to lose its money.

Emmons, Strong & Co.'s venture proved a failure, and E. Mortimer Pine leased the room and all that it contained, and began a "high-class bucket-shop business," for there are degrees even in that business.

Pine failed to succeed, and in few days F. A. Phillips, Jr.'s, name appeared where Pine's had been.

Phillips is a member of the Consolidated Exchange, and, it seems, tried to do a legitimate business, for when the market fluctuated beyond the point at which his customers had their purchases and sales margined, his failure was announced. He made his contracts on the Exchange good the next day, but he quit 45 and 47 New Street. Those who were with him at the New Street place say: "If he had had brace and had stood his customers off for but two days he would have had all their money, as the day he failed the market turned."

Ammon Appears Again.

The next to occupy the elegantly appointed rooms were "Charlie" Wyman and "Sam" Keller, both old bucket-shop keepers, who know all the tricks of the business, and "Col. Bob" A. Ammon. It is said they did a rushing business for a time, that they never charged their customers who lost all their margin deposits any commission for buying and selling stocks or grain, and that all went well with the firm until "Col. Bob" discovered that his partners were speculating outside.

It is said they speculated so unsuccessfully that they lost all the money the firm had and made, and then the firm stopped business, and the new one of Ammon, Eakins & Co. was formed.

Ammon's record is not so well known as ex-Capt. Eakins's is. Ammon at one time was connected with the law firm of Friend & House, in a subordinate position. He left the firm's employ. He then went West and in some way became interested in mining properties. He came East again and jointed the Consolidated Exchange. Technically he was not expelled from the Exchange, but in 1889 he was suspended, and his seat was subsequently sold to satisfy a judgment that the Complaint Committee of the Exchange decreed against him.

He afterward established the Ammon Investment Company, with an office at 29 Broadway, now at 45 New Street, and when the late short-lived Mining Exchange was organized, he took a prominent part in it. His followers say that for a short time he was really President of the Exchange, and that he became President by borrowing $2,000 and "flashing" it in the faces of the other members, thereby creating the appearance of being possessed of great wealth, and so gained the impecunious members' respect.

The Man with the Roll.

Ex-Capt. Joseph B. Eakins, who "handles the roll," and is said to be the moneyed man in the concern, was appointed to the police force in this city March 1, 1866. He became a Captain Oct. 19, 1876. He is a veteran of the civil war. For many years he had charge of the Leonard Street and Mercer Street Precincts, and it is said it was in these precincts that he grew wealthy. Some of his New Street friends say that he made "big money" in the Tenderloin district, and although this is wrong, it seems to indicate the great wealth he is supposed to have. It is told to nearly all customers at one time or another.

Eakins was removed from the police force Nov. 26, 1896, on charges preferred against him by the Parkhurst Society.

This, in brief, is the record of the moneyed man of the firm of "bankers and brokers" that is conducting a bucket shop in the elegantly furnished room on New Street.

The firm's office man is Col. Gilson, an old hotel man, who is receiving a small weekly compensation for carrying blank pads about the office and shouting out customers' desires to buy or sell—to bet against the fluctuations in the markets.

Ammon and Gilson are in constant attendance, and run the office. Eakins drops in from time to time and looks and acts the heavy financial part. He is also interested in the Ammon Investment Com-

pany, which occupies a few feet in the maze of partitions at the back end of the room.

Don't Call It a Bucket Shop.

A party of well-dressed young men entered the office yesterday. They were from Boston. They were greeted by Col. Gilson and at once told him the room was the handsomest bucket shop in the world.

"Ah, gentlemen," he said, as he rubbed his hands in glee and bowed for the compliment, "you know we don't call it a bucket shop—not a bucket shop—it's just a resort for gentlemen who want a place to lounge in and trade in, as they do in London."

"But it is a bucket shop."

"Well, well, we don't call it that."

Col. Gilson then proceeded to state the easy terms upon which Ammon, Eakins & Co. were willing to do business. Margins—only 1 per cent. asked, and only one commission charged if the "investor" should lose his money. If the investor should make a successful guess and win some of the firm's money, another commission—making an eighth of 1 per cent. each way—would be charged. Trades—they could be made on any quotation on the instant of it's being announced by the call boy who reads the tape and chalks the prices on the blackboard. Profits—they could be taken at any time, but the limit on the industrials was 2 per cent. Interest—no interest charged for carrying stocks, no matter how long the period might be.

"Col." Ammon will admit to any one in whom he has confidence—he has done so—that the firm never actually buys or sells stocks or grain unless its customers stand to compel it to pay out a great deal of money by heavy "paper profits" and letting them run. Upon such occasions, he says, they buy some shares on the Stock Exchange or the Consolidated Exchange to limit their loss.

The firm says it has a Consolidated Exchange connection, but the officials of the Exchange say it has not; that its name is not known on the floor in a business way; that it never has had a clearing sheet in the Clearing House, and that, if it has a connection with the wire of any member of the Exchange the member is violating the laws of the Exchange. The "bankers and brokers" do not profess to have a connection with the Stock Exchange.

The tickers from which the blackboard boys take the quotations are on pedestals away above the heads of the "investors," and there is nothing in the main room by which "investors" can tell whether the figures that are placed on the blackboards are correct.

A point that is always taken advantage of and worked against the "investor" is in relation to the star that the gold and stock ticker places after a sale to indicate that there is at least a half point difference between that particular sale and the one that last preceded it. If the advance in price is in favor of the "investor," he is not allowed to take advantage of it and close his account; if it is in favor of the firm and "wipes out" a margin, the firm gets the benefit. In the latter case the quotation is considered a valid one.

Capt. Grant Don't Know.

It is said on the Street that Capt. Donald Grant of the Old Slip Police Precinct will not interfere with the bucket shop because of friendship for ex-Capt. Eakins. Capt. Grant was told this last night, and was asked what he intended to do in relation to the bucket shop. He said he did not know that there was a bucket shop at 45 New Street; that he did not know what a bucket shop was; that he did not know how business was conducted in one, and that, anyhow, there had been a decision by a Chicago court that it is not illegal to run a bucket shop.

He then said he would do all in his power to close bucket shops against which any one would procure evidence for him, but he did not know how such evidence would be procured. He said he had asked the Stock Exchange managers to get evidence against bucket shops for him, and that they had never done it.

MORE SUGAR RUMORS.

The Arbuckles Said to be Interested in a $50,000,000 Company.

While President Havemeyer and his associates in the management of the American Sugar Refining Company are endeavoring to head off the increasing imports of German sugar, the active rumor makers continue the interesting task of making up a big anti-Sugar Trust combination with the large coffee firm of Arbuckle Brothers at its head.

The stories that John Arbuckle is to join hands with the indendendent sugar refiners in fighting the Havemeyer company are revived from day to day. The new feature of the story yesterday was that a corporation was to be formed with a capital of $50,000,000 and John Arbuckle as President. Neither Mr. Arbuckle nor his partner, James N. Jarvie, would talk about the matter.

While the firm of Arbuckle Brothers is credited with being able to command at short notice an enormous amount of ready money, old business associates of that firm in the coffee trade do not believe that either Mr. Arbuckle or Mr. Jarvie has any intention of going into the sugar refinery business on a large scale. "The Arbuckles use a great deal of sugar in connection with their coffee trade," said a Front Street merchant, "and it is possible that they may build a small refinery to supply their own needs. Their coffee business, however, is sufficiently extended and profitable to occupy all the time and satisfy the ambition of one firm."

DUPED THEATRICAL PEOPLE.

Rice and His Wife Did Not Start Companies They Promised.

Frank E. Rice, thirty years old, who describes himself as a theatrical manager residing at 331 West Thirty-fifth Street, and his wife, Ora L., who is also known by the name Viadis, were locked up in the West Thirtieth Street Station House last night on warrants issued by Magistrate Wentworth, in the Jefferson Market Police Court, in which they are charged, by two different persons, with larceny.

The complainant against Rice was Adolph Kretschmann of 403 East Eighty-third Street. In the early part of September, he says, he saw an advertisement in a morning paper asking for a Treasurer for a road company. He called upon Rice at his address, and he says that on the 15th of September he gave Rice $50, which the latter said would be security for his honesty in handling the receipts of a company which was to go on the road the following Monday. The company did not go on the road when Rice said it would, and, when the complainant had been put off for several weeks, he finally demanded his money back. Rice gave him $25, he agreeing to put up the balance when the company started out. It has not started out yet.

While visiting Rice's apartment Kretschmann met several men who had called in answer to similar advertisements and who had put up money as security. Among them was Edward Stock of 18 West Sixty-first Street. Mr. Stock had answered an advertisement similar to that which caught Kretschmann, but it was signed by Ora L. Vidias. Stock on the 8th of October gave $150 to the woman as security for the position as Treasurer of a company which she said had been booked for forty-two weeks. The booking, she said, was done through the American Theatrical Exchange. The company did not start out when she said it would, so Kretschmann and Stock, with several others, held a conference, and it was decided that they should secure warrants for the arrest of Mr. and Mrs. Rice.

In the station house Rice told the complainants that all arrangements had been made to put the companies on the road.

Appraisers Want New Quarters.

As the leases of the four or five different buildings now occupied by the United States Appraisers will expire on the first of next May, the Appraisers are looking for new quarters. The new Appraisers' Stores at Christopher and Washington Streets will not be completed for a long time. The Appraisers want one building large enough for all the departments, and Special Agent Jay Cummings, who has been looking for one, has about decided upon the Pyle Building at Charlton, Washington, and King Streets. The rental is $81,400 per annum. The buildings now occupied cost $91,400.

Flint's Fine Furniture.
Newest Decorative Schemes at Factory Prices.

NO ANSWER TO MR. PURROY

JOHN C. SHEEHAN RETICENT ABOUT HIS ATTACK.

Declares His Whole Interest Now Is Working for Bryan and Sewall—Test of Factional Strength Looked For at the Meeting Called for To-morrow Night—What Some of the Tammany Leaders Think of the Wigwam Troubles.

John C. Sheehan, the executive head of Tammany Hall, was chary yesterday of expressing an opinion respecting the speech which County Clerk Henry D. Purroy made at the meeting of the Tammany Central Club Wednesday night.

Tammany construed the County Clerk's speech as being a criticism not only of Senator Hill, but also of Mr. Sheehan's management of the organization. When Mr. Sheehan was first asked to express an opinion of the speech he said:

"Do you expect me to answer the bad breaks of a circus clown every day in the week?" and he laughed as though Mr. Purroy's attack was very amusing.

Later he was asked if he cared to answer Mr. Purroy's criticism, and he then said:

"Now, I am trying and the organization of Tammany Hall is trying to do its utmost to get out the best possible vote for Bryan and Sewall. Therefore I have no time to pay any attention to those that are waging war on Tammany Hall just now, so that impediments may be put in the way of getting out a good Bryan and Sewall vote in this county.

"Make no mistake about it, Bryan and Sewall are going to carry this county by a very large plurality."

"What will be the future course of Tammany toward Mr. Purroy?" Mr. Sheehan was asked.

"I do not care to talk about that," he said. "At present I have nothing more to say. All I ask is that the district leaders do their utmost for the Democratic National, State, and local candidates in their districts."

While Mr. Sheehan is reticent as to policies that are to be pursued in Tammany after election, it is generally admitted that a clash has got to come, and that there is to be war in the Wigwam.

The Purroy faction at its meeting Wednesday night invited all the Tammany Assembly district leaders to attend the rally which is to take place at the same club to-morrow night.

This invitation should result in showing just how many of the Tammany leaders are with Purroy and how many are against him.

The invitation, the Tammany leaders say, makes the issue very plain. The Sheehan men declare that no effort will be made to keep any one away, and they further aver that all the issues that are now being raised within Tammany Hall will be settled after election by the action of the Executive Committee.

The Tammany politicians are declaring that only leaders like John B. Shea of Mr. Purroy's own district, the Thirty-fifth; Jacob Seabold of the Thirty-fourth, one of Mr. Purroy's lieutenants; Senator T. D. Sullivan of the Sixth, John J. Scannell of the Twenty-fifth, and a few others will be present at the meeting.

The anti-Purroy element declares that Mr. Purroy is getting ready to bolt the organization altogether, or to place himself in a position either to force the organization to nominate him for Mayor next year, or, failing in that, to force his renomination for County Clerk.

SCHRAUB WILLING TO TRADE.

Says He Wants to be Sacrificed for the Bryan Ticket.

Frederick S. Schraub, Popocratic candidate for Lieutenant Governor, made his first speech in Kings County at a meeting at Palace Hall in the Sixth Ward, Brooklyn, last night.

For this meeting, a dance hall, with the aid of much saw dust and flags, Bryan and Sewall portraits and streamers, had been transformed into a meeting room. The audience was not especially large, but it was very enthusiastic.

Mr. Schraub said he was a plain man. He complimented his opponents, indorsed the Chicago platform, and then asserted that this was not the first fight made by the common people. He dwelt long upon the second Jackson campaign in 1832, when the United States Bank was at issue. "The people won then," exclaimed Mr. Schraub, vehemently, "and they'll win again."

He denounced the Belmont-Morgan bond syndicate. He had a trick of asking his audience a question to which they could thunder an answer. But some of these answers were not always just what he wanted. At one point, in speaking of the agreement to keep the gold reserve intact, he asked: "Did those bankers keep their promise? Was the $100,000,000 in gold supplied to the Treasury?"

"No!" thundered his hearers in concert.

Then Mr. Schraub was compelled to explain that the syndicate did supply the money, but that it had cornered the gold in the first instance.

Mr. Schraub bitterly arraigned the Raines bill as a plan to put in the hands of Mr. Platt the power of perpetuating his organization.

In conclusion he said:

"I ask you people here to-night, as I have asked before, if there is a chance for you to make a vote for Bryan by trading me off, trade me off! If the Germans of Brooklyn are opposed to me personally, trade me off for a vote for the National ticket. Whenever the occasion arises do this, and I am sure when the morning after election dawns it will be found that God defends the right!"

The meeting was also addressed by William Fickerman, candidate for Congress in the Sixth Congressional District, and Senator P. H. McCarren.

PRAISE FOR GOV. ALTGELD.

John C. Sheehan Says He Is an Estimable Citizen.

Gov. Altgeld of Illinois, who has been invited to speak in this city by the German-American allies of Tammany, will reach here either to-night or to-morrow morning.

William P. St. John, treasurer of the Popocrats, announced yesterday that he would be one of Gov. Altgeld's Reception Committee. Mr. St. John also expects to speak at the Altgeld meeting in the Cooper Institute to-morrow night.

Fred C. Schraub, the Popocrats' candidate for Lieutenant Governor, called at the Popocratic Headquarters, in the Bartholdi Hotel, and said: "I am going to speak at the Cooper Institute with Gov. Altgeld Saturday night."

John C. Sheehan said that while Gov. Altgeld did not come here at the request of Tammany, the stories that Tammany repudiated him were lies. He comes here, Mr. Sheehan said, as the guest of the German Democrats.

"The Germans," said Mr. Sheehan, "are entitled to be proud of Gov. Altgeld. He is an estimable citizen, a learned and an able man, and the first German-born citizen who has been elevated to the place of Governor of one of the States."

Tammany Men Are Anxious.

Hurry calls were sent out yesterday from Tammany Hall to all the Assembly district leaders directing them to exert every effort and every energy to get out a full registration of Tammany Hall voters to-day and to-morrow.

The result of the first two days' registration has made the Tammany leaders anxious and nervous. While they pretend to figure it out in their interest that the registration was favorable to them, they remember 1894, when they tried to do the same thing, and when they met with one of the most crushing defeats in their history.

Talked on Silver Question.

The people's congress held a meeting last night at 316 East Fifteenth Street to discuss the silver question. Invitations had been sent to George B. McClellan and Charles Hess to be present and join in the debate. They did not attend. There came plenty to talk, however. Theodore B. Wakeman made a speech, and a dozen had a word to say.

"TOM" WATSON IS ANGRY.

Says the Populists Have Been Made into a "Foot Mat."

TOPEKA, Kan., Oct. 15.—The following felegram was delivered to Abraham Steinberger, Secretary of the Middle-of the Road State Committee, this morning:

THOMPSON, Ga., Oct. 14.

Abe Steinberger, Topeka, Kan.:

Ulcerated throat will prevent my keeping appointments. I greatly regret this.

The Middle-of-the-Road Populists all over the Union have my sympathy and admiration. They have been sold out and their party made a footmat for Democratic politicians to wipe their feet on under the hypocritical pretense of patriotism.

The fusionists have abandoned principle and gone into a mad scramble for the pie counter.

If Bryan is defeated it will be the fault of the traders in his party and ours who have ignored the St. Louis compromise and tried to force the Populists to vote for Sewall, the bondholder, National banker, corporation plutocrat, and "gold-clause" millionaire.

THOMAS E. WATSON.

WATCHING THE LOUBAT.

Suggested that She Is Going on a Cuban Expedition.

The trim little schooner Joseph F. Loubat, a former Sandy Hook pilotboat, which is bound in a gold-hunting expedition to South America, arrived at Stapleton, S. I., yesterday morning. She anchored within 100 feet of the Staten Island Yacht Club, where she is awaiting a sailing master to replace the master who has deserted.

The little craft is deeply laden, and was the subject of much discussion by boatmen. Many strangers stood on the wharf yesterday watching the movements of those on board.

It was hinted that the Cubans were keeping a close watch over the Loubat, as it had been said by some that she might be bound for Cuba. Several of the crew who came ashore during the day wore the Cuban flag on their caps.

A DAY'S WEDDINGS.

Gregor—Sackett.

The wedding of Miss Frances G. Sackett and Mr. Charles Gregor was celebrated very quietly yesterday evening at 8:30 o'clock, at the home of Charles F. Parker, 2,034 Seventh Avenue. The ceremony was performed in the presence of a few relatives, by the Rev. Dr. H. G. Wolfkin of Brooklyn. The bride, one of the well-known Sackett sisters, of Harlem, formerly of Poughkeepsie, was attired in a lovely gown of white satin trimmed with duchesse lace. The maid of honor was Miss Mabel Sackett, the sister of the bride. She was attired also in white satin, with mousseline de sole over. The best man was Oakland Reynolds. There were no other attendants. After the ceremony, supper followed. The guests at the supper were Police Commissioner and Mrs. Parker, George Landon, Mr. and Mrs. Howard Guerney of Jersey City, Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Smith of Brooklyn, and Mr. and Mrs. George Alfred Lamb.

Sias—Heilman.

The wedding of Miss Elizabeth Heilman to Arthur Wallace Sias took place last night at the Episcopal Church at Westchester. The Rev. Mr. Clendenning officiated. The maid of honor was Miss Martha Elizabeth Knewitz, a niece of the bride. She was her only attendant. The best man was Elias Sias, the bridgroom's brother, and the ushers were Arthur Bussing, William Skinnon, Mr. Walker, and Elise Parker. Herman Knewitz gave the bride away. A reception followed the ceremony at the Heath Mansion, now the Westchester Sanitarium, of which the bridegroom is Superintendent.

The bride was dressed in a pearl-gray traveling dress, and the maid of honor wore a rose-tinted satin costume.

Coates—Huntley.

NEW-LONDON, Conn., Oct. 15.—The Congregational Church at Niantic was thronged last evening, when Miss Maud Eleanor Huntley of Niantic was married to Gordon Beckwith Coates of Brooklyn. The bride entered the church escorted by her brother, and was met at the altar by the groom. The Rev. Stephen Smith, pastor of the church, performed the ceremony.

Miss Marion Luce attended the bride as maid of honor, and Frank Coates, brother of the groom, was the best man. The flower girls were Miss Ruth Coates and Miss Louise Smith. A reception followed the marriage ceremony at the pretty home of the bride on Pennsylvania Avenue. Mr. and Mrs. Coates will make their home in Brooklyn.

Baggaley—Lowrey.

NIANTIC, Conn., Oct. 15.—Julia Tryon Lowrey, second daughter of the late Grosvenor P. Lowrey of New-York, was married yesterday to Herbert Lacy Baggaley, youngest son of the late Right Hon. Sir Richard Baggaley of London, England. The Rev. James Stoddard of Cheshire performed the ceremony at high noon at the residence of Mrs. V. Kent in the presence of a large gathering of guests from New-York, Newport, and various other cities. An elaborate dinner followed the ceremony. Mr. and Mrs. Baggaley have started for England on an extended trip. Mrs. Baggaley is possessed of a large fortune in her own right, and the bridegroom is equally wealthy, having large estates in England.

Bronk—Wulf.

The wedding of the Rev. Michel Bronk, pastor of the Ascension Baptist Church, to Miss Marie Wulf took place yesterday evening at 8:30 o'clock. The Rev. Mr. Bridgeman performed the ceremony in the groom's own church, on One Hundred and Sixtieth Street and Vanderbilt Avenue. The bridesmaids were the Misses Chollilda Ill and Viola Nennehinger of Newark, N. J. The best man was John S. Bronk, and the ushers were the Rev. R. S. Dawson and George W. Stebbin of Albany.

Rothschild—Baum.

Miss Daisy Baum, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Mayer Baum, was married to Martin Rothschild at the bride's parents' residence, 210 East Seventy-second Street, by the Rev. Dr. Wise yesterday afternoon. Among the guests present were Mr. and Mrs. Marcus Rosenthal, Mr. and Mrs. Jacob Lippman, Mr. and Mrs. Samuel Baum, Miss Annie White, Miss Carrie Simons, and Miss Sarah Baum.

Lee—McClure.

MAGNOLIA, Mass., Oct. 15.—At Union Chapel to-day Miss Georgia, daughter of Mrs. Maria McClure of Philadelphia, a Summer resident here, was married to James Stearns Lee, also of that city.

Working for Canadian Independence.

MONTREAL, Oct. 15.—The new Canadian Independence Club is making an active campaign, and its membership is increasing every day. A secret convention of the club was held here to-day, with 100 delegates in attendance. The club proposes to form clubs in every part of Canada, with the object of securing the independence of Canada by constitutional means.

SOUND-MONEY CONTEST

REASONS FOR VOTING FOR PALMER AND BUCKNER.

Frederic W. Hinrichs Speaks of the Benefits of Supporting the National Democratic Candidates, Both National and State—Good News from Connecticut, Maryland, and Other States—Mr. Glover's Contest for Congress.

Frederic W. Hinrichs, the candidate of the National Democratic Party for Lieutenant Governor, was at the State headquarters in West Twenty-third Street yesterday. He will leave for Watertown this morning to attend the ratification meeting there this evening.

"I think the Palmer and Buckner ticket is a very important matter, which every sincere Democrat who is opposed to the Chicago platform should very carefully consider," said Mr. Hinrichs.

"Indeed, I think that it is a very important matter for the Republican Party as well. Consider, for a moment, what will be the condition of our politics in the United States after election, if there is not a strong Democratic organization in the country to offer a proper opposition to the party that may be in power. If McKinley is elected, as I think he will be by an overwhelming majority, he himself will soon find that the burdens of government themselves will be lighter if there is opposed to the Republican organization an organization of patriotic and conservative Democrats. Such an organization, if created by the present conditions, will present that wholesome kind of opposition to the party in power which all our statesmen have considered important.

"In New-York State there can be no doubt whatever that the Republican ticket will have a majority of hundreds of thousands. In New-York, therefore, there should not be the slightest hesitation on the part of the Democrats who agree with the Indianapolis Convention to vote for the Indianapolis ticket, and for the State ticket, of which Mr. Griffin is the head. Indeed, it is extremely important for the perpetuation of Democratic policies that a strong and truly Democratic organization should be established in this State.

"There was a time when the Democratic Party was under the leadership of thoughtful statesmen and patriots, of whom not only their party associates, but the country at large, were proud—such men as Silas Wright, Horatio Seymour, and Samuel J. Tilden. Surely the names of many of our recent leaders can hardly be read in the same breath without causing a blush to rise to the face of a Democrat. The Democracy, the party of the people, especially of the plain people, will never be felt as it should be felt until we have an organization perfected and led by men of conscience and character who love their country more than they do their own selfish and personal ends. This, in my opinion, is the time for perfecting such an organization, and I sincerely believe that Democrats are fully alive to their opportunity."

What Connecticut Will Do.

Carlos French, National Committeeman for Connecticut, called upon Gen. Tracey at the National Democratic headquarters yesterday. "I have not changed my mind about Connecticut," said Mr. French. "Some time ago I believed that the majority against Bryan in that State would be phenomenal; some of my friends placed it as high as 25,000. My impressions are confirmed by the recent town elections. In my own town of Seymour, there were two gold votes against one silver vote, and this proportion will, I have no doubt, hold good throughout the State We have a good State ticket in the field, and we have nominated tickets in every district of the State, and our voters are making a vigorous and aggressive campaign. The sweep in Connecticut will long be remembered."

A. C. Randall of Ardwick, Md., was also a visitor at the National Democratic Headquarters. "While Maryland," he said, "will probably be close, the indications are that Bryan will not carry the State. I am surprised at the large number of voters in the country who say they will not support McKinley under any circumstances, but they are ready and even anxious to vote for Palmer and Buckner."

Chairman Charles J. Canda yesterday received reports from sound-money Democrats in West Virginia, Alabama, and Tennessee, in each of which the writers said there is a possibility of carrying their States against Bryan.

Mr. Glover's Contest.

A hard fight is in progress by the sound-money Democrats in the Thirty-third Assembly District in behalf of William T. Glover, the National Democratic candidate for Assembly. Mr. Glover is thirty-nine years old, and has lived all his life in this city. He has been for three years President of the Dry Goods Clerks' Association, and in that capacity was active in the agitation which resulted in the law requiring seats for female clerks in stores. Mr. Glover is a leading spirit in a number of benevolent associations in Harlem. Mr. Glover wears a medal of which he is properly proud. On Oct. 20, 1888, he was crossing the North River on a ferryboat, when a gang of drunken roughs seized a poor peddler and threw him overboard. Glover jumped in after him and rescued him. The medal was awarded for the act.

GEN. TRACEY'S REPORTS.

What He Thinks New-York Will Do—Fusion Is Worthless.

Gen. Charles Tracey of Albany was in charge at National Democratic headquarters yesterday in the absence of George Foster Peabody, who is attending a meeting of the Executive Committee in Chicago.

Gen. Tracey said the reports from all over this State indicate that the organization is growing rapidly, and the indications are that an unexpectedly large vote will be polled. The feeling that Bryan's defeat in this State is a sure thing leads many Democrats who would probably vote for McKinley if the question were doubtful to support the National Democratic candidates with their votes and their contributions, Gen. Tracey said.

"I am not prepared to make any estimates of the total vote for Palmer and Buckner in the State," he said, "but I suppose my own county, Albany, will give from 4,000 to 5,000 against Bryan. Cleveland carried it four years ago by about 700. From 1,500 to 2,000 votes for Palmer and Buckner are expected this year."

Gen. Tracey takes little stock in the efficacy of "fusion" in the Western and Southern States. "I have been much entertained," he says, "at the comfort which Mr. Bryan's managers find in their combinations with Populists and their sacrifice of Democratic Electors and State candidates. It shows how little interest they have in Democracy and how easily they are deceived. Every man in politics knows that fusion never completely fuses. There will be thousands of Democrats in those States where it is now being attempted who will not vote for Populists, just as thousands of Populists will keep 'in the middle of the road' and decline to obey Senator Butler's orders. There is not one of the middle Western States which can be carried by fusion. The figures of the latest elections in these States prove it.

"I have some letters from Kentucky and California that indicate increasing confidence in the ability of the sound-money voters to defeat Bryan in both those States. Our National Committee has been holding a great many meetings in Kentucky. I have here their assignment list, which shows that 103 meetings have either been held or will be held in that State. One of our San Francisco correspondents, under date of the 9th inst., writes that, contrary to previous calculations, California is likely to go against Bryan. I think the outlook in every direction is very encouraging."

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CHINA,
ORIENTAL RUGS.

WATERTOWN RALLY TO-NIGHT.

Last of National Democrats' Five Great State Meetings.

The ratification meeting of the sound-money Democrats of Watertown will be held to-night. Reports received by the National Democratic State Committee are to the effect that arrangements have been made to give Messrs. Griffin and Hinrichs a great reception. This is the last of the five great meetings that have been held in the larger cities of the interior at which the candidates were present. Reports from those who witnessed the meetings in Buffalo, Rochester, and Albany indicate that not less than 20,000 persons in these centres have heard the State candidates of the National Democratic Party.

The meetings to be held to-night in this city under the auspices of the National Democratic State Committee are as follows:

Thirty-second Assembly District, at Headquarters, 236 East Ninety-sixth Street; speakers, Roger Foster, Thomas J. Falls, and A. J. Elkins.

Nineteenth Assembly District, at 125 Amsterdam Avenue; speakers, Mark M. Schlesinger and H. K. Shorkleford.

Ninth Assembly District, at 233 West Twenty-third Street; speakers, McCready Sykes and Neil McNeill.

Seventh Assembly District, at Greenwich Hall, Hudson and Christopher Streets; speakers, Henry De Forest Baldwin, Lawrence E. Sexton, Theodore Sutro, and Calvin Tompkins.

MR. ROOSEVELT IN CHICAGO.

He Delivers an Address Against Bryan and National Shame.

CHICAGO, Oct. 15.—Theodore Roosevelt, Police Commissioner of New-York City, addressed a demonstrative audience to-night in the Coliseum. The meeting was held under the direction of the Republican College League. The universities and colleges of the city and suburbs were represented by large bodies of students who rent the air with their college yells and made the cheering for McKinley a reminder of the Democratic Convention scenes in the same building. Robert T. Lincoln, former Minister to England, presided and made a brief speech, which was vigorously applauded. Campaign songs enlivened the affair, which was a decided political success.

In his speech, Mr. Roosevelt said:

"It is not merely school girls that have hysterics. Very vicious mob leaders have them at times, and so do well-meaning demagogues when their heads are turned by the applause of men of little intelligence. The dominant note in Mr. Bryan's utterances and in the campaign waged on his behalf, is the note of hysteria. Messrs. Bryan, Altgeld, Tillman, Debs, Coxey, and the rest have not the power to rival the deeds of Marat and Robespierre, but they are strikingly like the leaders of the Terror in France in mental and moral attitude.

"Mr. Altgeld is a more dangerous man than Bryan. He is much slyer and more intelligent. No one plans wholesale repudiation, the other would connive at wholesale murder. For America to put men like these in control of her destinies would be such a dishonor as it is scarcely bearable to think of. In this Presidential election we confront a danger graver than any that has menaced the country from its birth, save at the time of the election of 1860 alone. On the result next month depends whether we shall hang our heads with shame because our country has become the dupe and willing prey of dishonest demagogues.

"Our foes are waging a campaign which is at bottom waged primarily against morality and ability. They hate the men who pay their debts and obey the laws, exactly as they hate the men who win success in life, or who cause the laws to be enforced. They use free silver as a cry because they hope therewith for the moment to mislead some honest men. At the bottom what they most desire is to strike down the men who by virtue of leadership in any walk of life, whether it be in business or theology, or law, or literature, or science, tend by their efforts to raise the whole community upward.

"Instead of a Government of the people, for the people, and by the people, which we now have, Mr. Bryan would substitute a Government of a mob. Mr. Bryan and his supporters preach not merely class hatred, but sectional hatred. They strive to make you people of the mighty West believe that we your brothers in blood and feeling, whose homes are in the East, are alien in interest to you. Mr. Bryan speaks of the East as 'the enemy's country.' We of the East glory in the West. We appeal to all the citizens of this land alike as Americans to stand together, jealous of the honor of your country. We ask you to set your faces against that spirit of lawless mob violence which could in the end produce nothing but anarchy. We ask you to declare for the payment of honest debts and for the suppression of lawless mobs, not merely because it is expedient, but because it is right."

SHERMAN IS SATISFIED.

The Senator Regards McKinley's Election as Assured.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, Oct. 15.—Senator John Sherman, who passed through this city this morning, en route to Mansfield from a speaking tour, expressed the utmost confidence in the election of Major McKinley. Said Mr. Sherman:

"Major McKinley will be elected by a very large majority. In my mind there is no doubt of this. The prediction of Senator Quay is a fair statement of the situation, while the claims of Chairman Jones are preposterous. I concede that we may lose South Dakota, Idaho, Wyoming, Colorado, Nevada, Utah, and possibly Montana. These States contain large silver interests. Still, our people are making a fight in some of these States, and may carry some of them.

"As to California, Oregon, and Washington, my information is to the effect that they will give handsome Republican majorities. I received a most royal reception in Montana, as well as in Nebraska, and I am convinced that Mr. Bryan will not carry his own State.

"Our people were fearful for a time of losing Kansas, but I do not think this probable. As for Chairman Jones claiming Iowa, it is preposterous. It will give an overwhelming majority for McKinley. I see he also claims Illinois. It will be, in my opinion, a close race between Illinois and Ohio as to which will give McKinley the larger majority. Wisconsin will give the largest Republican majority in its history.

"There is no doubt as to the result in New-York, Maryland, Delaware, West Virginia, and Iowa. Missouri will be close, but our people are confident. As to Kentucky, I can only say that the fact that Secretary Carlisle will next week begin stumping for Palmer means a great deal for the Republicans.

"A stronger opposition to the Chicago platform exists in Indiana than in any other State. As to Ohio, that State will give our candidate a very large plurality. The issue is so plain that the better element of the Democratic Party will vote for McKinley. The Germans saved the State in 1875, and they will give us an enormous vote this year. Wherever I go I hear of hosts of Democrats who are working openly for McKinley."

MR. LOW SPEAKS IN BROOKLYN.

Tremendous Rally of the Kings County Republicans Last Night.

The Kings County Republican rally at the Clermont Rink, Brooklyn, drew out fully 6,000 people. Timothy L. Woodruff, Republican nominee for Lieutenant Governor, presided. The list of speakers included President Seth Low of Columbia University, Col. Archie E. Baxter of Elmira, and Mr. E. Y. Bill of New-Jersey.

The audience contained an unusually large number of ladies To help the color effect, small American flags were distributed. These were waved often, for enthusiasm ran high. Mr. McKinley's name was applauded. Applause was also given to the names at the head of the Republican State ticket.

When Mr. Low stepped to the front of the stage to begin his address he received a great ovation. Riot reigned for three minutes, and the little flags whirled and fluttered in waves of color. Mr. Low's address was scholarly and was enthusiastically received.

Col. Baxter prefaced his remarks with a funny story, and thereafter kept the sympathetic attention of the audience. He spoke on the financial question, but devoted some attention to State issues.

Many persons left before Mr. Bill made his speech. He argued almost exclusively for a substantial money system.

BUSINESS MEN'S VIEWS.

Advices Received by C. P. Huntington from Many Sources.

Collis P. Huntington, President of the Southern Pacific Railroad, and also of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company, is constantly in receipt of information concerning the political prospects in various parts of the country. His informants are usually business men with large interests at stake, who examine closely and weigh carefully their opinions before expressing them. Mr. Huntington received a day or two ago from one of the most influential business men in California a letter which contained the following sentences:

"The prospects in California are now better for the success of McKinley and sound money than at any time since the campaign began. The farmers show evidences of lagging on free silver, and the workingmen are lining up to the gold standard, hence the probabilities are that San Francisco and the other cities will go so largely for sound money as to overcome any defection on the part of Republican farmers."

"A friend of mine in the West asked me a few days ago," said Mr. Huntington, "what I thought of the political outlook, and I wrote to him that, in my opinion, every State east of the Missouri and north of the Ohio and Potomac Rivers will be carried by McKinley. I saw a man from Maryland recently, and he said that State was pretty sure to go for McKinley. My advices from Oregon and Nebraska are to the effect that Bryan is likely to lose those States."

Asked about the business prospects in the event of McKinley's election, Mr. Huntington said: "Business is bound to improve. In fact, in the cycle of events we are now entitled to have good times."

HOPES FOR VIRGINIA.

Gen. Wise Says a Fair Count May Be Obtained This Year.

Gen. John S. Wise of this city has been campaigning in his former State of Virginia. At National Republican Headquarters, yesterday, he said:

"So far as the actual vote is concerned, we shall undoubtedly carry Virginia, but whether that vote will be counted as cast is another matter. The question is, can we accomplish the task of securing an honest return? If we ever can do that we should be able to do it this Fall, for the reason that the best men of the Democracy are with us and will use their influence against dishonest manipulators of the ballot.

"I have intimate knowledge, naturally, of the sentiment of Virginia people and public affairs, and I have never known anything like the condition there now. The Democratic Party is split over the money question, but, aside from that, it has been steadily losing ground for years. Cleveland carried the State over Blaine by 2,000 or 3,000 only. Then in the Harrison campaign Cleveland had only about 1,200. How can a party stand that percentage of loss in addition to the sound-money defection of this Fall and hope to win?"

A GEORGIA ENCHANTMENT.

Seed That Will Produce Cotton Plants Twenty Feet High.

Advices from Atlanta, Ga., relate that Charles Jackson, a cotton planter, is in possession of twenty bushels of cottonseed that, it is predicted, will revolutionize the cotton-growing industry of the world.

From these seed, it is claimed, stalks attaining great height can be grown, that will yield from two to four bales per acre on the poorest sort of land.

The quality of the product is said to be remarkably good, and as fine as long staple cotton. The seed from which the cotton is grown came from Africa, so the dispatch says. While in the very heart of that country a wealthy American, traveling for health and recreation, it is said, discovered a field of cotton plants, none of which was less than twenty feet in height. A botonist who accompanied the party cut from one of the tallest stalks a section of about eighteen inches, and it was from this stalk that the seed came.

While touring the South some years later, so the dispatch relates, the African traveler met Mr. Jackson and presented him with the seed. At the next planting Mr. Jackson determined upon a severe test of the seed and planted it in the poorest land of his farm. It thrived beyond his most sanguine expectations, so the story goes, and so great was the yield that other growers in the neighborhood viewed the product with alarm.

Should this seed become generally used, they reasoned, the cotton crop of the South would so increase that the industry would be ruined. So great became this fear among the farmers that a committee was appointed, it is said, to wait on Mr. Jackson, purchase the seed, and destroy every vestige of it. Simultaneously, it is stated, the New-Orleans Cotton Exchange wired Mr. Jackson to set a price on his holdings, requesting at the same time that he send a sample of the cotton stalk for the investigation of the board. Learning of the New-Orleans correspondence, so the dispatch says, the farmers' committee offered Mr. Jackson $18,000 spot cash. He refused the offer. It is said, and holds out for a higher figure.

Members of the New-York Cotton Exchange who had heard of this wonderful product spoke guardedly on the subject yesterday.

To a NEW-YORK TIMES reporter, Mr. William Mohr of Mohr & Vannemann, expressed the opinion that if such a seed existed it would certainly prove a benefit to the Southern cotton planters, and not a detriment. If it was possible to attain such crops, the cotton acreage could be correspondingly decreased and the land used for cultivating other salable farm products.

Mr. P. S. Galaati of Ralli Brothers declared that such a yield would mean cotton at a cent a pound, and therefore ruin for the farmers that raised it. Mr. L. Mandelbaum thought it was yet too early to express an opinion.

A Signal Corps Man Hurt.

During a cavalry drill last night by the First Brigade Signal Corps, at the Central Park Riding Academy, one of the men was thrown violently from his horse and sustained a fracture of the leg and right arm. Park Policeman Brown, who summoned an ambulance from Roosevelt Hospital, reported the man's name as P. N. Bossen. Policeman Clancy of the West Sixty-eighth Street station, who also made a report on the case, had the name Miron Boddin. The ambulance book at Roosevelt Hospital designatel him as Myron T. Burdislise. When Sergt. Ditltz of the Signal Corps was asked the injured trooper's name he said it was William Bowden, and that he lived at Springfield, L. I.

"Raines Law Clubs."

Justice MacLean, in the Supreme Court, yesterday declined, upon technical grounds, to incorporate 146 clubs. The majority were what are commonly known as "Raines law clubs."

Justice MacLean did not write any formal opinion, but indorsed on the applications as his reason for rejecting them that they did not comply with the law.

Hurt Boarding a Car.

Peter Schwartz, fifty-seven years old, of 831 Third Avenue, while attempting to board a cable car at Fifty-first Street and Third Avenue last night, struck an elevated railroad pillar and broke one of his legs and hurt his spine. He was taken to Flower Hospital.

Children Cry for Pitcher's Castoria.

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GORMAN ON THE STUMP.

Supports Bryan and Sewall Because They Are "Regular."

BALTIMORE, Oct. 15.—Senator Gorman made practically his first appearance on the stump in advocacy of Bryan and Sewall's election in this city to-night. It was understood that the Senator would make what is colloquially known as a "hot" speech, and he did not disappoint his auditors. Mr.

FIGHTING FOR A NAME

BROOKLYN ELECTION CASE BEFORE COURT OF APPEALS.

The Right of the National Democratic Party to the Use of Its Name on the Official Ballot at Issue—An Intimation that a Decision May Be Rendered To-morrow—Arguments on Both Sides Heard—The Plea of Mr. Shepard.

ALBANY, Oct. 15.—The question of the right of the Democratic Party Reform Organization to a party column on the official ballot under its new name of "National Democratic Party," was argued to-day before the Court of Appeals.

The case came up on an appeal from yesterday's decision of the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court in Brooklyn, where the Judges, by a vote of 3 to 2 in the Brooklyn case, decided that the gold Democrats could use their newly chosen name.

Almet F. Jenks and Asa Bird Gardiner appeared to-day for the appellants and Edward M. Shepard for the gold Democrats, the respondents. Mr. Gardiner represented the regular Democratic State Committee. The case was argued thus early by consent of the court at request of counsel. The decision will be handed down on Tuesday next, if not before.

The Case at Issue.

The case on which this appeal is based arose by the refusal of the Brooklyn Board of Elections to give a place on the official ballot to Everett Greene, who was nominated in the First Kings County Assembly District by the National Democratic Party, which had changed its name from that of Democratic Party Reform Organization. The Brooklyn Board of Elections decided that the political party name of the National Democratic Party is substantially the same as the name "Democratic Party" and infringes upon the right of the use thereof by the political party known as the Regular Democratic Party; that Greene's certificate of nomination was not a party certificate of nomination.

Justice Clement reversed the determination of the board that Mr. Greene's certificate was not a party certificate within the meaning of the election law, but affirmed the determination that the party nominating Mr. Greene was not entitled to use the name "National Democratic Party." The Appellate Division affirmed the order of Justice Clement so far as it reversed the determination of the Board of Elections, but reversed the order of the Special Term so far as it affirmed the determination of the Board of Elections, and expressly reversed the determination of the Board of Elections adverse to the use in Mr. Greene's certificate of the name "National Democratic Party."

The Statement for Greene.

Almet F. Jenks, for the appellants, argued at length in favor of reversing the Appellate Division's decision. He said, in part:

"The certificate of nomination of the petitioner for the office of Assemblyman, filed with the Board of Elections, was not a party certificate of nomination within the intent of the election law, and was, therefore, invalid. It plainly appears that the National Democratic Party is a new political party, which came into being subsequent to the National Convention of the regular Democratic Party, and that the part which was left of the party calling itself the Democratic Party Reform Organization in this State joined in the work of organizing the new political party, merged itself in the latter and in the latter's name as part of its organization. The contention that the two parties are one is a device to avoid the prohibition in the election law against the National party having a party column on the official ballot.

"The National Democratic Party is only one political party, and is no more of a confederation of political parties in the several States than is the Republican Party or the regular Democratic Party. The name 'National Democratic Party' is substantially the same as 'Democratic Party.' If the names be substantially the same, then no possible voter is entitled to have one party or the other distinguished by some name which shall not present this objection.

"Each name has two words in common, 'Democratic Party,' and these are the salient words which strikes the voter's eye. The name 'Democratic Party' is not necessary to distinguish in essence the party of the complainant. 'Democratic' is the adjective form of 'Democracy.' The words 'Democratic Party' belong exclusively to the older party, which has used them so long. The mere prefix of such word as 'National' does not affect the substantial similarity."

Mr. Shepard's Reply.

Mr. Shepard said: "The word 'National,' as well as the word 'Democratic' describes the political faith of the National Democratic Party. The name 'National Democratic' implies an assertion that its political doctrines are Democratic and also favorable to the maintenance of the National Constitution, authority, and honor.

"The word 'National' is not used by the National Democratic Party, nor is it popularly so understood, to indicate the fact that it is a party existing throughout the United States, but to indicate and assert an important part of its political faith.

"The Democratic Party Reform Organization in the State of New-York was changed in no respect except by the adoption of a new name. It remained identically the party which had been inactive, conspicuous, and completely recognized existence for two years. There was no objection to our use of the name 'Democratic Party Reform Organization.' The use of the term 'National Democratic Party' is of essentially the same character as the use of the term 'Democratic Party Reform Organization.' The word 'National,' in connection with 'Democratic,' means a Democratic Party devoted to the support of those things which they deem essential to the National existence. That is, they condemn the opposition in the Democratic Party to the right of the President to enforce the National laws; they condemn in the Democratic Party the assault upon the Federal Supreme Court, and they also condemn the proposition to debase the currency and destroy the National honor. To indicate as briefly as possible their ideas in this respect, they use the word 'National' as a qualification or addition to the word 'Democratic.' To use it for this purpose is precisely the same as to use the words 'Reform Organization' to designate other articles of political faith. The right which was recognized in 1895 of this organization was a right to use the words 'Democratic Party' with an addition or qualification which should, generally speaking, indicate the divergent views held by the dissenting political party. That right to indicate in a brief way the character of their Democracy is the right which they are exercising when they use the words 'National Democratic Party.'

"The sole ground stated in support of the determination of the Board of Elections, that the Greene certificate was not a party certificate, was the change of name. The court below rightly decided that the change did not affect the identity of the party.

"National" a Justified Word.

"The appellant's counsel recognized below that they could not succeed on the other question unless by showing a prior use of the name 'National Democratic Party.' They could not show this. The voters would not be confused by the use of our name. The Secretary of State, acting, as we are informed, under the advice of the Attorney General, has already decided in favor of the right of the National Democratic Party. The argument of inconvenience ought, no doubt, not to be unduly pressed upon the court. But, in the critical situation created by the complicated provisions of the election law, we cannot fail to see that a ruling upon this question for cities and counties of the State different from the ruling by the Secretary of State, would produce a state of affairs which must fairly be described as shocking. The intention of the lawmakers must have been, if they were reasonable—and such is the clear intent of the whole statute—that each party shall have but a single column with the single name of all of its candidates, State and local.

"We are advised by the public prints that, in the other States, the decision has been in favor of our name, except in Colorado and Illinois."

Asa Bird Gardiner, representing the Democratic State Committee as against the gold Democrats, said: "The Democratic Party, having existed for many years in the State and Nation, with a regular organization in every State and Territory, holding periodic National conventions, nominating National candidates for the office of President and Vice President, choosing National Committees every four years, and having National executive officers, is a National political party.

"The record shows that the expressions 'National Democratic Party,' 'National Democratic Convention,' 'Democratic National Convention,' 'National Democratic platform,' 'Democratic National Committee,' 'National Democracy,' have time and again been used in publications throughout the United States to describe the 'Democratic Party' and its several organizations in State and National affairs. It is not a sectional or local political party, but National in character, and the election law contemplates that recognized political parties in this State may have National candidates for the offices of President and Vice President of the United States whose names must be placed on the official ballot.

"The Democratic Party being, therefore, a recognized political party, with a National organization like the Republican Party, its members properly consider themselves as component parts of the National Democratic Party, and not of a mere local or State political association.

"No right exists in any political party to appropriate exclusively the word 'National' as the sole word to distinguish it from any other political party or faction thereof.

Exclusive Rights Denied.

"Such a word is not capable of being exclusively appropriated by any party in order to distinguish it from another political party which is National in character. The word 'National' is an abstract name, and in capable of exclusive use in order to distinguish a political party. The words 'Democratic Party Reform Organization' were descriptive of an opposing political faction or party under the specious title of 'Reform.' No one was or is deceived when that word is used, because it indicates an organization distinct from the Democratic Party. To drop, however, the words 'Reform Organization,' and prefix the abstract word 'National' does not distinguish an opposing political organization from the Democratic Party.

"The record shows that the Democratic Party is not sectional or local, but National in character. To authorize any other political organization to call itself the 'National Democratic Party,' will forever deprive the Democratic Party from lawfully describing itself in its National organization and National policies, and on its banners and in its publications as the 'National Democratic Party.' To permit any other political organization to use the name 'Democratic Party' with merely the generic word 'National' before it, is of itself confusing to electors who belong to a political party having declared National objects for its policies. The deliberate appropriation of the name 'National Democratic Party' in September, 1896, by an opposing political party or independent body was probably intended to shut out the 'Democratic Party' in this State from hereafter calling itself National or claiming that abstract quality. The Democratic Party Reform Organization was apprehensive when it adopted the name 'National Democratic Party' that it was not legal, because it gave its State Committee and Executive Committee, or any convention or committee, authority to use the former name if, for any reason, legal or otherwise, such use shall be deemed necessary or expedient. The decision of the Board of Elections against the use by the 'Democratic Party Reform Organization' of the name 'National Democratic Party,' should be affirmed, and the decision of the Appellate Division thereon reversed."

NATIONAL DEMOCRATS PROTEST.

Object to Misuse of Their Party Name by Bryan Men.

Andrew J. Corcoran, President, and Otto Crouse, counsel, of the National Democratic Committee of Hudson County, N. J., yesterday filed with County Clerk John G. Fisher a protest against the nominations made by the Bryan and Sewall Democrats in the name of the National Democratic Party.

For some reason not explained, Messrs. Crouse and Corcoran selected the freeholder candidates for the test case they propose to make. The protest says:

"These freeholder candidates do not represent any principle of the National Democratic Party. They stand for free silver. The party they represent adopted a free-silver platform at its State Convention, in Trenton, last month. The National Democratic Party in Indianapolis, Sept. 2, abandoned the name and repudiated the principles of the Democratic Party.

"The National Democratic Party is a bona fide political organization. None of the freeholders named by the Davis machine is in any way connected with the National Democratic Party.

"The effort now being made by the said candidates to filch the name of the National Democratic Party is a bold and palpable attempt to perpetrate a fraud on this organization, and a scheme to disfranchise these objectors and other citizens of Hudson County who represent the principles of the National Democratic Party."

County Clerk Fisher will lay the matter before Judge Lippincott to-day.

Gold Democrats Have a Place.

WATERTOWN, N. Y., Oct. 15.—County Clerk Pierce, after hearing arguments on a protest, has decided to print the names of the gold Democracy's local nominees on the official ballots. He decides that while the party held no primaries it was a new party, and therefore was not governed by the same rules which would control old parties, and under which, if this were an old party, its proceedings would have been illegal.

NEW-JERSEY NOMINATIONS.

Candidates of Republicans and Sound-Money Democrats.

MORRISTOWN, N. J., Oct. 15.—The Sound-Money Democrats of the Fourth Congressional District of New-Jersey have indorsed Mahlon Pitney, who was nominated by the Republicans for Congress.

ORANGE, N. J., Oct. 15—The Essex County Republicans have made these nominations: For Sheriff—Henry M. Doremus; State Senator—George W. Ketcham; Assembly—Thomas H. Jones, George B. Harrison, Charles W. Powers, Peter B. Fairchild, Alvin C. Ebie, Edward F. Stedig, Jacob Rau, Jr., George W. Porter, Albert J. Simpson, C. Valentine Bauman, and James J. Hogan.

NEWARK, N. J., Oct. 15.—The National Democrats of Essex County last night held their County Convention here and nominated a full set of candidates. William T. Peoples of East Orange was named for Congress and John R. Livermore for State Senator. The Assembly nominations were: Hamilton Wallis of East Orange, Star J. Murphy of Montclair, Harmon H. Hart of South Orange, J. G. T. Moore of Orange, Oscar Keen, William E. Clark, Col. J. E. Fleming, J. E. Patton, Harry Peters, John B. Oelkers, and Theodore Westerman of Newark. The Executive Committee was instructed to nominate a candidate for Sheriff.

A Florida County's Vote Lost.

From The Jacksonville (Fla.) Times-Union.

The Canvassing Board of Baker County, consisting of Chairman Canova of the County Commissioners, County Judge Howard, and Supervisor of Registration Ruhl, met Monday morning to canvass the vote of the county from the returns in the office of the County Judge, as the returns sent to the Supervisor were stolen when his office was broken open Thursday night. On opening the ballot boxes, it was found that the Inspectors of three out of the five districts had failed to send any returns of election, as required by law. As the board had no returns to canvass, they declared no election in Baker County, and, having notified the Secretary of State, adjourned. The Populists, it is supposed, elected a majority of their candidates in the county.

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Reliable Carpets. Are veritable "Wonders in Wool." Lowest Prices.
LONG CREDIT.
104 West 14th Street.

MR. M'KINLEY IS GRATEFUL

THANKS NEW-YORKERS FOR THEIR LOYAL SUPPORT.

Refers with Evident Pleasure to the Display of Republican Flags on Broadway—Says Popocratic Engineers Are Trying to Construct a Governmental Engine Having No Safety Valve—Warmly Greeted by the Canton Workingmen.

CANTON, Ohio, Oct. 15.—This has been a busy day for Major McKinley. Several delegations called upon him, and he spoke to each. In the afternoon there was a demonstration by local workingmen, who called upon the candidate when they quit work in the shops and factories. Delegations from Chautauqua County, N. Y., and Dunkirk, Penn., called together. To them Major McKinley said:

"The great Empire State is now respected everywhere for her free, independent, and powerful voice in the councils of the Nation. She stands proudly erect this year for country, patriotism, and National honor. [Great applause.] She refuses to wear a party yoke which would lead to National dishonor or repudiation. The glorious old flag is her only banner. She refuses to march under any other, and I am told that from the Battery to Forty-second Street in the great city of the country 'Old Glory' waves her spotless stripes and stainless stars upon every block and square, appealing for National honor and exaltation of the American name.

"It is a sight which inspires the young and makes the old young again. Let it wave, holy banner of the free. [Applause.] It was never stained in defeat and it never will be. [Great cheering.] It was never lowered in dishonor, and never will be. [Renewed cheering.] And the Government whose security and honor is enshrined upon every fold and emblazoned upon every star, will not be lowered or dishonored. [Continued cheering.]

"In the election of 1894, Chautauqua County and Dunkirk bore an honorable part. Both were on the right side, both for honest money then, as always in the past, and as they will ever be in the future, for that is a distinct provision of the Republican code of principles, and the unquestioned judgment of the citizens of the great State of New-York, without regard to party. Both were for protection and reciprocity. Both were for the enforcement of law and order. Both favored the preservation of the sanctity of our courts, and were emphatically opposed—or would have been had they imagined such a thing possible—to an attack upon those revered tribunals of justice which have always been our great anchors of safety and true safeguards of constitutional liberty—the Federal Courts of the United States.

"Dunkirk, I recall, is a town noted for its manufacture of locomotive engines. Imagine, if you can, the construction of an engine without a safety valve. [Great laughter.] And yet there are some political engineers in this country who seek to run the Republic—the greatest of all engines for human progress, without a safety valve; [laughter and applause,] without brakes or other restraint other than their own misguided will. Some of them would run the engine one way, and some would run it another. [Great laughter.] They differ upon very many propositions, but apparently are united in opposition to maintaining a sound currency, and preserving inviolate the obligations of the Government. They seem to unite in favoring a reduction of one-half of the savings and the salaries and the wages of the country, for they have expressly declared in favor of a financial policy which would have just that result.

"There is one thing the people of this country will not submit to—that the savings of the poor shall be squandered and wasted by a depreciation of the hard-earned money which they have laid aside as the result of their thrift and economy. [Applause and cries of 'Good.'] I

The labor demonstration took place late in the afternoon. Four thousand Canton workingmen called on Major McKinley. It was all done quietly and without ostentation. Hundreds of the men came just as they left the mills, the foundries, and the shops, attired in blue blouses and overalls, and carrying their tin dinner pails. They arranged the call themselves, and it was in no sense the work of politicians or political managers.

AN APPEAL FOR McKINLEY.

C. C. Shayne Delivers an Address to the Voters of Cleveland, Ohio.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, Oct. 15.—C. C. Shayne of New-York addressed a mass meeting of Republicans here to-night. He said, in part:

"I regard the present campaign as one of the most important in the history of the Republic. We all agree that the country is in a most deplorable condition, and we most all agree as to the cause, but the question of the hour is, How can the condition be improved? It has been proved beyond contradiction that the expenses of the Government cannot be defrayed by a tariff for revenue only, but we all know that the expenses of the Government were paid and a surplus left in the Treasury when the protective tariff was in force during President Harrison's Administration. Now the question for the manufacturers, merchants, farmers, and wage earners to decide at the coming election is which idea will they sustain—protection to American industries and sound money, which means prosperity, peace, and plenty, or free trade and free silver, which means the reverse. The election of Major McKinley will restore confidence. If, however, the American people should unfortunately elect Mr. Bryan President, no tongue can describe the misery of the future.

"Mr. Bryan is doing his utmost to create class distinction and social prejudice. He appears to forget that all men are equal before the law in this country. My friends, the issue of this campaign is away beyond the monetary and economic questions. The issue is one of morals, conscience, and patriotism.

"I appeal to you, fellow-citizens, to stand together, shoulder to shoulder, from now until election day, and work for your country, for your homes, and for your families, by assisting in electing the statesman-soldier, William McKinley.

"It is historically true that this country has always been most prosperous when the protective tariff advocates were in power, and it is also historically true that all the misery and suffering which the American people have been compelled to endure have been during the period when the low-tariff party was in power. Admitting the truth of this statement, I ask, should there be any doubt as to which idea the American people ought to sustain at the coming election? The scales have fallen from the eyes of a large majority of the people, and I verily believe that it is generally agreed that protection to American industries is what the country actually needs.

"The Republican Party has always been the champion of truth, justice, and equal rights, and the American people should sustain the party not only for those principles, but because the Republican Party has always been sound on the money question. It advocates the payment of all obligations with 100 cents on the dollar, and will see to it that no other nation can ever boast that it pays its obligations in better money than the United States."

SECRETARY MORTON ANGRY.

Denounces the Attempts of Bryanites to Assess Postmasters.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 15.—Secretary Morton has expressed himself in unmistakable terms as to the managers of the Democratic campaign. The difficulty arose out of the alleged issue of a bulletin from Democratic headquarters charging the Secretary of Agriculture with permitting the employment of his subordinates during office hours in addressing gold standard campaign circulars and sending them out under the frank of Senator Caffery of Louisiana. This statement was shown to Secretary Morton, and he denounced the author of it as a willful liar. Then, speaking of what he called the "Bryan Democrats," he added:

"The finance which they teach is entirely Confederate fiat. In the Southern Confederacy the same leaders who now are in command of the Pickett Guards for free silver at 16 to 1 were leading financiers; and Harris, Pugh, Morgan, and the other Confederate Generals now in command of the Bryan campaign seem to desire to accomplish by false finance that which they failed to bring about by arms—National dishonor and disgrace."

Secretary Morton further produced the following letter, which he said had been addressed to all the Postmasters in Nebraska:

"OMAHA, Sept. 25, 1896.—Dear Sir: We address this letter to you, knowing that you are one of the leading Democrats of our country and believing you have the success of our party at heart and desire to aid in the election of Bryan and Sewall. In order to overcome the normal Republican majority in this State the committee must have funds with which to perfect a thorough organization. We can expect no aid from the National Committee, and have no funds in hand now with which to begin work.

"We urge you to make an earnest effort among your friends to raise the sum of $100 to be used by the committee in defraying the necessary expenses of the campaign. If you cannot raise this sum at once, will you not guarantee the committee that the Democrats of your vicinity will contribute the amount requested by the 10th of October?

"This committee has no enemies to punish and will appreciate and gratefully remember the kind assistance of those Democrats who come to the aid of their party in its hour of need. Our success in the Nation is assured. Let each of us do our part to carry Nebraska by a large majority. Do not fail to write us at once. Yours truly,

"JAMES C. DAHLMAN, Chairman.
"LEE HERDMAN, Secretary."

"I should like to have our Democratic friends know," added Secretary Morton, "that this same James C. Dahlman who asks for these funds was formerly a gold Democrat, and wanted office under the present Administration, but was turned down for personal reasons."

COL. OSBORNE CONFIDENT.

Position of the Republicans Growing Stronger Every Day.

CANTON, Ohio, Oct. 15.—Col. William M. Osborne, Secretary of the Republican National Committee, arrived in Canton this morning. Col. Osborne came from New-York. He is on his way to Chicago to see Chairman Hanna.

"In the East," said Col. Osborne, "the fight is won. It is now only a question of organization for the purpose of seeing that every man who wants to vote for sound money gets to the polls.

"Our reports from other parts of the country are highly pleasing and reassuring. The work in the South is being done under the direction of the New-York branch of the National Committee, and we have reason to expect some very handsome results from several Southern States.

"I think the solid South will be broken and the result in that section will be a surprise. Major McKinley's great speech to the ex-Confederate veterans helped us very much in the South, for it has demonstrated to all parties that he takes a lofty and patriotic view of the relations between various sections of the country and that above all else he is for National unity.

"The position of the Republicans is growing stronger daily all over the country, and will continue to do so up to the last moment."

THINKS McKINLEY THE MAN.

Word W. B. Cloate, a London Financier, Sent to England.

W. B. Cloate, a London financier, who arrived here Saturday, has cabled home to leading bankers that he regards McKinley's election as absolutely certain.

Mr. Cloate said to a reporter for THE NEW-YORK TIMES at the Hotel Waldorf yesterday that when he left home the London bankers holding American securities were very much alarmed regarding the election outlook in this country.

"We got all sorts of reports in our newspapers," said Mr. Cloate, "and from all we could make out Bryan at least had a chance of being elected. To show you how much I feared that he had, I sold a third of my holdings in American securities just before leaving home. Most of them were gilt edge.

"I was afraid that during the week that I would have to spend on the ocean that Bryan might grow so strong that his election would be a certainty. I regret that I let go of the securities, for they have already advanced in value."

Mr. Cloate has been to Washington, and as far West as Chicago, and learned enough to influence him in cabling home that "McKinley will be elected."

SATISFIED WITH THE WEST.

Republicans Sending Speakers to the Pacific Coast.

CHICAGO, Oct. 15.—The battleground of the Presidential campaign is shifting from the Middle Western States to the Pacific coast. So confident are the Republican managers now that these States are all right that speakers originally intended for them are being shipped to California, Oregon, Washington, and Wyoming.

Ex-Speaker Thomas B. Reed will go to California, as will Robert P. Porter, Benjamin Butterworth, F. X. Shoemaker, and James A. Boutelle. Mr. Porter left this morning. Col. Hahn, chief of the Speakers' Bureau, had the following to say of the situation this morning:

"This bureau in sending speakers to the coast, does so because the National Committee is of the opinion that we can spare some of the prominent speakers for the far West."

FREE SILVER ACTION REVOKED.

The International Typographical Union Decides to Eschew Politics.

COLORADO SPRINGS, Oct. 15.—The International Typographical Union, after a warm discussion to-day, voted to strike from the minutes the following resolution:

"Resolved, By the International Typographical Union, in convention assembled on the summit of Pike's Peak, this 14th day of October, 1896, that we believe in the free and unlimited coinage of silver at the ratio of 16 to 1, and the adoption of laws restoring silver to its rightful place as the same existed prior to 1873; and this without waiting for the consent of any other nation."

The supporters of Bryan and free silver admitted that the adoption of such a resolution would injure the union.

Detroit's Heavy Registration.

DETROIT, Mich., Oct. 15.—The total registration in this city this year foots up 54,368, which is a gain over four years ago of 4,500.

Hood's Pills
Are much in little; always ready, efficient, satisfactory; prevent a cold or fever, cure all liver ills, sick headache, jaundice, constipation, &c. Price, 25 cents. The only pills to take with Hood's Sarsaparilla.

THE PRINCETON LECTURES

DELIVERED BY FOREIGN SCHOLARS TO THE STUDENTS.

Prof. Klein on "The Mathematical Theory of the Top"—Prof. Thomson of Cambridge University on "The Discharge of Electricity in Gases"—Prof. Dowden of Trinity, Dublin, on the Poets Southey and Coleridge.

PRINCETON, N. J., Oct. 15.—Princeton's sesquicentennial course of lectures by professors from foreign universities who come to Princeton as delegates to the celebration of the one hundred and fiftieth anniversary of the founding of the college, were continued to-day, three discourses being delivered.

Prof. Felix Klein of the University of Göttingen, Germany, delivered his final lecture on the subject "The Mathematical Theory of the Top." Those qualified to speak on the subject of higher mathematics, a considerable number of whom are in attendance on the lectures, are enthusiastic in their praise of the manner in which Prof. Klein has handled an exceedingly technical and abstruse subject. As soon as the rush of the sesquicentennial celebration is past, these lectures will be published in book form, in connection with the other lectures being delivered this week, under the title "The Princeton Sesquicentennial Series of Lectures."

Prof. Joseph John Thomson of Cambridge University, England, delivered his third lecture on the general subject: "The Discharge of Electricity in Gases." In beginning Prof. Thomson explained the methods by which the formula of the previous lecture was put in a form suitable for comparison with experiment. Prof. Thomson said, in part:

"Gases having the greatest conductivity under large electro-motive forces are not such good conductors under small electro-motive forces." To illustrate this, diagrams were exhibited showing the curves of conductivity of air and hydrogen and of mercury vapor and air. The actual velocity of the ions under electro-motive forces is from one to three millimeters per second, which, if the gas is in its normal state, shows the velocity of the atoms to be 70 centimeters per second. From this it is inferred that the ion carrying the charge is the centre of a complex system, which must be moved in order to move the ion. The more opaque and dense the gas is, the more it absorbes the Roentgen rays, but no such relation as regards conductivity exists. A certain proportion, however, is observable between the specific inductive capacity of gases and their valency. A slight impurity in the gas or mixture of water vapor, which produces such marked changes in many electrical experiments in gases, does not change the results as to their conductivity.

Gases and Roentgen Rays.

Experiments have been tried to determine whether if a gas were exposed to the Röntgen rays it would become phosphorescent and negative results would be obtained. When the rays strike a metal what appears to be a strongly diffused reflection is present, which, however, does not follow the ordinary laws of reflection. It is probable that this is a case of secondary phosphorescence, for it has not been possible to detect any conductive effect produced by this diffusion, the gas behaving as if not acted upon by the Röntgen rays. It has been proved by diffusion through porous diaphragms that the rate of diffusion of those parts of a gas which are charged with electricity is about seventy times as slow as the diffusion of the normal molecules of the gas. There are also evidences that the velocity of carriers of negative charges is about three times as great as that of the carriers of positive charges. On this fact the lecturer based an explanation of the observed differences between the positive and negative discharges in a vacuum tube.

Prof. Dowden's Fourth Lecture.

Prof. Edward Dowden of Trinity College, Dublin, Ireland, delivered his fourth lecture on the subject "The French Revolution and English Literature," his special subject for to-day being "The Early Revolutionary Group: Southey; Coleridge, the Anti-Jacobin." Prof. Dowden said in part:

"One poet of this group was both a predecessor and a contemporary of the revolution—Robert Burns. Burns did not create Scottish song, but Scottish song made Burns. Under Burns's poetry moved the common thought and feeling of his time. He belonged rather to Europe than to Ayrshire, because his spirit was the spirit of revolution. The influence of the revolution was a stirring one in the life of Burns as a man. On one occasion the health of Pitt being proposed, Burns rose and said, 'I propose the health of a greater and nobler man—George Washington.' Burns was peculiarly fitted to become the spokesman of the passions of his time. His revolutionary ardor manifested itself chiefly in hasty acts of reform or in fragmentary bits of verse. His democratic feeling was extremely strong, as witness the poem "A Man's a Man for A' That." He expressed both the negative and the positive side of the doctrine of equality. Never was so much dignity shed over the life of the poor as in "The Cotter's Saturday Night." Burns was truly the peasant poet of equality.

Coleridge and Southey.

In speaking of Coleridge and Southey, Prof. Dowden said: "The movement that influenced the literature of the Revolution was both emotional and intellectual. Such poems as Coleridge's "Ancient Mariner" and Wordsworth's "Recluse" could not have been produced in a time when the spirit of the age kindled the mind of the poets into a glowing mass. But, besides kindling an emotional glow, the Revolution aroused an inquiry into first principles, and Coleridge Southey, and Wordsworth were greatly influenced by the latter intellectual movement. The Revolution also developed to a marvelous extent the personal element in literature. The literature of the reign of Queen Anne expressed what was felt by society in general, but in the poetry of the latter part of the eighteenth century and the early part of the nineteenth the ego was strongly manifested. In the former age lyrical poetry languished, but in the latter it flourished. Southey was a man of intense nervous energy. Three branches formed a stream in his writings, which was rapid if not deep. There was the stream of the romantic movement, the stream of sentimental movement, and the stream of the revolutionary movement. The revolutionary poetry of Southey, while reflecting the spirit of the time, nevertheless has small literary value.

"Coleridge was a man possessed with the idea of God. True freedom to him lay in communion with the Divine Being. To chain one's self down to materialistic things was, in his view, moral slavery. He was a theistic optimist as Godwin was an atheistic optimist. To Coleridge, religious superstition was a part of progressive movement. His was wont to indulge in religious musings, and in these he found God everywhere immanent and everywhere active, and consequently everything must eventually turn out for the best. He foresees the future when the wondrous plan of love shall prevail. But each of us must co-operate with His progressive movement. Coleridge's philosophy was in almost every respect antithetical to that of Godwin. He believed with Godwin in his belief in human perfectability, but in little else." In respect to the charge that Coleridge and Southey in the later part of their lives were renegades, Prof. Dowden said that he could not discover any break in the natural development of their ideas. They both to the end of their lives remained true to all purposes which might improve the condition of the social life of their time. On account of the shortness of the time allotted to the lecture, Prof. Dowden was unable to refer to the collection of revolutionary poems designated as "Anti-Jacobin."

No Time Should be Lost
By those troubled with constipation in seeking relief from Hostetter's Stomach Bitters. The disease is easily relieved in its earlier stage, and as it is utterly subversive of the general health, postponement of the remedy is unwise. The same holds good of delay in cases of fever and ague, kidney complaints, nervousness, debility and rheumatism, ailments to which the Bitters is particularly adapted.

TO INVESTIGATE BROKERS.

Stock Exchange Will Examine E. B. Cuthbert & Co.'s Methods.

A special committee, consisting of Rudolph Keppler, William H. Granberry and James McGovern, has been appointed by the governors of the Stock Exchange to investigate the business methods and affairs of the brokerage firm of E. B. Cuthbert & Co.

The announcement of this fact in Wall Street yesterday afternoon caused a great deal of talk and much guessing. President Francis L. Eames of the Stock Exchange declined to explain why the investigation was deemed necessary, and Mr. Cuthbert said that he knew absolutely nothing about the matter. He declared that his firm had done no wrong, and he was perfectly willing to stand investigation at any time. When asked whether any of the business methods of his firm were in violation of the rules of the Stock Exchange, he replied emphatically in the negative, and added: "Perhaps we have aroused some animosities because we have been getting so large a share of the business."

E. B. Cuthbert & Co. have been doing business in Exchange Court, a few hundred feet from the Stock Exchange, since October, 1894. The members of the firm are E. B. Cuthbert, William Euclid Young, James W. Fox, and W. Euclid Young, Jr. The senior Mr. Young is the Stock Exchange member, and he has held a membership in the Exchange since May, 1869. Both he and Mr. Fox were members of the now defunct firm of Seymour Brothers & Young. Mr. Fox is now the manager of E. B. Cuthbert & Co.'s office in Washington, D. C.

When the new firm started in business, Mr. Cuthbert said that he had put in about $125,000 capital. The firm was then rated at from $140,000 to $150,000. It established branch offices in different parts of this city, and has apparently been doing an active business up to the present time. The fact that E. B. Cuthbert & Co. succeed in getting orders when other Stock Exchange brokers found business dull gave rise to considerable talk about "split commissions," the "bucketing of orders," &c. There can be no greater offense in the eyes of a Stock Exchange man than for one member to underbid another by offering to divide his commission with a customer.

Wall Street men, being quick to form a theory, reached a conclusion yesterday afternoon that the Stock Exchange investigation of the methods and affairs of Cuthbert & Co. was in connection with the rumors of "split commissions" and "bucketing" of orders. President Eames was asked if such rumors had really incited the proposed investigation. He replied very deliberately: "Understand, my dear sir, that the Stock Exchange does not investigate rumors."

E. B. Cuthbert is a man of much energy. He believes in his business methods, and says that the Stock Exchange Governors cannot hurt him by investigating his firm. He was a Tennessee planter before he came to New-York, and he is a grandson of F. J. Lasak, an eccentric old fur dealer who died at Dobbs Ferry some years ago, leaving an estate valued at $3,000,000 or more. Mr. Cuthbert did not receive a very large part of the estate.

REAL ESTATE MEN MEET.

Discuss the Currency Question at the Sound Money Club.

The effect of unsound money on real estate was the principal topic touched upon at the meeting of the Real Estate Sound Money Club, held at noon yesterday in the Real Estate Exchange.

Horace S. Ely, the President of the club, in calling the meeting to order, said: "We meet to-day with an especial common object of unusual importance that is vital to us all, not only as men of affairs, but as citizens."

Col. Fordham Morris, the veteran real estate man, said: "Some of us here remember the 'boom' times of 1869; how property advanced with feverish activity, not only here but all over the country. This was due to the paper money of that day. It was not a healthy growth. The result was the panic of 1873, and it took us until 1883 to recover from its effects. They wish to force upon us the same condition again. The real estate men will feel the effect the moment Bryan is declared elected. No one will develop property. Money will be left in the vaults of the trust companies and property will stagnate. This will not harm us alone. Every man that digs the foundations, supplies or lays the bricks, builds the house or adorns it will suffer."

The Hon. James L. Wells spoke on the importance of all real estate men taking an active part in the present campaign. "You have," he said, "unusual facilities for coming in contact with men in every walk of life. It is your duty then to urge upon them the importance of calm consideration of the issues. See to it that not only is the National candidate supported, but that we have a harmonious Congress to act with him."

Gen. Horace Porter and George H. Yeaman also spoke.

The club will participate in the business men's parade on Oct. 31.

MOVEMENTS OF GOLD.

Withdrawals from the Treasury to Banks Amounting to $700,000.

There were two withdrawals of gold from the Sub-Treasury yesterday, aggregating $700,000. A down-town banking firm took out $100,000 to meet a special order, and Watson & Brown withdrew $600,000, and deposited it in the Chase National Bank. This last mentioned transaction caused some comment, inasmuch as President Henry W. Cannon of the Chase National has been one of the influential forces in keeping gold in the Sub-Treasury.

Inquiry at the bank, however, disclosed that the $600,000 was received there for the account of a customer. The customer arranged for the gold with F. S. Smithers & Co. several days ago, and last Wednesday that firm notified the customer that Kuhn, Loeb & Co. would deliver the gold yesterday. The customer directed that the $600,000 be sent to the Chase National, and both he and the bank officers understood that the gold had been imported.

On the steamship Majestic, which came into port from Europe Wednesday night, was $500,000 in gold consigned to the Bank of British North America. The firm of Muller, Schall & Co. deposited in the Assay Office yesterday $112,000 of the gold received from Havana on the steamer Yumuri.

The withdrawals of currency from the Sub-Treasury yesterday amounted to $150,000, of which $100,000 went to New-Orleans.

Democratic Leader of the House.

From The Savannah (Ga.) News.

Crisp will be in the Senate during the next Congress, and Turner will not be in Congress at all. Who will be the Democratic leader on the floor, and who the leading Democrat in the Committee of Ways and Means? While Mr. Crisp has held the former position for a number of years, Mr. Turner has been acknowledged as the backbone of the Democratic strength on the tariff in the committee. Thus Georgia had a double share of honor. But the query is, who will succeed Crisp? There are a number of candidates for the Speakership in the event of Democratic success at the polls, and, queerly enough, the leaders in the race appear to be McMillin and Richardson, both of Tennessee. Another promising candidate is Mr. Bland of Missouri, and there is some talk of Livingston of Georgia. Whoever the majority of Democrats pitch upon as their candidate for Speaker will, of course, become the leader of the party in the House, whether he goes in with a majority or a minority.

Columbia Art Rooms,
306 FIFTH AVE.,
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Artistic Cabinets, Lamps, French Clocks, Bronzes, &c.

MR. REDFIELD ACCEPTS.

Says He Stands Squarely on the National Democratic Platform.

William C. Redfield of Brooklyn has accepted the nomination for Congress of the National Democratic Party in the Second Congressional District. In his letter of acceptance he says he stands squarely on his party's platform and accepts everything that it contains.

"I believe that 'gold is the necessary money for the large affairs of commerce,'" he says. "Silver is well adapted for use as auxiliary coin, but the most beneficial use of both metals can be insured only by adopting gold as the standard of value, maintaining silver at a parity with it by limited coinage, properly safe-guarded by law. I oppose the free and unlimited coinage of silver and believe in maintaining the gold standard and the parity therewith of every dollar issued by our Government. The earner of a daily wage cannot suffer when paid in the best money, but 'is the peculiar and most defenseless victim of a debased and fluctuating currency.'"

Mr. Redfield believes in divorcing the banking business from the Government. He believes that the taxing power of the Nation should be used only for public purposes; that taxation should be limited by careful economy; that tariff should be for revenue only, and yet that no present further general revision of the tariff should be made, as it would tend to unsettle business.

He believes civil service reform to be right and wise, and if elected he will oppose legislation tending to weaken its scope and effect. He approves of liberal expenditures by the Government wherever warranted by legitimate needs of commerce, favors a generous and just pension policy and a thorough system of coast defense and increased navy. The independence, authority, and dignity of the Supreme Court of the United States, he says, should be inviolate.

Mr. Redfield is a manufacturer and a business man of importance. He deems it his duty to take an active part in politics, and, if necessary, to sacrifice his personal interests in an effort to better the condition of his fellow-citizens and the affairs of the Nation.

FOR THE GOLD STANDARD.

Publishing and Advertising Trades Organize.

The sound-money men of the newspaper publishing and advertising trades met yesterday afternoon in Room 20 of THE TIMES Building to perfect an organization in the support of McKinley and Hobart and the gold standar

Henry H. Drisler of Harper Brothers was chosen Chairman and Marshal of the forces for the sound-money parade of Oct. 31. Robert J. Cook of The Commercial Advertiser was elected Secretary and Clarence A. Hope Treasurer

The New-York Times

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ROME, Italy: Loescher & Co.

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Any one day (except Sunday)	1.50	.75	.40	.....

The Times will be sent to any address in Europe, postage included, for $1.50 per month.

Amusements This Evening.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—Under the Polar Star—8:15.
BIJOU—My Friend from India—8:30.
CASINO—A Good Thing—8:15.
DALY'S—The Geisha—8:15.
EDEN MUSEE—Waxworks and Concerts—2:30 and 8:00 P. M.
EMPIRE—Rosemary—8:20.
FIFTH AVENUE—Lost, Strayed or Stolen—8:15.
FOURTEENTH STREET—The Cherry Pickers—8:15.
GARDEN—Evangeline—8:00.
GARRICK—Secret Service—8:15.
GRAND CENTRAL PALACE—Food Show—Afternoon and Evening.
GRAND OPERA HOUSE—On Broadway—8:00.
HAMMERSTEIN'S OLYMPIA—Santa Maria; Vaudeville—8:15.
HARLEM OPERA HOUSE—Excelsior, Jr.—8:15.
HERALD SQUARE—A Parlor Match—8:00.
HOYT'S—A Florida Enchantment—8:30.
KNICKERBOCKER—Half a King—8:00.
KOSTER & BIAL'S—Vaudeville—8:00.
LYCEUM—An Enemy to the King—8:15.
MADISON SQUARE GARDEN—American Institute Fair—Day and Evening.
PALMER'S—Mary Pennington, Spinster—8:15.
STANDARD—Cleveland-Haverly Minstrels—2:00 and 8:00.
STAR—Merry Tramps—8:15.

See Amusement Advertisements—Page 7.

TWENTY PAGES

NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, OCT. 16, 1896.

A BADGE OF GOOD CITIZENSHIP.

Of campaign buttons there has been no end. One more is needed. It would be worn proudly by those who have proved their right to the title of good citizens. Here it is:

The lettering should be distinct. The ground yellow. If some manufacturer of these devices who has facilities for rapid work will put a supply of them on the market at once, he will enjoy the profits of a large sale.

Every voter in New-York and Brooklyn who is a foe to repudiation and Bryanism ought to wear, or be qualified to wear, one of these buttons by 10 o'clock to-morrow evening. Business houses ought to supply them to their employés on the exhibition of registration certificates. All friends of sound money would want to know why they were not worn by their partners, neighbors, fathers and grandfathers, sons and grandsons, and their acquaintances.

To fail of registration this year is a crime against society. It ought to be made odious. Contrariwise, the evidence and assertion of registry would be proof of an intention to do one's duty. It might appropriately be manifested by an honorable symbol.

The dishonest doctrine of free silver coinage must be rejected with an emphasis that will expunge it from the list of possible future issues. New-York City must deal the heaviest blow. There ought to be two hundred and fifty thousand votes cast against BRYAN—not one less. But if that number of votes are to go into the boxes for the sound-money candidates, not less than 150,000 voters must register to-day and to-morrow.

Men who think sound money and talk sound money must register for sound money and vote for sound money. A sound-money man who from laziness or any other reason neglects to register and vote is no better than a Bryanite. To-day and to-morrow, from 7 A. M. to 10 P. M., the places of registration will be open; and to-morrow will be the last day. Register and wear the button. You don't want to go about the streets hanging your head like a sheepthief or a Bryanite.

DOLLARS WORTH TOO MUCH.

You say it is a good thing for the laboring men to be paid in dollars which buy a great deal. Remember that the laboring man is interested in getting a chance to work before he is interested in being paid in good dollars. He knows that the gold standard increases the number of idle men. [Mr. BRYAN at Iron Mountain, Mich., Oct. 15.]

The number of idle men has been increased by the threat and the attempt of a political party to substitute for the one-hundred-cent gold dollar now in use a silver dollar worth only half as much and having only half as much purchasing power. Did the gold standard increase the number of idle men in the years from 1879 to the Spring of 1893?

The reports of Mr. BRYAN'S speeches to the workingmen of Michigan show that as a rule he has refrained from telling them that the dollars they receive in wages are "too good" and should be displaced by dollars which will not buy so much food and clothing. He knows that ALTGELD and other prominent silverite orators, in speeches which have been circulated through the Northwest, have proclaimed the doctrine that the wage earner's dollar is "a two-hundred-cent dollar," the value of which ought to be reduced, and have said that the Silver Party's purpose was to put in the place of it a dollar worth only half as much. He appears to have been unwilling to remind a majority of his Michigan audiences of this explanation and promise. But at Iron Mountain he did refer, in the words we have quoted, to this doctrine of the "two-hundred-cent dollar," which has brought over so many Western men to the side of honest money.

We read that the workmen employed in Mr. HANNA'S iron-ore mine were told that they were at liberty to leave their work and listen to this speech without loss of pay for the time so used. Mr. HANNA could well afford to pay them for hearing such talk from the silver candidate.

ROME AND THE SCHOOLS.

It is not only proper that American Catholics should do honor, as they have conspicuously been doing, to the retiring Papal Delegate to this country. There are many Protestants and men of no religious denomination who feel that these honors are abundantly deserved. Considering the numbers and the growth of our Catholic population, it is a matter of National concern that American opinion and American sentiment should be respected by the authorities of the Catholic Church at Rome. To be respected, however, they must be known. An ignorant violation or infringement of them may do as much harm to the Church in this country as a willful defiance of them would indeed be interpreted by many Americans as such a defiance.

We can readily understand that the Pope may, before the appointment of his Delegate, have received from American Catholics and even from American dignitaries of the Church contradictory reports of the state of opinion in this country, both of Catholics and of non-Catholics, and have been much perplexed in consequence. One of the most important points to be carried by the appointment of a Delegate was the ascertainment, through an impartial inquirer, of what this opinion was. From the action which Cardinal SATOLLI has taken in those disputes that have been brought before him we may infer that he has accurately reported American opinion to the Vatican. At the reception given to the retiring Delegate by the Catholic Club on Wednesday Judge DALY praised the guest in exactly the right place when he said:

"It is, above all, not improper at this time for us to testify to the general admiration felt for the perfect comprehension of the Government and institutions of the United States displayed by your Eminence, and for your appreciation of the character of the American people, their citizenship, patriotism, and love of justice and truth."

It is a proof of this "perfect comprehension of the Government and institutions of the United States" that a decision rendered by the Papal Delegate shortly after his arrival in this country should now for the first time be publicly promulgated. This is the decision, published yesterday, in which Archbishop SATOLLI strictly forbade any priest to refuse or to threaten to refuse the sacraments to parents whose only offense consisted in sending their children to the public schools.

The question of education is the only open question between the Catholic Church and the institutions of the United States, the only question that threatens to become "burning" and that might indeed become so by injudicious treatment on either side. As a matter of fact, there has been a good deal of lack of judgment in the treatment of it on both sides. On one side are the priestly propagandists who are trying to build up their parochial schools, as they have a perfect right to do by fair means, but as the extreme among them have tried to do by unfair means. Among the unfair means, one is the attempt to divert part of the fund raised by public taxation for public schools to the support of their private schools. Another is the attempt, checked by the decision of Mgr. SATOLLI, to use their ecclesiastical terrors to build up their private schools through the denunciation of spiritual pains and penalties against parents who prefer to send their children to the public schools. On the other hand are the Protestant propagandists who endeavor to pervert the schools into agencies for the inculcation of Protestant doctrines, without regard to the rights of non-Protestant taxpayers. These are more contemptible than the priestly propagandists, for they have not the energy to undertake sectarian schools of their own, and try to make the public schools answer their purpose. A zealot is a much more respectable object than a dog in the manger.

The prohibition of the Papal Delegate has put an end to one of the objectionable methods of the Catholic propaganda. The publication of it is particularly well timed. Cardinal SATOLLI takes the occasion of his own retirement to fix, upon a very important point, the position of the Catholic Church, so that it cannot be mistaken or altered hereafter. In no other way, except by a disclaimer of any attempt to attack the public-school fund, could he have done more to allay American jealousy of the Catholic Church.

MARKING THE BALLOT.

Attorney General HANCOCK, in reply to inquiries, has declared that the rule for marking the official ballot in this State was not changed by the amendment of the law last Winter, though it was apparently the intention of the "Raines bill" to change it in such a way as to make it more difficult to vote a "split" ticket. The Attorney General says that a "split" ticket may be voted either by omitting to make a cross mark in the circle above any ticket and putting the mark before the name of each candidate voted for, or by making the cross mark in the circle above the name of the party some of whose candidates the voter desires to vote for and before the name of any candidate in other columns for whom he wishes to vote. In the latter case his vote will count for all the candidates in the column marked within the circle except those nominated for offices for which he has marked the candidates in other columns. This was the method in use last year and makes it easy to "mix" a ticket.

There are now three sections in the election law which refer to this matter, and when the law was revised at the last session of the Legislature two of these which were in the old law were changed. That which prescribes the form of the official ballot now requires a direction to be printed on the face of the stub including this sentence: "To vote a split ticket—that is, for candidates of different parties—the voter should mark a cross mark before the name of each of the candidates for whom he votes." This takes the place of the following in the law before the revision: "To vote for an individual candidate, make a cross (X) mark in the space before his name."

In the section relating to the preparation of his ballot by the voter the law originally contained this direction for voting a mixed ticket: The elector shall either,

"(a) Omit making a cross (X) mark in the circular space above the name of any party and make a cross mark in the blank space before the name of each candidate for whom he desires to vote on whatever ticket he may be; or,

"(b) Make a cross mark in the circular space above the name of a party some of whose candidates he desires to vote for, and then make a cross mark before the name of any candidate of any other party for whom he desires to vote; in which case the cross mark in the circular space above the name of a party will cast the elector's vote for every candidate on the ticket of such party except for offices for which candidates are marked on other party tickets, and the cross marks before the names of such candidates will cast the elector's vote for them."

In the law as it now stands the following has been substituted for this: "If the elector desires to vote for a split ticket—that is, for candidates of different parties—he must not make a cross mark in the circle above the name of any party, but shall make a cross mark in the voting space before the name of each candidate for whom he desires to vote on whatever ticket he may be."

This seems to change entirely the prescribed manner of voting a split or mixed ticket, confining the elector to the process of marking individual names, but the amended law makes careful and detailed provision for the canvass of the votes, and among the rules laid down for the Inspectors in making the count is the following, which is new:

"If the elector shall have made a cross mark in the circle above the name of the party some of whose candidates he desired to vote for, and he shall also have placed a cross mark before the name of any candidate of any other party for any office, the cross mark in the circle above the name of the party ticket must be deemed to have cast the elector's vote for every candidate on the ticket of such party so marked except for the candidate or candidates for offices which are individually marked on other tickets, and the candidate or candidates so individually marked on such other ticket or tickets shall be deemed the choice of the voter for such office or offices."

This seems to make the law inconsistent with itself, but it clearly leaves to the elector the liberty of voting for a mixed ticket in the manner prescribed in the law before it was amended. If it was the intention of the framers of the Raines bill last Winter to deprive him of this liberty, they defeated their own purpose before the act was passed.

THE BANCROFT AT CONSTANTINOPLE.

What is the Bancroft to do when she gets to Constantinople? She will not fire on the Sultan's palace or make any demonstration against the Turkish fleet. She will do no fighting of any sort. She will simply be a dispatch boat at the service of the United States Legation. As such she will be a refuge for Minister TERRELL and his subordinates in case of disturbance, and for the members of the American community. She will also be at the service of the Legation to carry any dispatches that the Minister may not wish to intrust to the mails, and can take him to Smyrna or any other port should he desire to confer with Admiral SELFRIDGE or other American officials.

All this is important, how important became manifest during the recent disturbances, when these Americans were the only subjects of a powerful Government who had no protection, and in the last resort would have been compelled to seek the assistance of some other nation. It is not, however, solely for protection that an Embassy guardship or dispatch boat is placed at Constantinople. It is an ocular demonstration to the Turkish people as well as to the Government that the United States is a Nation competent to protect its own interest, and respects its representative sufficiently to provide him with the customary appurtenances of his position. The Turk is not a great reader. His knowledge, especially of foreign affairs, is limited. He knows about Russia, England, France, Germany, Austria, and Italy as nations that it is on the whole well for him to regard. They have ships. Ships mean money and strength. A country that has no ships must either be too far off or too weak to require much attention on their part. The Embassy dispatch boat is the only symbol of American power that the Turk ever sees. And when that is wanting he cannot be blamed for thinking that the power is wanting also. This feeling is strengthened by the traditional policy of this country, which refuses to its foreign Legations such housing as will command the respect of the people of the country. The American Minister at Constantinople usually lives in a hotel. He has practically none of those surroundings which tend to give him prestige. A dispatch boat assists in this respect very greatly, and every American Minister who has ever lived at Constantinople has felt very keenly that it was not merely a desirable, but a necessary, adjunct to the Legation.

It is, however, an adjunct and nothing more. It is of value to the Minister, but it cannot take the place of the Minister. It assists in the protection of the American residents, but it cannot insure that protection. It would be a most serious mistake to suppose that the whole question of American interests in Turkey is to be solved by the presence of the Bancroft in the Bosporus. That must depend, as in the past, on Minister TERRELL himself. He will have need of all the diplomatic skill in his possession. If he thinks that it is now going to be plain sailing and that, without delay, the Turkish Treasury will open its doors to pay the indemnity, or that Turkish courts will condemn those who have threatened and taken American lives or destroyed American property, he will find himself very much mistaken. THE TIMES has criticised his conduct of the Legation, but it has done so from no ill will to him. It will be most glad if, with such assistance as the presence of a dispatch boat can give him, he achieves success, and can accomplish what no one has doubted that he wishes to accomplish.

THE TELEGRAPH BUSINESS.

The recent annual report of the Western Union Telegraph Company includes the following statistics for the last twelve fiscal years:

	Messages.	Receipts.
1885	42,096,583	$17,706,833
1886	43,289,807	16,298,638
1887	47,894,530	17,191,909
1888	51,463,955	19,711,164
1889	54,108,326	20,783,194
1890	55,878,762	22,987,028
1891	59,148,343	23,034,326
1892	62,387,298	23,706,404
1893	66,591,858	24,978,442
1894	58,632,237	21,852,655
1895	58,307,315	22,218,019
1896	58,760,651	22,612,736

It should be borne in mind that the company's fiscal year ends on June 30. The figures indicate that the Presidential campaign of 1888 did not enlarge the company's business, the increase in the number of messages having been 4,000,000 for the year ending on June 30, 1888, while it was less than 2,700,000 for the year ending on June 30, 1889. The addition for the following year was less than 1,800,000. The growth in the three years immediately following 1890 was quite noticeable, the annual addition having been from 3,200,000 to 4,200,000. The last of these years—the one ending on June 30, 1893—included the Presidential campaign of 1892, or the greater part of it.

Growth was sharply interrupted in the year beginning on July 1, 1893. The number of messages was decreased in that year by nearly 8,000,000, and in spite of an annual addition to the wire mileage the message statistics show scarcely any change during the last three years. It may be that this decrease and this discontinuance of growth have been caused in part by telegraph competition, but the most effective retarding influences have been, we think, the prevailing depression—following the panic which began at the close of the fiscal year 1893—and the competing telephone. The following figures indicate the growth of the Bell Telephone Company's business since 1889:

	Miles of Wire.	Subscribers.
1890	193,213	187,063
1891	240,412	202,936
1892	266,456	216,017
1893	307,791	232,140
1894	353,480	237,186
1895	396,674	243,432

This table does not tell the whole story, for during the last two years many telephone exchanges not connected with the Bell Company have been established, especially in the West, and the Western Union has been affected by the Bell Company's long-distance lines and public stations. This competition is not indicated by the increasing number of subscribers as set forth above, but everybody knows that it must be taken into account.

The average cost, to the telegraph company, of transmitting a message was 24 cents last year, while the average payment for transmission was a little less than 31 cents. There has been very little change in the average cost since 1878, when it was 25 cents. Since 1885 and up to this year, it has been a little less than 24 cents. But the average payment has fallen from about 39 cents in 1878 to less than 31 cents now.

The Police Department is getting expensive, but so long as it is honestly and efficiently administered it will be worth what it costs and no reasonable taxpayer will complain. The cost to the community, through taxation, of maintaining a high degree of efficiency in this department is much less than would be the loss to the community by permitting it to fall short in efficiency for lack of the needed appliances and resources. The preliminary estimates submitted by the department for next year amount to $7,127,800.58 and were ably supported before the Board of Estimate and Apportionment by Commissioner ANDREWS, but they were cut down to $6,934,389.08, which is a provisional allowance subject to revision hereafter.

Our esteemed though freakish contemporary, The Journal, is engaged in exploiting a sensation which is, like somebody's quack medicine, "peculiar to itself." It has detected in some casual remarks of Mr. PLATT'S man Mr. LAUTERBACH evidences of a design, in case of the election of BRYAN, to disrupt this Republic and drench it in gore. It does not appear that Mr. LAUTERBACH has any accomplices in this diabolical undertaking. But he has evidently alarmed The Journal, which pursues him with all the weapons in the arsenal of freak journalism, "scare heads" spreading over two or three columns, big pictures, fat black type, and the rest. Let The Journal be consoled. Gov. TILDEN used to say that it was useless to discuss the consequences of events that never happened. It is at least equally futile to consider the results of what is not going to happen. At the very worst, LAUTERBACH did not threaten to deluge the country in blood if MCKINLEY were elected. As for The Journal, any physician, in looking over its able exposures of LAUTERBACH, would say that the symptoms required a free exhibition of bromides and careful avoidance of all excitement.

The Appellate Division of the Supreme Court, in the Second Department, in rendering its decision on the party name question, seems to us to have made a curious slip when it said:

"In the election law of this State the Democratic Party is recognized as one of the great political parties, and it has become securely entitled to that name as a party designation. Any use, therefore, of a name in the official ballot which infringes upon this right is in violation of the statute which secures it."

The election law recognizes no party by name or by any political designation or description. It speaks of the political party casting so many votes or such a percentage of votes at the last election, and of the party which polled the highest number and the next highest number of votes at the last election, and so on. Neither in the Constitution nor in any statute that we know of is there a recognition of parties by name or by a description relating to their principles. We have only "opposite political faith" or "different political opinion," and such general phrases. Parties may break up or reorganize and party names may change, but Constitutions and statutes should be permanent and deal with citizens as such, whatever their political organizations may be. The election law requires every party convention, when it files its certificate of nominations for the official ballot, to "present" a name to "distinguish its candidates" from those of other party conventions or "independent bodies of citizens." It recognizes no party as entitled to a particular name except by priority of filing a certificate presenting it.

Mr. DEPEW seems to have got himself into some difficulty with the Faculty of the University of Michigan, at Ann Arbor. It appears, however, that although technically in the wrong, he has really nothing at all with which to reproach himself. He had been asked to deliver a lecture before the Students' League, and he talked to them more or less about the political situation. It seems that politics are barred from the list of subjects, but if they really did not want any political allusions, why on earth did they invite Mr. DEPEW? Did they expect an active-minded man of affairs, engaged in "stumping the country" in favor of the National honor and the National interests, to drop all his politics within a month of the election and prepare a discourse on SHAKESPEARE and the musical glasses? When a public speaker is asked to address a college, that is to say, an assembly of educated men and men acquiring an education, he naturally and properly assumes that he may uphold the Eighth Commandment without fear of being accused of partisanship.

The canvass of the agents of the New-York Life Insurance Company brought down to the 13th is published in THE TIMES this morning. It is curious and interesting, though, if it were not so clearly reinforced by all other information, it would not be conclusive. About 31,000 opinions are reported. They are sought, not from policy holders for the most part, but from those whom the agents approach, the probable theory being that in these days a man will talk more readily about politics than about insurance. Whatever opportunity offers for discussion of the latter topic does not concern us. The opinions thus obtained relate to the result in the respective States. A majority of predictions favorable to MCKINLEY is given in each of enough States to secure him 69 majority over BRYAN.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

—A man named JACKSON, living near Atlanta, received from "an African explorer" two or three years ago some cotton-seed of a kind which, the explorer said, grew to the height of twenty-five feet, an average stalk bearing sixty-five bolls of cotton as fine and long as that of the Sea Islands. JACKSON planted the seeds and they did all that had been promised. He repeated the operation and now has eighteen bushels of seed with which to begin cultivation next season on a large scale. Meanwhile the planters of Southern Georgia heard of his experiment, and if the Atlanta correspondent of The Baltimore American is to be believed, they have just offered JACKSON $18,000 if he will give them all the seed in his possession and let them destroy it. They fear, it is alleged, increased overproduction and still lower prices if the new variety comes into general cultivation.

—Memphis is mildly excited because on the registration books of that city it is recorded that one ISHAM G. HARRIS, a white man, seventy-eight years old, of American nativity and married, gave his residence as 42 Exchange Street and his "avocation" as "United States Senator." Now, in such circumstances, Boston would be troubled by the misuse of the word "avocation," but Memphis, instead of exclaiming over that, went and investigated the address and discovered that 42 Exchange Street is a tenement house owned, indeed, by the Senator, but never visited by him even for the purpose of collecting rent.

—A large force of clerks in the Massachusetts Secretary of State's office has been at work for three years on a card catalogue which, when completed, will far surpass in size anything of the kind ever made before. It is to preserve in easily and quickly accessible form the returns of births, marriages, and deaths made by city, town, and village clerks, and will enable lawyers and others interested to ascertain the exact date of those events in the career of every person in the State. The catalogue includes each person thus reported since 1840, and, though not yet quite up to date, already weighs over nine tons.

—When Mr. ARTHUR SEWALL, that valiant champion of the American laborer and American industries, built the Dirigo, the only steel ship in his great fleet, he imported all the plates from England, bringing them over in an English tramp steamer; the work of construction was superintended by an imported Englishman, and the greater part of the men employed in building her were also imported from the same iniquitous country. These facts are not stated as meaning anything, but simply because they may amuse Mr. THOMAS WATSON.

—Chaplain J. W. F. BARNES of the State prison at Charlestown, Mass., says that even the most ultra arguments in favor of total abstinence are supported by the men in that institution, and there is nothing that can be done for the extinction of the saloon which would not find a hearty indorsement by most of them. When the Constitutional amendment, making it a crime to manufacture or sell liquor for a beverage in that State was agitated, it was circulated among the convicts and was signed by all but seventeen of them.

—In his annual report to the Chief of Police, Washington's Inspector of Hacks declares that "our hack system is superior to that of any other city in the country, and, as far as I can learn, to that in vogue in any foreign city."

PERSONALS.

—All the St. Paul papers express regret at the departure from that city of Mr. C. B. GILBERT, who has accepted the position of Superintendent of Schools at Newark, N. J. Mr. GILBERT went to St. Paul in 1883, and after serving four years as Principal of the high school, was promoted to the General Superintendency of the public school system. He at once introduced new ideas and improved methods, and won high respect both as a scholar and for the administrative ability he displayed. The Pioneer Press says: "Newark is to be congratulated on the acquisition of one in whom she will find an enlightened and progressive educator, a tireless and enthusiastic worker, a public-spirited citizen, a faithful and conscientious officer and a man of unimpeachable character."

—Prof. FRANKLIN G. ROBINSON of Bowdoin College, who did noteworthy work last Spring in adding to the usefulness of X rays by improving the shape of Crookes tubes, and by devising means of procuring a constant vacuum within them, has recently invented a disinfecting lamp, which is attracting much attention from sanitarians. The value of formic aldehyde has been known since 1894, but its production was too slow for practical use. The new lamp forces the fumes of methyl alcohol through a platinized asbestos disk, evolving the aldehyde so rapidly that a large room can be thoroughly fumigated in two or three hours and at small expense.

—Bit by bit the immensely valuable real estate in Denver, once owned by Senator TABOR, has passed out of his possession, till now the only property standing in his name consists of sixteen lots surrounding the family homestead. This, too, will go to creditors next week, under a foreclosure. There are two mortgages on it, amounting, with interest, to $35,000, and the house and land will hardly realize that amount. Not long ago Senator TABOR was ranked among Colorado's richest men, but misfortunes of various kinds have left him practically penniless.

—Prof. BURT G. WILDER, the Cornell neurologist, has been bold enough to advise the Bostonians to give school children an idea of how their own brains are made by dissecting before them the brains of sheep and other animals. If the professor chances to hear some loud cries of horror and indignation, he need not be surprised. Certain nice—extremely nice—ladies, some masculine and some feminine, long ago decided that the scheme he suggests is a monstrous and wicked one.

—DANIEL G. AMBLER, who has been nominated for Congress by the sound-money Democrats in the Second Florida District, is President of the Atlantic Lumber Company, and one of Jacksonville's leading citizens. In his speech of acceptance, he said that if the excesses of the French Revolution were ever duplicated in this country, it would be because its Bryans, Altgelds, and Tillmans were preaching a crusade of class hatred.

—Through the Boston Camera Club, in May last, Mr. SAMUEL CABOT, Jr., offered prizes of $100 and $50 for photographs of soaring birds. Up to Oct. 1 only a single set of pictures had been received, though the competition is open to the professional and amateur photographers of the world. Mr. CABOT is deeply interested in the problem of aerial navigation and hoped to get hints for its solution from careful study of the many pictures he expected to receive.

—"Thanks to WILLIAM MORRIS," says The Pall Mall Gazette, "the early Victorian age can never come back and the ideals of the Great Exhibition have been thrust out of our houses forever. In so far as he emancipated CLAPHAM from the antimacassar and the glass chandelier, he did a great work in his generation. It was much to have permanently raised the standard of taste, even in wall papers."

—Although Oct. 15 is not the anniversary of any important event in ABRAHAM LINCOLN'S career, it is by a decree of the Connecticut General Court, set apart as "Lincoln Day," to be observed in that State as a season of patriotic and loving remembrance in honor of the Great Liberator. The idea is an admirable one, worthy of imitation in other parts of the Union.

—The preachers to fill the pulpit of Appleton Chapel, Harvard University, for the next four Sundays, represent four different religious denominations, and The Crimson says the desire is to have the utmost freedom in matters of creed and spiritual belief—to try all things and "hold fast that which is good."

—The Alabama Commercial Association, which is composed of delegates from the commercial organizations of the State, has appointed a committee to raise a fund for the purchase of a silver service for the new battleship which it learns Secretary HERBERT is to name for their State.

—Some of the Tennesseeans suggest that the anniversary of the battle of King's Mountain, which occurred Oct. 7, 1780, be made their State holiday, and they recall that JEFFERSON said that the battle was the turning point in the American Revolution.

—GOTTLOEB SCHUMACHER, a prominent citizen of Alameda, Cal., is suing his wife for divorce on the ground, among others, that she applies insulting epithets to his hens, ducks and pigs.

THOSE GLOUCESTER MURDERS.

A Medical Journal Holds the Anti-Vaccinationists Fully Responsible.

In to-morrow's issue of The American Medico-Surgical Bulletin there will appear some energetic editorial comment on the recent smallpox epidemic at Gloucester, England. THE NEW-YORK TIMES has already given, in full detail, the causes and results of that epidemic, and has shown that it was the direct consequence of a willful and criminal neglect by the Gloucester authorities to enforce the vaccination laws. The American Medico-Surgical Bulletin takes the same ground. After summarizing the report made by the local Board of Guardians that investigated the outbreak, The Bulletin says:

"It is overwhelmingly against the anti-vaccinationists, both verbally and statistically, and upon them must fall the tremendous responsibility of 441 deaths from the scourge. No one but the most stubbornly opinionated could fail to be convinced.

"Two of the main arguments of those opposed to compulsory vaccination have been completely disproved in the Gloucester experience—first, that isolation is an efficient and preferable means of prevention. Isolation was indeed found to be powerless to arrest the progress of the infection. Again, it had been held that if vaccination were not compulsory it would not arouse opposition, and people would voluntarily seek it; but even in the face of the epidemic many refused to so protect themselves and their families until municipal pressure was brought to bear upon them.

"Enough years have now passed to allow a generation to arise who have forgotten the frightful ravages of this loathsome disease in unvaccinated communities, and some such wholesale sacrifices as that at Gloucester must be made before some will be convinced of the necessity of protective inoculation. The outcome of this epidemic demonstrates conclusively the necessity of general vaccination—voluntary, if that be sufficient, but compulsory if need be. It also demonstrates the folly of allowing a few visionaries and oppositionists to act contrary to established sanitary principles, thereby endangering not only their own lives, which may be of little consequence, but also those of their blind followers and of the community at large.

"The State has a right to constrain or remove those suffering from such infectious diseases. If it can be clearly demonstrated, as in the case of smallpox, that prophylactic measures will effectually prevent the development and extension of contagion, by all means let the ignorant and the unreasoning be constrained to submit to such simple measures as shall contribute to the safety of the great majority"

FREE-SILVER TALK.

What Is Doing It.

From The York (Penn.) Gazette.

Hanna's enormous corruption fund is making votes for Bryan every day.

Rising Prices and Gold.

From The Detroit (Mich.) Tribune.

Of course it is possible to make prices rise under a gold standard, as the wheat market shows. The gold standard does not preclude a rise in prices. It merely exerts an influence that tends constantly to depress prices.

International Agreements.

From The Denver (Col.) Post.

The marriage of America's fair daughters to the bullet-headed imbeciles on the other side of the water ought to be lesson enough on the subject of "international agreement" to satisfy Americans who are Americans.

Another Plumed Knight.

From The Spokane (Washington) Spokesman Review.

There never was a fight the equal of this fought by the gallant young leader from the West. Black-plumed and pale-faced, he tilts his shining lance against the combined trusts and syndicates. He is as gentle in his social intercourse as he is dauntless in the political arena. If victory shall place its laurels upon his brow, he will have won the greatest political battle ever fought by an American statesman.

To be Continued.

From The Shelton (Washington) Tribune.

When we pinch the British lion's tail he roars, and his allies of Wall Street and their followers howl. We'll not change the subject till after Nov. 3.

Not Enough Gold to Go Round.

From The Zanesville (Ohio) Signal.

The gold standard is of no advantage unless you can find enough gold to furnish the standard money. Our opponents have not furnished that gold. They cannot furnish it. All over the world to-day the nations are scrambling to get all the gold there is.

Will Cause It.

From The Buffalo Times.

An abundance of silver is better than a scarcity of gold.

Breaking Party Ties.

From The St. Louis Republic.

McKinley says that party attachments should be quickly broken if to continue them means injury and hurt to the country's highest interests. Teller set the example for the breaking of them among Republicans.

Railroads and the Currency.

From The Denver (Col.) News.

The policy which has brought disaster upon many railways and has robbed a very large number of stockholders for the benefit of bond jobbers, is not a Western policy. The West has fought steadily for a policy which would have maintained all the great railway systems in prosperity. Those who have sunk money in railways can thank the Wall Street clique, among whom Mr. Depew is always an honored guest.

The Approaching Panic.

From The Denver (Col.) Republican.

There can be no doubt that the Republican managers are greatly alarmed at the present time, and if they can be kept on the run for another fortnight their present apprehension will turn into a panic and a rout in the last week of the campaign, which will make it all the easier for the free-coinage forces to win.

Silver's Decline.

From The Elmira Gazette.

The silver men certainly may assert with reason that the decline in the price of silver was the result of excluding it from the mints.

The Physician's Duty.

From The American Medico-Surgical Bulletin.

The obvious duty of the physician is to obey every urgent summons, at the expense of convenience, comfort, and health, regardless of the fact that he is mortgaging the future that belongs to his family by exposing himself to the elements, or to contagion, or to personal violence; for it is given to him, in larger measure than to any other, to contribute to the total of "the greatest good to the greatest number" in this world of suffering.

OUTGENERALED BY MACEO

THE LAST FIGHTS IN PINAR DEL RIO DESCRIBED.

Maceo Was on His Way to Convoy a Party That Had Landed in Cuba—Five Successive Engagements, in Which the Spaniards Lost over Six Hundred Men—Maceo Leads His Forces Safely Back to Their Mountain Strongholds.

HAVANA, Oct. 10, via Tampa, Fla., Oct. 15.—An account of the last fights in Pinar del Rio, gathered from information received here, follows:

Of course it must be understood that the reports are from Spanish sources, and that they must be taken with a grain of salt. It is a pity that no American correspondents witnessed the engagements to report the Cuban side of them. Even the local papers not having correspondents on the field, everybody must rely on the reports of the Spanish officers, who are not celebrated for their veracity. The main facts are about these:

Maceo left the hills with about two or three thousand men to gather an expedition which had landed on the extreme point of the island, somewhere about Dimas, which expedition, it appears, is not the one brought by the Three Friends, as reported, but one fitted out in France or some other place with Cuban funds collected in France, commanded by a well-known Havana lawyer named Fernando Freire y Andrade, bringing with him other well-known young men, as Emilio Lafourcade, Hector Saavedra, Francisco Penalver, son of the Count of Penalver, and other prominent persons well known in Havana and Paris. The expedition appears to have been the most formidable ever landed in Cuba, and is said to have consisted of about 5,000 rifles, 1,000,000 cartridges, 5,000 blankets and waterproofs, two or three cannon, dynamite, medicines, &c.

Governor Gen. Weyler, being informed of the landing and that Maceo had sent forces protect the landing and convoy the expedition to the hills, sent five columns in combination with each other to intercept his way and, if possible, to capture the convoy. As a result of this combination there occurred five successive engagements, in which the Spaniards are said to have had over 600 losses, without obtaining their coveted object, since Maceo is now reported to have reached the hills in safety without losing a single pack mule of the convoy.

In all these engagements Maceo has evidently outgeneraled all his foes, and has demonstrated his great capacity as a military leader, and his remarkable skill and courage, and finally, Maceo having succeeded in reaching his mountain strongholds with the powerful elements he has now obtained, it can be safely predicted that it will be utterly impossible for Spaniards to dislodge him, as it would require nearly a hundred thousand men for that purpose, according to the opinion of well-informed and impartial persons. There is no doubt that he has sustained great losses, but everybody believes that they are much smaller than those of the Spaniards.

Calixto Garcia, with 5,500 men and four pieces of artillery, left the Bayamo district recently in the direction of Camaguey. He is believed now to be in that province to join Gomez. His ultimate purpose is unknown.

SPANISH FORCES REPULSED.

Several Thousand Troops to be Hurried to the Philippine Islands.

MADRID, Oct. 15.—Gen. Blanco, Captain General of the Philippine Islands, reports the repulse by insurgents of four hundred Spanish troops who had been sent to assist an outpost at Talisay. The troops lost eighteen killed and twenty-three wounded. Two battalions afterward rescued the outpost. The rebels occupying Talisay compelled Gen. Blanco to alter the route of his own advance, moving toward Lipa Catangas, to stop the advance of the insurgents.

LONDON, Oct. 15.—The Standard's Madrid correspondent telegraphs that the Spanish Government will immediately prepare several fast steamers to convey several thousand troops to Manila. The Government has telegraphed to Gen. Blanco offering him all the forces he requires for the suppression of the insurrection. The dispatch adds that the news of the defeat of the Spanish forces has caused an unpleasant sensation in Madrid.

MARRIED AT ST. GEORGE'S.

David D. Wells, Second Secretary of the U. S. Embassy, Takes a Bride.

LONDON, Oct. 15.—The marriage of Mr. David D. Wells, Second Secretary of the United States Embassy, to Miss Marietta Ord, daughter of a prominent London physician, was celebrated to-day at St. George's, Hanover Square. The chancel was beautifully decorated with palms and flowers. The bride arrived at 2 o'clock, leaning on the arm of her father. She was attended by two bridesmaids, Miss Evelyn Ord and Miss Beatrice Carpmael, cousins of the bride.

The bride wore a gown of ivory satin, plain corset and bodice, with collar of pearls embroidered on lisse, pointed back and front, and edged with a deep frill of Point de Flanders lace. The tulle veil was fixed to the hair by a diamond and sapphire sword pin. The bridesmaids wore ivory satin dresses, with pale pink chiffon fichu, crossed and carried around the waist and hanging in sash ends down the skirt, and large black velvet hats, with plumes and pink ribbon.

Mr. C. W. Everard, formerly of her Majesty's Consular Service in China, supported the bridegroom. The service was choral. Two hundred guests and relatives of both families were present, as well as the whole staff of the United States Embassy.

A reception was subsequently held at 37 Upper Brook Street, the rooms of which were draped with English and American flags. In the course of the afternoon the newly married pair left for the South, and will spend the honeymoon in England. The couple will sail for the United States in November.

There were present at the reception the Ambassador of the United States, Mrs. Bayard, Miss Florence Bayard, Sir James Youl, grandfather of the bride, and Lady Youl, Mr. and Mrs. George Ord, Dr. and Mrs. Wallis Ord, Mr. and Mrs. Campbell Thompson, Mr. and Mrs. W. Roalfe Cox, Mr. and Mrs. George Dwight Pratt of Springfield, Mass.; Mrs. R. C. Lancey, Mr. James R. Roosevelt, Commander and Mrs. Cowles, Mr. and Mrs. J. R. Carter, Lady Hamilton, Col. and Mrs. Reynolds, and many others. The presents to the bride were numerous and costly.

FRENCH PRISONERS TO BE FREED

In Commemoration of the Visit of the Czar to France.

PARIS, Oct. 15.—As a mark of commemoration of the recent visit of the Czar to France, President Faure will grant amnesty to 402 prisoners who are confined in Algeria and in various penal institutions in France.

M. Henri Rochefort, in an article in the Intransigeant, asserts that it was the desire of the Czar, in his speech at Chalons, to make use of the expression "Franco-Russian alliance," but that M. Hanotaux, Minister of Foreign Affairs, objected to the utterance, fearing that, if the words were once spoken by the Czar, crowds would parade the streets of Paris, shouting, "To Berlin!"

A Cattle Ship Tempest Tossed.

HALIFAX, N. S., Oct. 15.—The British steamer Lord Erne, seven days out from Baltimore, for London, with 408 head of cattle on board, put in here to-day storm-battered and short of coal. Her Captain reports having encountered an unusually heavy gale lasting three days, with little abatement. The violence of the storm worked havoc with the cattle pens. They were washed away as though they were shavings, and many of the cattle were swept into the sea or dashed to the deck and killed. About 130 head in all were washed overboard or killed. Many others were injured. The steamer's rails were bent or broken, but she sustained no serious damage.

The Socialist Congress.

GOTHA, Oct. 15.—At to-day's sitting of the German Socialist Party Congress at Sieblichen, Herr Wurm spoke in advocacy of the inauguration of a campaign of agitation in support of the principles and aims of the party, and also urged that steps be taken with a view to the establishment of an eight-hour working day and early closing, making the latest hour for closing 8 o'clock P. M. Herr Stadthagen opposed the last proposition of Herr Wurm, holding that it would be an impossibility for all trades to close their places of business at the same hour.

M. Shiskin Denies It.

PARIS, Oct. 15.—The Gaulois says that M. Shiskin himself denies that he has received the appointment of Russian Minister of Foreign Affairs, or that he expects to receive it.

A City of Sound Credit.

LONDON, Oct. 15.—The new loan of the City of St. Catharines, Ontario, has been subscribed nearly twice over.

A PROBLEM FARCE.

The New Piece at the Irving Place Theatre Is Well Worth Seeing.

"Goldregen," the play presented at the Irving Place Theatre last evening, is unlike "Die Officielle Frau," its predecessor there, in that it had no practicable locomotive with a practicable steam whistle. It is also unlike Col. Savage's drama in that it is exactly the sort of play which Herr Conried's comedians can act to perfection, or very nearly, which was very far from being the case with the other. "Goldregen" has merits besides the two just mentioned. Among them may be mentioned its originality of idea, its adroit construction, the vitality of character possessed by almost every one of its personages, and the constant brightness and not infrequent humor of its dialogue.

The first act reveals the Holpert family, rather poor, but very happy, in their home at Finkenwerder, a little provincial town. The Holperts are celebrating their silver wedding, and as they are sentimental, affectionate people, the occasion gives rise to a lot of hilarity, close under which and occasionally appearing through it, is not a little of serious emotion so real that no sensitive observer can watch its demonstration without sharing it more or less. Into this delightfully intimate festival intrudes a tall and imperious Russian woman; she has noted in one of Holpert's children a resemblance to her own dead daughter, and does not hesitate to ask permission to adopt the girl. This, of course, is refused, so she proceeds to adopt the whole family, takes them off to Berlin and installs them in her magnificent house.

Then the "rain of gold" falls on the transplanted Finkenwerders, and the rest of the piece is a study of its effect upon them. In other words, "Goldregen," if a farce at all, as it seems to be, is a problem farce, and quite as well worth close attention as though it were a problem play of the gravest description. Better perhaps. Problem plays are rather numerous, nowadays, while problem farces are extremely rare.

The Holperts are not much harmed by the shower of wealth that falls upon them, and such change as it works are entirely superficial. The difficulties of the situation and of their dependence on a somewhat despotic benefactor lead to a few unpleasant scenes—to experience, that is, not to see—and to many amusing ones. Finally, they are rescued from their embarrassments by an artist son, to whom the strange condition of affairs had been repugnant from the first, and the end, properly, is general joy, with several weddings in plain sight.

As old Holpert, Adolf Link had a part which he could elaborate to his heart's content without becoming tiresome, and he therefore made a decided success of it. Welhelmine Schlütes was his wife, admirable as always. Francisca Huss and Marie Reichart made handsome daughters, and Anna Brack, as a simple-minded and extremely pretty servant, proved how well she deserved the welcome that greeted her first apparance. Laura Detschy gave reality to her rôle of the aristocratic Russian, and Rudolph Senius again manifested his high ability. There were a dozen less important character parts, all carefully and skillfully presented. It will take a good memory to recall a play at the Irving Place Theatre more judiciously cast than "Goldregen," and that is high praise.

Tatjana von Soehren-Wollkuroff	Laura Detschy
Emil Holpert	Adolf Link
Amalie Holpert	Wilhelmine Schlueter
Ernst	Hermann Schmelzer
Leonore	Marie Reichardt
Marie	Francisca Huss
Carl	Gusti Forst
Die Grossmutter	Helene Collmer
Franz Rohde	Julius Strobl
Graf Ynkley	Emil Bruegmann
Dr. Roland Suempfer	Arthur Eggeling
Justizrath Kowalski	Julius Ascher
Die Justizrathin	Lina Haenseler
Wilhelm Klotz	Rudolf Senius
Trine	Anna Braga
Quirl	Willy Schaff
Russkow	Alfred Roland

A PLAY BY "DUDU" FLETCHER.

Empire Theatre Actors Cannot Do Much for "A Man and His Wife."

CHICAGO, Oct. 15.—Charles Frohman's Empire Theatre company presented at Hooley's Theatre to-night a new comedy-drama by "George Fleming," entitled "A Man and His Wife." George Fleming is the nom de guerre of Constance (Dudu) Fletcher, the author of "Kismet" and other novels. She has collaborated in other plays with Mrs. Burnett, and wrote a drama that was produced in London by John Hare.

"A Man and His Wife" is in three acts, the scene of the first two being laid in London, and that of the last in Australia. The play deals with a worn-out theme in anything but an original fashion, embodying as it does the passing fancy of a romantic married woman for her husband's friend. She visits the latter's apartments, and the husband appears, but is made to turn his back while she escapes from an anteroom, where she had hidden. In Australia the husband tells the false friend he knows the latter's secret, and the false friend is then conveniently killed in a mine explosion, while the husband learns that the wife has recovered from her wayward passion.

Not even the excellent acting of the company, and especially that of Viola Allen, as the wife, and William Faversham as the husband, could make successful the three hours of prolixity.

A Woman Summoned for Jury Duty.

Through some mistake Mrs. Charlotte Antoinette Van Benschoten of 101 West Twenty-first Street was served a few days ago with a notice to appear and serve on a jury in Part I. of the City Court. The notice was made out for "C. A. Van Benschoten." Mrs. Van Benschoten sent it to the court by her son yesterday, with a polite note to the Judge saying that she was willing to serve if the law required her to do so. Justice Conlan told young Van Benschoten that his mother was excused and that he would report the error to the Commissioner of Jurors.

Mr. Clews to Tear Down His House.

Henry Clews, who owns and lives in the large brownstone house 9 West Thirty-fourth Street, near the Schermerhorn Hotel, now in process of construction, says that he is going to tear down his house and erect a business block in its place. He believes that Thirty-fourth Street is destined to become an important business street, and he has information that a large dry goods firm will soon establish a branch store in that street not far from the new hotel. Mr. Clews owns a lot 50 feet wide, running through from Thirty-fourth to Thirty-fifth Street.

YESTERDAY'S FIRES.

(From 12 o'clock Wednesday night to 12 o'clock Thursday night.)

—11:25 A. M.—117 Bank Street; J. Johnson; tinsmith; damage, $15.

—6 P. M.—165 Clinton Street; owner, Rosengarten; damage trifling.

—7:15 P. M.—200 West Tenth Street; Church of Ascension; damage, $10.

—10 P. M.—47 East Fifty-seventh Street; Henry Blakely, damage trifling.

—10:20 P. M.—426 East One Hundred and Thirteenth Street; no name given; damage, $5.

HAS FAITH IN THE PEOPLE

THE PRESIDENT'S VIEW OF THE POLITICAL OUTLOOK.

He Relies on the Nation's Intelligence and Conscience to Avert a Calamitous Ending of the Presidential Contest—The National Democracy the Preserver of a Party for Present Usefulness and for Future Victories.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 15.—No Democrat in the United States is following the developments of the present campaign with deeper interest than the President of the United States. No Democrat of the 5,000,000 of Democrats who constituted the great party in 1892 is more anxious that the election shall be determined in the same spirit that in 1892 renewed the confidence in the policies of the Democratic Party that had been approved after the trial of the party from 1884 to 1889. No Democrat or Republican or Popocrat can have a more abiding faith in the judgment of the people to make a decision that will again prove that it is safe to rely upon the intelligence and conscience of the Republic to shun extreme men and policies in selecting the Chief Magistrate of the Nation.

This reliance, often repeated by Mr. Cleveland, is so ingrained in the man that even an outcome in the National contest adverse to the maintenance of the present gold standard, and perhaps of the public credit, would not destroy his belief that the conscience of the voters had been asserted, however much their judgment had been misinformed. Even in 1888, when the Republican candidate secured a majority in the Electoral College, it was something of a compensation to the Democratic candidate in the contest that the majority of the popular vote was cast for the man who was defeated.

It is not at all surprising to the President to hear that the National Democracy has developed greater strength in all the States than the supporters of the Chicago platform and candidates are willing to believe. To hosts of Democrats who have studied the organization of the Chicago Democracy from the time it received its campaign cry from Gov. Altgeld until now, and who have seen it led by men who were resentful because they had been unable to share with the President the prerogatives of his office without accepting the responsibility for their share, the National Democracy seems, as it does to the President, and as it did to the earnest men who constituted the Indianapolis Convention, the only hope of the party for future usefulness.

The President would not be human if he did not regret that the men of the Democratic Party who were discredited in the conventions of 1884 and 1888, and who afterward were rebuked by the election of the candidate whom they opposed, had been able to wrench an undemocratic platform from a National Convention, and to thrust it toward the five million or more Democrats with the dogmatic demand that they take platform and candidates because of the regularity of the proceedings by which they were adopted. With as much propriety, it has been suggested, might a Christian church change the Bible for the Zend Avesta, and still insist that it was the Christian Church.

In conversation with friends who have called upon him since his return to the White House, the President has expressed great satisfaction at the manner in which the Indianapolis Convention was conducted, special pride in the ringing utterances of the platform, and particular admiration for the men who at the time of the convention, and since, have absolutely and courageously have refused to be shaken from the old Democratic faith, or be induced to yield silent consent to the false notes sounded at Chicago. That the number of adherents of the National Democracy is large is not surprising to him; for those who support the banner raised at Indianapolis simply adhere to the faith that they have professed as Democrats, refusing to be led away by "cunningly devised fables."

With the great body of Democrats who follow the lead of the Democrats who met at Indianapolis the President, as he plainly stated in a letter that he wrote to the Palmer and Buckner notification meeting, regards the National Democracy as the maintainer of the organization that one day is to restore to the reunited party the opportunity to gain new victories not less glorious and worthy than those that hitherto have been won upon professions of faith that could be made without question as to their beneficence when made the rule of government. It is the President's hope and belief that the National Democracy may serve a great purpose in averting from the Nation what might be a calamitous experiment, undertaken by men swayed by impulse and committed to ideas of government that history has shown to be mere vagaries.

WHAT EXPERIENCE SHOWS.

Charles S. Fairchild Talks to Jersey Gold Democrats.

NEW-BRUNSWICK, N. J., Oct. 15.—There was an enthusiastic meeting of sound-money Democrats in Allen's Theatre last night. Henry L. Janeway, head of the wall paper manufacturing concern of Janeway & Co., presided. Although the night was stormy, the hall was crowded to the doors. The principal address was made by Charles S. Fairchild, former Secretary of the Treasury. Mr. Fairchild, in the course of his address, said:

"Franklin says this: 'Experience keeps a hard school, but fools will learn in none other, and scarce in that.' Now, the American people are not fools, but a hard-headed and bright people, and if they only give their minds to a subject and thoroughly consider it, they may save themselves from great dangers. They may save themselves from an experience which may prove disastrous.

"If, as it is proposed, the Government shall stamp as a coin every piece of metal presented to it, would that make every piece worth its face value?. You say no. Suppose it were steel—stamped as one dollar—would that make that piece of steel worth one dollar? Suppose it were copper—would not the answer be the same?

Mr. Fairchild told of an incident illustrating his point which he and a friend noted in Portland, Oregon. There, he said, they used no smaller coin than the five-cent nickel. His friend wanted to buy a newspaper, and had only five coppers. Before handing over the paper the newsboy looked at the coins and asked: "What's this for?" Mr. Fairchild's friend told him it was for the paper. "Well," said the boy, "you can't have my newspaper," and the gentleman had to borrow a nickel in order to get the news.

"Now," continued Mr. Fairchild, "if my friend had gotten that newspaper first, then he would have owed the boy, and under the law the boy was obliged to accept his coppers. But as he hadn't got the paper, the boy was not compelled to take the legal tender. There was the majesty of 70,000,000 people behind that money. Yet it all broke down under the laws of nature through the newsboy."

Speaking of Western mortgages, Mr. Fairchild said: "As to this question of indebtedness, I feel sorry for these Western farmers, knowing what a hardship it is for them to pay their mortgages. I learned, while out West, that thirty bushels of wheat to an acre was considered a failure of a crop. On those fertile lands prices come high, and a good annual crop is a good fortune.

"When wheat sold well the farmers became extravagant, thinking the conditions would last forever. They should have foreseen what the influence of the railroads would be in the matter of transportation. The natural result followed. The price of grain fell. There was a diminution, through the railroads, of 20 cents on the bushel for carrying the wheat.

"I said to these men: 'I am sorry for you farmers; but after all you knew, or ought to have known, the inevitable result. I have seen perhaps hundreds of Eastern people who have held these Western mortgages and, with few exceptions, they were people of most moderate means. One I knew was a seamstress in New-England who earned her money stitch by stitch. Another was a laundress in Philadelphia who earned her money over the tub. I have great sympathy for you on the Pacific coast, because you find it hard to pay your debts; but I have also sympathy for that New-England seamstress and that Philadelphia laundress.'"

Mr. Fairchild showed how the East was more to be commiserated than the West, because of the poor people in densely crowded districts who have their monetary interests centred in savings banks and loan associations. Their wishes, he declared, should also be respected.

"We must fight," said Mr. Fairchild, "to prevent the adoption of these propositions, so fraught with danger. They tell us they will make the grass grow in Broadway. That means our National credit will be taken away. When our credit is gone our property is valueless. Those great buildings in New-York will become valueless because no one will live in them. All those people whose interests are in savings institutions or in the insurance companies we must protect.

"We are not fighting, however, for our Eastern interests alone, but for the whole country, because when grass grows in Broadway nothing but sagebrush will grow in Nebraska."

JUDICIAL VACANCIES FILLED.

Brooklyn National Democrats Nominated Messrs. Greene and Hubbard.

The delegates to the Judiciary Convention of the National Democracy for the Second Judicial District, who recently indorsed the Democratic nominations for the Supreme Court, met last evening and filled the vacancies caused by the declination of Justices Brown and Clement to run for re-election. The delegates nominated J. Warren Greene and Hermanus B. Hubbard of Brooklyn.

A strong sentiment in favor of the nomination of Jacob S. Van Wyck, one of the most distinguished members of the reform organization, existed in the committee, but Mr. Van Wyck being a candidate for Congress, preferred not to be a candidate.

J. Warren Greene lives at 115 Willow Street, Brooklyn. He was born in Brooklyn in November, 1846. He attended a private school there and then entered Yale College, from which he was graduated in 1868. He next went to the Columbia Law School. He was graduated in 1870 and immediately began the practice of law. He is a member of the firm of Arnold, Greene & Patterson, with offices in the Dyckman Building, this city. During Mayor Schieren's administration Mr. Greene was a civil service commissioner, and he is now attorney for the Civil Service Reform Association in suits pending against a number of Republican officials in Brooklyn for violation of the civil service law.

Hermanus B. Hubbard lives at 73 Lafayette Avenue, Brooklyn. He was born in Brooklyn in 1833, and was graduated from the Polytechnic Institute. He studied law with Gen. H. B. Duryea, and was admitted to the bar in 1859. He is a member of the law firm of Hubbard & Rushmore of 44 Court Street, Brooklyn.

IN GORMAN'S OWN TOWN.

Republican Majority Predicted in Laurel, Md.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 15.—J. W. Collins says the outlook at Laurel, Md., where he lives, is far more favorable than the Republicans had reason to expect.

"Unless all signs fail," Mr. Collins says, "we shall poll a good majority of votes right there in Laurel, Gorman's home town, where Democrats have always had about 200 majority."

Carlisle and Herbert to Speak.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 15.—Secretary Carlisle to-day telegraphed George M. Davie of Louisville, Ky., that he was prepared to deliver five speeches in Kentucky in favor of Palmer and Buckner. He names as the dates agreeable to him Oct. 22, 24, 26, 28, and 30.

Secretary of the Navy Herbert announces that he will make three speeches in Alabama during the week before the election in the interest of the Palmer and Buckner movement.

Poll of Nebraska Clergymen.

LINCOLN, Neb., Oct. 15.—A poll completed to-day of the Congregational pastors of Nebraska shows that 113 are for McKinley, 23 for Bryan, and 25 for Palmer or Bentley. Of the 62 members of the Faculty of the University of Nebraska, 56 are for sound money, 5 for free silver, and 1 doubtful.

John P. Irish's Forecast.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Oct. 15.—John P. Irish of California predicted to-day that Bryan would not carry California, Washington, Oregon, Wyoming, or Nebraska. At the same time Mr. Irish said he was convinced that Bryan's defeat was inevitable.

The Third Ticket in Milwaukee.

MILWAUKEE, Oct. 15.—"The National Democratic Party" will be the way in which gold Democrats of this State will have their ticket on the official ballot. Secretary of State Casson has certified the ticket to the County Clerks all over the State.

A Big Rally at Brewster.

BREWSTER, N. Y., Oct. 15.—A Republican mass meeting and banner raising held here to-night called forth the largest assemblage of voters in this section of the State in this campaign. Banners were unfurled for Frank S. Black and other candidates.

BITTNER'S HOTEL CASE.

Police Who Raided It Give Testimony in Yorkville Court.

The case of John Bittner, proprietor of the Stuyvesant Hotel, at Tenth Street and Third Avenue, whose place was raided by Policemen O'Conner and Van Twister on Sept. 27, came up for examination in Yorkville Court yesterday afternoon, before Magistrate Brann. Assistant District Attorney Vernon M. Davis appeared for the prosecution, and Bittner was represented by Lawyer Louis Davidson.

The two policemen swore that they had frequently visited the hotel and found disreputable characters there. Policeman Bush told of the case of Post Office Employe Edmund Pope, who reported that he had been robbed of $30 in the place by two women.

Bittner testified that he had conducted the place for over four years as a saloon, and since last April as a hotel. He admitted that the meals served were passed in through a window from a restaurant next door. He had always conducted the place respectably. Bruno W. Burgher, an architect, and Thomas Clinton, a plumber, testified to the respectability of Bittner's place. Magistrate Brann said the case was an important one, as the decision would have some bearing on future wholesale raids of this sort. He reserved decision.

Stabbed by a Boy of Fifteen.

Harry Miller, fifteen years old, of 12 Barrow Street was arraigned in Jefferson Market Court yesterday for having stabbed William Williams, a boy of his own age, during a fight in the street Wednesday evening. The two boys have not been on good terms for some time. Miller kicked Williams's younger brother on Wednesday evening, and during the fight that followed between the larger boys he stabbed the elder Williams in the leg. Magistrate Wentworth ordered the Gerry society to investigate the case.

LOSSES BY FIRE.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Oct. 15.—Pierson & Wetzel's wholesale crockery house, 119 South Meridian Street, burned to-day. Loss, $75,000, fully insured.

RICHMOND, Va., Oct. 15.—The wholesale grocery establishment of W. M. Parish was destroyed by fire to-day. Loss, $35,000.

RED HAT FOR CORRIGAN

THE ARCHBISHOP'S ELEVATION URGED UPON SATOLLI.

Church Dignitaries Recommend the Division of the Diocese of New-York and the Creation of a New Archbishopric—Question of Secular Education Discussed—Mgr. Martinelli Arrives—Cardinal Visits the Tomb of Gen. Grant.

Archbishop Corrigan was quite busy yesterday in welcoming the coming and speeding the going guest. The two most prominent dignitaries in the Roman Catholic hierarchy of the United States, Cardinal Satolli, former Papal Delegate, and Mgr. Martinelli, the new Papal Delegate, were under his roof the same day. They were not there, however, at the same time. As the Cardinal left the archiepiscopal residence for Brooklyn the new Papal Delegate arrived.

Cardinal Satolli has utilized the first leisure time he has had since he has been in this country by visiting the principal attractions and historic places in this city. Wednesday he spent in examining American methods of business. Yesterday he mingled sentiment with business. He visited Grant's tomb and investigated the intricacies of the telegraphic system of the Western Union.

A large number of priests and members of various brotherhoods called to see the Cardinal in the morning, but he was out, "doing" the city, riding over the elevated railroads and enjoying his new-found liberty as much as a schoolboy on vacation.

"He wouldn't take a carriage," said Father Connolly, "but insisted upon going on the elevated roads. 'I want to see the city from above it,' the Cardinal said; 'I have seen it from below.' He enjoyed his trip very greatly. He was deeply interested in passing between the houses on a level with the third-story windows, and sometimes above the roofs. The great curve in the air impressed him very much. The first time he saw it he was startled. He referred to De Lesseps's saying that it was a 'Yankee impertinence.' De Lesseps said such a curve could not be made, but the Americans merely went ahead and constructed it."

"Who accompanied the Cardinal?"

"Archbishop Corrigan was with him, and the Cardinal's secretary, Father Dougherty, and myself. We went first to Grant's tomb, and the Cardinal was very much struck by its beauty.

"Afterward the Cardinal went to the Western Union's main office, where he spent some time. When he was shown the wonderfully complex system, he said: 'We have nothing like that in Europe.' He was especially interested in the sending of messages that are written directly from the wire by the Wheatstone method. The Superintendent sent a message to the Philadelphia office to illustrate the system. In a minute or two the reply came back, written on a long strip of paper. Here is the reply."

Father Connolly took the paper ribbon from an envelope. He was keeping it, evidently as a souvenir.

The message was as follows:

"PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 15.

"To Cardinal Satolli and Archbishop Corrigan:

"We hope you are enjoying perfect health. It is hoped that the Cardinal will have a safe journey across the ocean, and he is assured that he takes with him the regrets of the people of America among whom he has wrought so much benefit and by whom he will be regretted in his absence. The old saying, 'May you live long and prosper.'"

"The English is not very good," said Father Connolly, "but the Cardinal appreciated the sentiment."

The Cardinal returned to the Archbishop's residence about half-past 1 o'clock. Major John D. Keiley of Brooklyn called for him at 3 o'clock and took him away at about half-past 3. He was also accompanied by his secretary, Father Dougherty. The Cardinal will be the guest of Major Keiley in Brooklyn until he leaves for Italy, to-morrow morning. Yesterday was his last day in New-York, as to-morrow he will take a boat from Brooklyn direct for the Kaiser Wilhelm II.

A number of the Bishops who have been here for several days, some of the Christian Brothers of this city, and several local priests called to bid him good-bye.

A vessel has been chartered by a number of prominent members of the clergy who will accompany the Kaiser Welhelm II. down the bay. It is expected that Archbishops Corrigan, Chapelle, and Riordan and Bishops McDonnell, Farley, and Moore will be on the consort of the Cardinal's steamer.

Monsignor Martinelli, the Papal Delegate, arrived from Washington at about 3 o'clock in the afternoon. He was accompanied by the Rev. Donatus Sbaretti, Pro-Delegate, and was met at the railway station by Father Connolly. He immediately secluded himself.

Shortly after the Papal Delegate arrived, Archbishop Chapelle of Santa Fé, New-Mexico, drove up and called on him. Archbishop Riordan of San Francisco called earlier in the day. These dignitaries, Father Connolly stated, were on their way to Washington to attend the meeting of the Board of Directors of the Roman Catholic University, and the meeting of Bishops that will be held in that city at the same time, Oct. 21 to 23. Others are expected to-day. They come via New-York to say farewell to the Cardinal.

Later in the afternoon, Mgr. Martinelli, Archbishop Corrigan, Pro-Delegate Sbaretti, Archbishop Riordan, and Archbishop Chapelle went to Brooklyn to the banquet of the Columbian Club.

During the visit of the Archbishops and Bishops to Cardinal Satolli and the Papal Delegate, a number of important matters were informally discussed by these dignitaries of the Church. Among matters of interest in this city and State, were the long-agitated question of dividing the diocese of New-York and the elevation of Archbishop Corrigan to a Cardinalate. It is said, with apparently good foundation, that the Archbishops and Bishops have urged upon Cardinal Satolli the further presentation of the necessity for the creation of a new Archbishopric. It was intimated that the Cardinal consented to consider the matter, and that he will probably call it to the attention of the Pope.

If a new diocese is created, it is probable that Archbishop Corrigan will be presented with the red hat of a Cardinal. Satolli's word would doubtless have great weight with his Holiness on all matters touching the Church in the United States.

The question of the secular education of Roman Catholic children was also informally discussed, but, of course, nothing was done in the matter. Cardinal Satolli's order on the subject, published for the first time yesterday, although given soon after his arrival in this country, was not discussed.

The suggested minor changes in the catechism will be submitted to a committee, which will in turn submit them to the meeting of the Archbishops in Washington on Oct. 21.

RECEPTION TO SATOLLI.

Columbian Club of Brooklyn Entertains the Cardinal.

The reception tendered Cardinal Satolli last night by the Columbian Club of Brooklyn was probably the most elaborate of all the functions heretofore given by that organization. The clubrooms were profusely decorated with garlands and bunting and "Old Glory" waved from every available point. At the hour announced for the gathering, the rooms were densely packed, and it was with some difficulty that the members were lined on opposite sides of the reception room in order that the distinguished guest might pass between them.

A few minutes after 8 o'clock Cardinal Satolli appeared on the arm of President Arthur of the club. Following them came Mgr. Martinelli, who succeeds Cardinal Satolli; Archbishop Corrigan, and Bishops McDonald of Brooklyn, McQuade of Rochester, Ludden of Syracuse, Burke of Albany, and McNamara and Thomas J. Campbell, President of St. John's College at Fordham.

The clergy were escorted to the platform in the rear of the room, Cardinal Satolli occupying the central position, with Mgr. Martinelli and Bishop McDonald on either side.

President Arthur then delivered the farewell address, in which he said:

"In common with all other American Catholics, we have watched with interest, and as closely as we could with the eyes of laymen, the important and difficult career you have filled during the years you have spent here among us. We have admired your courage; we have wondered at your discrimination; we have been proud of your scholarship; we have marveled at your industry; we have rejoiced at your success; we have applauded your admiration for the American people and for American institutions. You have formed a shapely keystone to the strong, broad, enduring arch of Catholicity that spans our country so gracefully from ocean to ocean. We are glad to give this deliberate and public testimony in presence of this courtly assemblage, in his presence around whose worthy shoulders is wrapped the mantle of dignity and power which so lately slipped from your own—the illustrious Mgr. Martinelli.

"Standing now on the threshold of our country on the eve of your lamented departure, we ask you to say for us to the great Father of Christendom that his spiritual children in this powerful Republic are trying to realize his high ideal of Christian manhood. They are shoulder to shoulder with the foremost in framing and obeying the salutary laws; they vie with the best in spreading the light of liberty and learning. Tell him that extending in their many millions over the vast area of these great United States, by their industry, intelligence, enterprise, and patriotism, they are adding to the brilliancy of every one of the many stars that are grouped so beautifully on its banner. Tell him that they are true to their faith as well as to their country.

"Let me assure your Eminence that as you pass along your homeward journey, from every Catholic heart within it, from its devoted Bishop to the very least among us, and from every square inch of its territory, a silent voice will speak to you and say, 'God speed you on your way to your native home.'

When President Arthur had concluded, the Rev. George A. Dougherty of Washington responded in behalf of the Cardinal. He said he was requested to express the Cardinal's gratitude at this manifestation of regard and to say that he felt proud of being in the presence of such distinguished men as Mgr. Martinelli and Archbishop Corrigan. The words of affection given utterance to he would ever remember. He hoped that those present would utter a prayer for him on his voyage home. He also desired to say that he had no prejudice in favor of either Brooklyn or New-York, and hoped that they would become one city.

"To prove that he has no preference for either of these cities," he continued, "he wishes me to say that he will take his departure from the shores of New-Jersey. He is delighted with the reception, and takes this opportunity of saying 'Good-bye.'"

The members then pressed around their guest, and, each in turn, shook his hand. Then an adjournment was taken to the rooms above, where an elaborate feast was served.

Among those present were the Revs. Thomas Donohue, Peter Donohue, O'Hare, Zork, Duffy, Hickey, Dumahut, Carroll, Foley, McGlinchey, Porcile, Horan, Rapshoe of Ireland, Archbishop Chappelle of Santa Fé, New-Mexico, Gen. Horatio C. King, Dr. Bodkin, Judge New, Chancellor J. H. Mitchell, Gen. McCoy of Virginia, ex-City Treasurer Kelly, Dr. H. C. McLean, and Joseph Carroll, Clerk of the Supreme Court.

AT THE HOTELS.

—Thomas D. Whistler of Baltimore is at the Buckingham.

—Prof. Egbert C. Smyth of Andover, Mass., is at the Murray Hill.

—Ex-Senator Algernon S. Paddock of Nebraska is at the Park Avenue.

—State Treasurer Addison B. Colvin of Albany is at the Grand Hotel.

—Gov. John Gayr Evans of South Carolina is at the Marlborough Hotel.

—C. G. Betton of Boston and E. G. Hartshorn of Philadelphia are at the Savoy.

—Archibald E. Baxter of Elmira and Baxter T. Smelzer of Albany are at the Metropole.

—William G. Tittcomb of Boston and C. H. Teney of Hartford are at the Netherland.

—Samuel D. Warren of Boston and John Pleasants of Baltimore are at the Albemarle.

—Charles A. Davis of Boston and John A. Delehanty of Albany are at the Normandie.

—Thomas F. Meany of Boston and Dr. J. K. Hayward of Port au Prince are at the Everett.

—Miguel Covarrubias, Secretary of the Mexican Legation at Washington, is at the Hotel Manhattan.

—W. W. Reilly of Buffalo, C. W. Darling of Utica, and James P. Darling of Philadelphia are at the Grand Union.

—George S. Smith of Cleveland, R. T. Crane of Chicago, and Moses J. Wentworth of Cleveland are at the Windsor.

—William R. Proctor of Pittsburg, W. F. Peet of St. Paul, and F. W. Huidekoper of Washington are at the Plaza.

—George S. Batcheller of Saratoga, George W. Aldridge of Rochester, and F. T. S. Darley of Philadelphia are at the Fifth Avenue Hotel.

—Oscar G. Murray, receiver of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company, and Lawrence Maxwell, Jr., of Cincinnati, are at the Waldorf.

—Robert L. Oliver, United States Consul at Merida, Mexico, and R. C. Hoffman, President of the Seaboard Air Line, are at the Glisey House.

—James J. Maloney of Chicago, Oliver E. Hurd of Boston, D. A. Camfield of Boston, and Theodore C. Fenton of Philadelphia are at the Astor.

—Frederick Harrison, General Manager of the London and Northwestern Railway, and the Rev. Philip M. Prescott of Washington, D. C., are at the Holland House.

—Frederick C. Schraub of Lowville, N. Y.; John H. Farrell of Albany, and Col. Manuel M. Aguilar and Col. Luis Garcia Leon of Guatemala are at the Hoffman House.

ARRIVAL OF BUYERS.

Representatives of Out-of-Town Firms Now in the City.

—Brown, F. M., & Co., New-Haven, Conn.; F. E. Beckwith, dry goods, 108 Worth Street; Hoffman House.

—Bush, Bull, Roth & Co., Watertown, N. Y.; F. D. Roth, dry goods, &c.; Continental Hotel.

—Carson, Pirie, Scott & Co., Chicago, Ill.; F. A. Devlin, hosiery and underwear, 115 Worth Street.

—Cluett, Coon & Co., Troy, N. Y.; D. B. Coon collars and cuffs; Broadway Central Hotel.

—Freeman Overall Company, Bingh

BRYAN QUOTES M'KINLEY

TRIES TO SHOW THAT HIS OPPONENT IS INCONSISTENT.

Three Speeches Before Breakfast—Great Crowds Talked to at Grand Rapids, Mich., in the Evening—Auditors Assured that the Candidate Is Physically Able to Continue His Speaking Campaign Until the Night Before the Election.

GRAND RAPIDS, Mich., Oct. 15.—From the time he reached Grand Rapids, just before 7 o'clock to-night, until he escaped to his special train and went to bed, William J. Bryan was the recipient of a continuous ovation. A couple of thousand people only were at the railway station when he arrived, but they were merely a forerunner in enthusiasm and numbers to the vast crowds Mr. Bryan encountered when he reached the busier parts of the city. An open-air meeting was scheduled at Campau Square, and it proved to be one of the largest ever addressed by the candidate. Estimates of the number of people present run very high, but a calculation based on an allowance of two square feet of space for each spectator, and counting in a fair figure for those who crowded neighboring windows and housetops, placed the size of the crowd at 25,000. Mr. Bryan was well received. He was introduced by George Hummer, Democratic candidate for Congress in this, the Fifth, District, and made a twenty-minute speech and then hurried off to the Powers House to address an enthusiastic audience, almost entirely composed of ladies.

The women adherents of the Bryan and Sewall ticket in Grand Rapids had imitated their sisters of Minneapolis and Duluth and secured the opera house for their exclusive use. From the Powers, Mr. Bryan went to Lockerby Hall and made his third and last speech to the 5,000 demonstrative people packed, jammed and huddled together.

Speeches Before Breakfast.

Three speeches before 9 o'clock this morning was the way Mr. Bryan began his second day of Michigan campaigning. When the train reached St. Ignace, on the Straits of Mackinaw, at 5:30 o'clock A. M., he found quite a large crowd of shivering people awaiting him. Two bands had been secured by the Bryan adherents in the town, and these played heartily as the nominee appeared. Although Mr. Bryan had not eaten his breakfast, and was attired only in nightshirt, trousers, and overcoat, he made a good speech, and was cheered vigorously. The special train was taken across the straits on a barge, and reached Mackinaw at 7 o'clock. Here was another large audience, 2,000 or more, including a crowd of excursionists. Mr. Bryan was more suitably attired for speechmaking, and made an address. No fewer than four brass bands were on hand.

Mr. Bryan's third speech was made at Petoskey, where his train arrived at 8:25 and made a stop of twenty minutes. A number of men in the crowd at the station wore badges inscribed, "An Honest Dollar," and, noticing these, Mr. Bryan said:

"I want to address my remarks to those who are wearing those badges on which is written 'An Honest Dollar.' I do not know whether they are intended to mean that those who wear them are in favor of a gold standard or free silver."

"Sixteen to one," shouted some one.

Mr. Bryan smiled, and did not make further reference to the matter.

Several hundred people at Charlevoix heard a brief speech from the "greatest hero of the nineteenth century," as Mr. Bryan was called by the gentleman who introduced him.

A short stop was made at Bellaire, and Mr. Bryan spoke to about 3,000 people. The demonstration at Traverse City, a lumber port on Little Traverse Bay, was somewhat pretentious. Two silver-coated horses drew the flag-covered carriage in which Mr and Mrs. Bryan rode to a vacant lot in the town, where the candidate delivered his speech. It was a large and very enthusiastic audience that shouted a welcome to Mr. Bryan and applauded his remarks without stint. They told him in a chorus that he was "all right," and gave other demonstrative evidence of appreciation. Mr. Bryan said:

"Sometimes when I am weary with work, and my voice shows signs of work, it is encouraging to meet an audience like this and be informed by so many people that I am 'all right.' I do not know whether you mean that I am all right physically, or politically."

"Both," shouted a man in the crowd.

Will Talk Till Election Day.

"Well," Mr. Bryan continued, "if you tell me that I am all right politically I will tell you I am all right physically, and if you have any fears about my ability to keep up this canvass until the campaign closes, I will simply tell you to watch the newspapers and you will find that every working day will be employed and that I will do more work on the last day of the campaign than on any day preceding it." [Cheers.]

In his speech, Mr. Bryan said: "Let me read to you what Mr. McKinley said on the seventh of May, 1890. You will find it in The Congressional Record:

"'When merchandise is the cheapest, the men are the poorest, and the most disastrous experiences in the history of our country—aye, in all human history—have been when everything was lowest and cheapest, measured by gold, for everything was the highest and dearest measured by labor.' And yet to-day," continued Mr. Bryan, "Mr. McKinley stands for a financial policy that intends to make money the master and all things else the servant. He stands for a financial policy that intends to make the property of the world cheaper than it was ever before."

Small crowds at Walton and Menton cheered Mr. Bryan on the trip down to Cadillac. There were larger crowds at Howard, Ionia, and Big Rapids, where short stops were made while Mr. Bryan talked to the people.

POPULISTS REJECT FUSION.

Republicans Given a Chance in North Carolina.

RALEIGH, N. C., Oct. 15.—The Populist State Committee was in session all last night and until 12:30 to-day. It discussed the Democratic Committee's proposition for State, Congressional, and Legislative fusion, and rejected it by a vote of sixteen to two.

The Chairman of the Populist Committee, in refusing to enter into further fusion arrangements, says that he does so because the Democrats, on Aug. 1, declined Senator Marion Butler's proposition for a complete fusion, and also because it is now too late to make fusion a success or to secure the hearty and loyal support of both parties.

The committee suggests that the only way for the Democrats to defeat the Republican nominee for Governor is by the voluntary withdrawal of the Democratic nominee and the concentration of Democrats on the Populist nominee.

EMBARRASSING TO DEMOCRATS.

Fusion in Missouri Likely to Make Populists Formidable.

ST. LOUIS, Oct. 15.—Democrats are worrying at the large number of Populists who probably will be members of the next Missouri Legislature. Fusion between Democrats and Populists has affected over thirty counties. In the majority of these the Populists have taken legislative nominations as their share.

"Not one Populist candidate for the Legislature is bound by any influence save his conscience," M. V. Carroll, Secretary of the Populist State Committee, says. "We are as sure of thirty members in the next Legislature as we are of the rising of tomorrow's sun.

"Doubtless there will be a Populist candidate for United States Senator. Should it be found we couldn't elect our straight-out candidate, some compromise would be made on a free-silver candidate. This man might be a Democrat caucus nominee or he might not be."

The Populists expect to hold the balance of power in the Legislature.

The Fusion Deal in Wyoming.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 15. — Secretary Edgerton of the Populist National Committee to-day announced the decision of the committee with reference to fusion between the Democrats and Populists on the Electoral ticket in Wyoming, taking a position favorable to the fusion as agreed upon and against the attempt to put a full Populist Electoral ticket in the field.

"The agreement for fusion, giving the Populists one Elector and the Democrats two, is perfectly satisfactory to the committee," said Mr. Edgerton. "We recognize the ticket composed of Daniel L. Van Meter, P. J. Queally, and J. A. Barton, and utterly repudiate the attempt to run two Populist Electors by petition, which attempt is said to have been made by Chairman Patterson of the State Populist Committee."

Washington Claimed for Bryan.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 15.—Senator Squire of Washington reached here last night from Chicago and after a short stay left for New-York. He said:

"Twenty-two thousand is a conservative estimate of the plurality Bryan will receive in my State. The vote will probably reach 88,000 and be divided as follows: Populists, 25,000; Democrats, 15,000; silver Republicans, 15,000. This gives the Bryan Electors 55,000 votes. Conceding 3,000 votes to the Palmer ticket, this would leave McKinley but 30,000 votes. He cannot get more than that."

Senator Squire Was Hopeful.

Senator Watson C. Squire of Washington, who bolted the St. Louis Convention and joined the Popocrats, arrived here from the West yesterday. The Senator dined with Mr. Bryan in St. Paul Sunday, and told the candidate that he would sweep the States of the far West. Senator Squire has since lost a great deal of his enthusiasm, for he spent two days in Chicago, and had several talks with his old friend, Mr. Hanna. In consequence, Senator Squire is very much afraid of the middle West.

LABOR AGAINST CANDIDATES.

Brooklyn Assembly Is Opposing Messrs. Goodrich and Moore.

District Assembly 75, Knights of Labor, of Brooklyn adopted a resolution Tuesday night, calling upon the citizens of Brooklyn and members of labor organizations to unite in an effort to defeat William A. Goodrich and Thomas F. Moore, Republican and Democratic candidates, respectively, for Justices of the Supreme Court.

The objection to these candidates is that they are stockholders and otherwise interested in the Brooklyn Heights Railroad Company, against which many suits are now pending in the courts. The railroad company is also said to have thrown a number of expressmen out of work by establishing express car lines.

The resolution suggests that other candidates than Messrs. Goodrich and Moore be voted for.

An Eagle Far at Sea.

From The Baltimore Sun.

In the wheelhouse of the Atlantic Transport liner Montana, Capt. Watkins, which came into port Saturday from Swansea, the emblem of the great American Republic was in disgrace. Wednesday, while off the Nova Scotian coast, an eagle hovered about the Montana for several hours. When Chief Officer Percy George Lowe took his watch at twilight, the bird of freedom swooped down upon the Montana and took a position on one of the boat davits. The arrogant bird had interfered with work on deck by causing the crew to watch it when their attention was needed elsewhere. Creeping upon the bird with his big oil coat, Mr. Lowe threw the garment over the eagle and wrapped it up. The bird was soon a prisoner, with a stout string tied about his starboard leg. The eagle was fully 100 miles from land when he succumbed to fatigue and took to the Montana for rest. He is marked with white on the throat, and every feather has a delicate tip of the same color. Mr. Lowe will present the bird to the "zoo" at Druid Hill Park. The eagle measures five feet from tip to tip when its wings are extended.

Municipal Bond Issue Authorized.

The Board of City Record yesterday authorized Controller Fitch to advertise for bids for $16,049,590.70 of city stocks and bonds. The bids will be opened in the Controller's office at noon on Nov. 9 next. The amount is divided as follows:

Third Avenue bridge	$400,000.00
School houses	1,925,141.37
Sanitary improvements to schools	102,849.33
New City College site	158,600.00
Change of Grade Commission	85,000.00
Repaving streets	600,000.00
East River Bridge	300,000.00
Improvement of parks	175,000.00
Museum of Natural History	250,000.00
Improvement of roads in the Twenty-third and Twenty-fourth Wards	100,000.00
New docks and water fronts	1,000,000.00
Redemption bonds	7,000,000.00
State care of the insane	1,200,000.00
Additional water stock	2,750,000.00

All of the above are 3½ per cents, and are non-taxable.

Drugs in Big Stores.

Isidor Straus, one of the members of the firm of R. H. Macy & Co., appeared in Jefferson Market Court yesterday to answer to a complaint charging the firm with selling drugs in their department store where no member was a licensed pharmacist. The prosecution was made by Judge Wauhope Lynn, representing the New-York Board of Pharmacy. Mr. Straus said he had no defense to offer in addition to that made by the Siegel-Cooper Company in a similar action. He waived examination, and was held for trial. Before the case is brought to trial a decision is expected in the Siegel-Cooper case. Mr. Straus was paroled in the custody of Willis Holly, his attorney.

For Protection of Game.

The committee of the New-York Association for the Protection of Game, which met yesterday at Abbey & Imbrie's, 18 Vesey Street, took no decisive action in regard to the plan to reconcile the interests of dealers and sportsmen.

Arrangements were, however, made to obtain the views of game dealers and market men in regard to changing the existing laws, which neither protect game for sport or food nor deal fairly with the vendors. Another meeting will be held next week, when the plan and scope of the scheme to make sportsmen and dealers a unit to attain the best ends will be more clearly defined.

Young Shoplifter Arrested.

Frances Klayman, fifteen years old, was arrested yesterday afternoon for shoplifting at Altman & Company's dry goods store on Sixth Avenue. Considerable stolen property was found in her possession when she was searched. She admitted her guilt, but said she did not know what had led her to steal. She said she lived with her widowed mother at 44 Elm Street. She was placed in charge of the Gerry Society to allow an investigation of her case.

No Indictment Against Storm.

The Grand Jury yesterday dismissed the complaint of larceny against Walton Storm, the former Assistant District Attorney, who was arrested on complaint of Milton Dagg, a Maiden Lane jeweler, who alleged that Storm failed to pay for $300 worth of diamonds he got on a promise to sell them. Mr. Dagg acknowledged that he made a mistake in bringing the complaint.

HI DADDY AND CASSETTE

WON THE TWO STAKE RACES AT MORRIS PARK YESTERDAY.

Ross O. Was the Only Favorite that Rewarded His Backers—The Starting Was Poor and that Helped Along This Result—Winners of Selling Races Again Bid Up by L. S. Thompson—Judge McDowell Talks to the Jockeys.

With pleasant weather there came a decided change in the aspect of affairs at Morris Park, where the Westchester Racing Association is holding its Autumn race meeting. The attendance yesterday was increased, people were in better humor in the sunshine than in the rain, and there was more snap and go to the sport even though the track was heavy and the class of horses engaged in the several races was anything but the best. There was some growling about the starting, for Mr. Clarke was not at all successful in getting the horses away in good order. He left two horses standing when the barrier was raised in the second race, and Cleophus in the first. Successful in the third, and Swipes in the fourth race had whatever chances they may have had to win destroyed by the poor starts.

Spectators and speculators had a bit of amusement not down on the card in the third and fifth races, when the respective winners, Hi Daddy and Premier were bid up $400 above their entered selling prices by L. S. Thompson, one of the owners of the Brookdale stud and racing stable. This was a part of the campaign begun at the Brooklyn Jockey Club track to put a stop to the entry of horses in selling races for sums far below their value. The owners in each case retained their horses by raising Mr. Thompson's bid $5.

Before the racing began, Clarence McDowell, one of tre judges, had the jockeys before him, and for a half hour he lectured them about their duties, cautioning them against foul riding, dishonest practices, and the evils of corrupt companionship. On Saturday they, as well as the trainers and stable employes, are notified to appear to listen to some remarks to be made by "a member of The Jockey Club" who has some advice to give them, which he deems necessary in the light of the recent investigations into alleged corrupt practices on the turf.

Two stake races were on for decision during the afternoon, the first of these being the Hurricane, for two-year-olds, at five furlongs, in which a field of eight faced the barrier. The talent pitched on Tragedian, Celoso, and Successful as the best of the lot. The start was away up the Eclipse course, and Euphemia L. and Swamp Angel appeared to have the best of it, for they were the first to break the line, with Successful almost left at the post and away so badly that Hirsch made no effort to catch the field. Coming up from the dip Hi Daddy, Tragedian, and Celoso worked through to the front and led the party in the run to the finish. Hi Daddy fairly reveled in the heavy going, shook off the pair of "good things" and came home so fast that he won handily by a big gap of daylight. Tragedian and Celoso had a lively brush for the place honors, which the former finally secured.

But four ran for the Belle Meade Stakes, for three-year-olds, at seven furlongs. The Winner was made a hot favorite, but he did not fancy the going at all, and was badly beaten. Cassette, the filly belonging to August Clason, won the stake by running in front all the way, Sloane beating the gate, as usual, at the start. With the pull she had in the weights she won very easily, Dr. Grimes getting the second place just as handily from The Winner. It was a similar race to this in which Cassette beat The Winner at the Gravesend track that is supposed to have caused the ruling off the track of Riley Grannan and the practical expulsion of "Will" Wallace. Grannan was not at the track to back Cassette and so to get advantage of her victory this time, however.

Cleophus, the favorite for the opening scramble, was practically left at the post, and cut no figure in the contest, trailing on in the rear, hopelessly beaten from the outset. Billall and Tenderness led the party for a half mile, when both collapsed. Then Chic, against whom there was 6 to 1 in the betting, got out of the bunch and beat Zanone home by a length. The latter, also a long shot, nipped Tremargo for the second money.

Ross O., the only favorite that managed to win during the afternoon, had a very easy time of it in his race. It was a run of six and a half furlongs, and he was never headed from the start. It was in this race that Mr. Clarke was particularly unfortunate, leaving both Trayline and Leonore standing when the barrier was raised, though the field consisted of but five horses. Neither L. B. nor Red Spider were good enough to give Ross O. a race.

Following the two stake races already referred to was a selling race, in which Premier practically made all the running and lasted just long enough to beat Ameer home. The latter was last away at the start, and had such a disadvantage that he could never quite get up to Premier.

Sapelo, who has always been touted as a good thing every time he started, finally managed to pull off a race yesterday, winning the final event from Ben Eder and Deerslayer. The two latter were favorites, and Sapelo's defeat of the pair was the culmination of a bad day for players of the favorites.

THE SUMMARIES.

FIRST RACE.—For all ages; handicap; purse $600, of which $100 to second and $50 to third. Five furlongs. Time—1:00.

1—Chic, Mrs. C. Littlefield, Jr.'s, b. f., 2 years, by Midlothian-Louise, 98 pounds, 6 to 1 and 2 to 1.....(Waller)
2—Zanone, M. Corbett's br. g., 3, 106, 10 to 1 and 4 to 1.....(O'Leary)
3—Tremargo, Sensation Stable's br. c., 3, 110, 2 to 1.....(Sims)

Won by a length; a neck between second and third.

Brandywine, 116, 5 to 1, (Hill;) Tenderness, 102, 10 to 1, (Hirsch;) Agitator, 119, 8 to 1, (Clayton;) Billall, 90, 20 to 1, (O'Connor;) Flying Squadron, 87, 30 to 1, (Maher;) Floretta IV., 104, (Hewitt;) Cleophus, 104, 5 to 2 (Sloane;) Fly, 99, 8 to 1, (Lambley,) and Master James, 88, 100 to 1, (O'Donnell,) also ran and finished as named.

SECOND RACE.—For two-year-olds, non-winners of $750; purse $500, of which $70 to second and $30 to third. Six and a half furlongs of the Withers mile. Time—1:24¼.

1—Ross O., F. L. Parker's b. g., by Rossington-Bourne O., 118 pounds, 3 to 5 and out.(Sloane)
2—L. B., A. F. Brown & Co.'s ch. g., 108, 10 to 1 and 2 to 1.....(Hirsch)
3—Red Spider, M. F. Stephenson's b. g., 115, 4 to 1.....(Clayton)

Won by four lengths; three lengths between second and third.

Trayline, 115, 6 to 1, (Sims,) and Leonore, 115, 30 to 1, (Hylop,) were left at the post.

THIRD RACE.—Hurricana Stakes, of $2,000, for two-year-olds, selling, of which $300 to second and $200 to third. Five furlongs, straight. Time—0:59¾.

1—Hi Daddy, Mrs. L. Curtiss's b. g., by Sir Modred-Hirondelle, 97 pounds, 8 to 1 and 3 to 1.....(Hewitt)
2—Tragedian, J. E. Seagram's ch. c., 108, 2 to 1 and 4 to 5.....(Sims)
3—Celoso, Santa Anita Stable's b. f., 109, 4 to 1.....(Sloane)

Won by five lengths; a head between second and third.

Swamp Angel, 107, 10 to 1, (Hill;) Xmas, 107, 7 to 1, (Taral;) Gray Bird, 107, 20 to 1, (Clayton;) Euphemia L., 97, 30 to 1, (O'Leary,) and Successful, 101, 16 to 5, (Hirsch,) also ran and finished as named.

FOURTH RACE.—Belle Meade Stakes of $2,000, for three-year-olds, penalties and allowances, of which $300 to second, and $200 to third. Seven furlongs of the Withers mile. Time—1:30.

1—Cassette, A. Clason's br. m., by Uncas-Castalia, 107 pounds, 3 to 1 and 3 to 5.(Sloane)
2—Dr. Grimes, F. Burlew's b. g., 107, 10 to 1 and 2 to 1.....(Clayton)
3—The Winner, W. M. Wallace's b. c., 120, 3 to 5.....(Taral)

Won by three lengths, five lengths between second and third.

Swipes, 102, 5 to 1, (Hewitt,) also ran.

FIFTH RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward; selling; purse $500, of which $70 to second and $30 to third. The Withers mile. Time—1:43½.

1—Premier, J. McLaughlin's ch. c., 3 years, by Sir Modred-Premium, 105 pounds, 16 to 5 and 3 to 5.....(Sloane)
2—Ameer, F. L. Parker's ch. h., 5, 110, 7 to 10 and out.....(Sims)
3—Sir Dixon, Jr., F. Burlew's gr. h., 3, 107, 10 to 1.....(Clayton)

Won by a head; four lengths between second and third.

Trillette, 4, 100, 8 to 1, (Hewitt,) and Golden Badge, 3, 98, 15 to 1, (O'Leary,) also ran and finished as named.

SIXTH RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward, handicap; purse $700, of which $125 to second and $75 to third. One mile and an eighth. Time—1:54½.

1—Sapelo, A. M. Hunter's b. g., 3 years, by Hanover-Gadabout, 98 pounds, 3 to 1 and 4 to 5.....(Sloane)
2—Ben Eder, M. F. Dwyer's b. c., 3, 106, 7 to 5 and 2 to 5.....(Sims)
3—Deerslayer, W. Rollins's b. h., 4, 116, 7 to 5.....(Doggett)

Won by a length; the same distance between second and third.

Volley, 3, 92, 10 to 1, (Hirsch,) also ran.

MRS. STOKES'S FAST HORSES

Make a New World's Record in Double Harness at Lexington.

LEXINGTON, Ky., Oct. 15.—With fine weather and a fast track, Mrs. W. E. D. Stokes's pair of horses beat the world's double team record here to-day. Miss Rita, 2:09¾, and Josie B., the sensational pacing team owned by Mrs. W. E. D. Stokes of New-York, were sent against the world's trotting record of 2:12¼, driven by E. Hickok. They sped to the quarter in 0:32½, passed the half in 1:04, the three-quarters in 1:35, and finished the mile in 2:09½, lowering the world's record for double harness by 2¾ seconds. The record was made by this same team last year, and tied the double team trotting record held by C. J. Hamlin's pair, Belle Hamlin and Honest George, made in 1892.

Mrs. Stokes of this city is a Cuban by birth, and was Miss Rita Hernandez de Alba de Acosta before her marriage to Mr. Stokes some two years ago. She has always been an enthusiastic horsewoman, and is an expert driver as well as rider. It was her hobby to possess the fastest trotter in the world, and she purchased the fleet mare Beuzetta, expecting that she would develop into a champion. In that hope she has been disappointed, but she will be greatly pleased to have even this double team record to the credit of a pair which she purchased and which she has driven on several occasions herself. Mrs. Stokes was recently presented by the Grand Duke Dimitri of Russia with two full-blooded Russian trotters with the purest of Orloff pedigrees—Boolatsky and Stepniak—which are to be used on her farm for breeding purposes, crossed on the best of American stock.

TROTTING AT PARKWAY.

Opening Day of the Fall Meeting of the Driving Club.

Two interesting trotting races were decided at the Parkway Driving Club's track, at Parkway, yesterday. It was the first day of the Fall meeting of the club, and the attendance was very good. The track had dried out well and was really in fine condition.

The races were for the 2:24 and 2:50 classes. Lady Harrison had no trouble in winning the 2:50 event in straight heats from a field of nine starters. The 2:24 race took five heats to decide. Agnes Morrill won the first two in fairly good time; then McLaughlin Maid won the next three and the race. During the afternoon the bay mare Thistlebud, three years old, was driven to beat her record of 2:25. She made the mile in 2:22½. The officials of the day were John F. Cornell, starting judge; Frederick G. Lemmerman, W. C. Allen, James Gourley, and William F. Wood, judges, and George Floyd Jones, clerk of the course. The summaries:

First Race.—2:50 class; trotting. Purse $200.

Lady Harrison, b. m. (Lape)	1	1	1
Sierra, b. s. (Wynne)	2	3	2
Sattello, b. g. (Driscoll)	3	2	4
Octavia, br. m. (Kenney)	8	4	3
Penny, br. m. (Rogers)	7	7	5
Mrs. McKinley, ch. m. (Manee)	4	5dis	
Court, b. g. (Devy)	5	6dis	
Dick, b. g. (Cleveland)	6	dis	
Bessie, b. m. (Siebolt)	9	dis	

Time—2:33¼, 2:29, 2:28¾.

Second Race.—2:24 class; trotting. Purse $250.

McLaughlin Maid, ch. m. (Devy)	6	2	1 1
Agnes Morrill, g. m. (Staab)	1	1	2 4 2
Highland Boy, s. g. (Carraver)	2	3	1 2 3
Speed Wilkes, ch. m. (Coville)	5	4	8 3 *4
Ida Jefferson, blk. m. (Phillips)	3	5	5 *4
Mable Mack, blk. m. (Driscoll)	4	7	4 6 6
Jennie Hill, blk. m. (Arthur)	7	6	6 7 dr
Mountain A., ch. g. (Duryea)	8	8	7 dr

*Dead heat.

Time—2:22¾, 2:22, 2:23¼, 2:23¼, 2:22¼.

St. Bris Won the Cesarewitch.

LONDON, Oct. 15.—The feature of the races at the Newmarket course Wednesday was the running of the Cesarewitch Stakes, at 2 miles 2 furlongs and 177 yards, one of the greatest of the racing events of the year. It had a field of fifteen starters and was won by St. Bris, who was at 10 to 1 in the betting. Chit Chat, who was second, was beaten in a canter by four lengths, and beat Laodamia only a neck for second money. The time of the race was 4:16 4-5.

Chit Chat, who ran second, was at 6 to 1 in the betting, and Laodamia, the third horse, was the favorite at 3 to 1. The beaten field included Son o' Mine, Count Schomberg, Alexina, Vanguard, Piety, Phoebus, Apollo, Nouveau Riche, Soliman, Cypria, The Corsican, Lady Normanton, and Fusillace.

The horses got away to a good start, with Soliman slightly in the lead, followed by Alexina, The Corsican, and Vanguard. Then came Lady Normanton, St. Neots, and Chit Chat, with Cypria in the rear. This order of running was maintained until the flat was reached, and here Alexina went to the front. Passing the T. Y. C. post, Alexina dropped back and Chit Chat took command, followed by St. Bris, Laodamia, Soliman, and Count Schomberg well up. At the bushes Chit Chat gave way to St. Bris, who held the lead to the end, winning in a canter.

In the Select Stakes, over the Rowley mile, the American horse Mack Briggs, owned by Enoch Wishard, ran third to Macbriar and Knight of the Thistle. The filly Santa, English bred, but owned by W. Low, an American, ran third for the Autumn Handicap, at six furlongs. The race was won by Leopold de Rothschild's filly Auriga.

New Turf Guide.

No. 12 of the Official Turf Guide, published by the Goodwin Brothers, was issued last evening, and can be had at the newsstands to-day. Its list of winning jockeys shows Doggett in the lead among the Eastern jockeys, with 131 winning mounts in 462. Tod Sloane is next, with 100 wins in 353 mounts, and Sims third, with 72 out of 334. Scherrer, a Western jockey, still heads the list, with 216 victories out of 889 mounts.

FINE GOLF NEAR ELMSFORD.

Close Play Between Messrs. Armstrong and Reynal.

The golfers who are playing in the Knollwood Country Club's open tournament for the Reynal Silver Cup had plenty of excitement yesterday on the club's links, near Elmsford, Westchester County. It was a day of hotly fought matches, and it does not often happen that so many games finish in such close order.

George E. Armstrong of the St. Andrew's Club and Nathaniel C. Reynal of the Knollwood Club, donor of the cup, played the most exciting contest. Armstrong is a well-known golfer, while Reynal has only come to the front prominently this season. When ten holes had been played Armstrong was four holes in the lead, but Reynal then began to forge ahead, taking four holes in succession, and the eighteen-hole round finished in a tie. The play for the extra hole also resulted in a tie, and the intensest interest was shown when the men started for the twentieth hole. Both were on the green in three, but Armstrong made the hole in four to his opponent's five, and so won the match.

In the afternoon round Armstrong met the St. Andrew's amateur champion, W. H. Sands, and left him behind after a lively tussle by the score of 2 holes and 1 to play. The scores by strokes in these matches were:

Armstrong—Out	7	5	8	7	7	7	4	4	6	—55
In	3	5	4	8	5	6	7	4	4	—46
Total										—101
Reynal—Out	8	5	6	8	9	5	4	4	8	—57
In	4	4	4	6	7	4	5	4	4	—42
Total										—99

The nineteenth and twentieth holes were: Armstrong, 5, 4; Reynal, 5, 5.

Armstrong—Out	4	5	5	6	7	4	5	4	7	—47
In	6	4	5	4	4	5	6	5	4	—43
Total										—90
Sands—Out	5	6	6	7	6	5	5	4	6	—50
In	5	3	4	5	4	6	6	5	4	—42
Total										—92

Sands had a close call, winning his first round from Lawrence E. Van Etten, an extra hole having to be played, which was won by Sands. In the semi-final round H. M. Harriman played a hot match with B. S. de Garmendia, tying the match at the seventeenth hole and winning the last hole from a long twenty-five-foot put. Harriman and Armstrong will play the final round tomorrow.

To-day the silver cup given by President John D. Archbold for handicap competition by the Knollwood members will be played. The entries are Lawrence E. Van Etten, H. M. Harriman, F. A. Walthew, Paul G. Thebaud, Mrs. P. G. Thebaud, Franklin J. Edson, Jr., E. H. Clark, G. H. Mairs, A. T. Gillender, A. P. Kelley, N. C. Reynal, and Cyrus Field Judson.

The summary of the rounds played yesterday is:

First Round.—G. E. Armstrong, St. Andrew's, beat N. C. Reynal, Knollwood, (20 holes,) by 1 up. W. H. Sands, St. Andrew's, beat L. E. Van Etten, (19 holes,) by 1 up. H. M. Harriman, Knollwood, beat Beverly Ward, Jr., Baltusrol, by 3 up and 1 to play. B. S. de Garmendia, St. Andrews, beat W. R. Hill, New-Brunswick, by 4 up and 2 to play.

Second Round.—Armstrong beat Sands by 2 up and 1 to play. Harriman beat de Garmendia by 1 up.

The contest for the Reynal Cup began Wednesday with a thirty-six-hole play round. There were fourteen starters, and the eight lowest scores were chosen to play in the succeeding hole play rounds.

B. Spaulding De Garmendia of the St. Andrew's Golf Club and amateur racquet champion, did the lowest scoring of the day—182 strokes for the thirty-six holes. Beverly Ward, Jr., came next, with 183, and L. E. Van Etten third, with 185. The other five who qualified were W. H. Sands, 191; H. M. Harriman, 192; George E. Armstrong, 197; W. R. Hill, 198, and N. C. Reynal, 199. The scores of the best three on the opening day were:

B. S. De Garmendia, St. Andrew's Golf Club—

1st Round—Out	5	6	6	6	6	5	5	5	4	9	
In	4	3	4	5	5	5	4	3	3	8—	87
2d Round—Out	5	3	6	11	10	5	3	6	5	4	
In	3	3	4	6	5	5	7	3	5	4	1— 93
Total											—182

Beverly Ward, Jr., Baltusrol Golf Club—

1st Round—Out	8	6	5	6	7	7	4	5	5	5	3
In	4	2	4	7	4	4	6	5	4	4	0— 93
2d Round—Out	9	4	5	5	7	5	5	4	6	5	0
In	3	4	4	5	4	5	6	4	5	4	0— 90
Total											—183

Lawrence E. Van Etten, Knollwood Country Club—

1st Round—Out	5	4	7	8	9	5	4	5	5	5	2
In	4	4	3	8	4	5	5	4	3	4	0— 92
2d Round—Out	5	5	6	7	6	5	5	4	5	4	8
In	6	4	3	8	4	5	6	3	6	4	5— 93
Total											—185

MIXED FOURSOME AT MORRISTOWN.

The Victors Were Mrs. W. Allston Flagg and Charles F. Watson.

MORRISTOWN, N. J., Oct. 15.—A mixed foursome was the event which the members of the Morristown Golf Club had on the calendar for their amusement to-day. It was also an excellent developer of golfing skill, and of comfortable good nature as well, for if there is any variety of this popular Scotch game which is a particularly good test of human nature, it is a mixed foursome. This term may possibly have an unmeaning sound to many who have not yet probed into the mysteries of drives, clecks, niblicks, bunkers, and caddies. To the golfing ear the words "mixed foursome" always fall in charmingly musical tones, for it signifies that the ladies and gentlemen play together as partners; that is, a young man and a young lady—but then it need not necessarily be young—play together, using the same ball but striking alternately. The scores of the different couples are summed up as they finish, and the pair doing the course in the lowest number of strikes wins first honors, and whatever trophies may be given.

No less than nineteen couples ventured the risk of finishing the contest as pleasantly as they commenced. Judging from the witty sallies bandied over the green, the shrill peals of laughter and happy expressions, the good-nature test won a great triumph to-day. There has never been in this country a mixed foursome golf match with so many players, and the Morristown Club can add another plume to the goodly number already in its cap. And how close the match was, too, only one stroke difference between the first and second pair. The proud victors were Mrs. W. Allston Flagg, one of the prominent organizers of the club, and Charles F. Watson, well known for his joviality to many New-York clubs.

The names of the thirty-eight players and scores follow:

	Gross.	H'p.	N't.
Mrs. W. Allston Flagg and C. F. Watson—			
Out 5 4 8 6 6 8 5 8 5—54			
In 5 4 7 9 5 5 4 7 5—55			
	109	20	89
Miss Gertrude Hoy and George J. Little—			
Out 6 5 8 9 6 8 4 7 7—60			
In 10 5 6 7 4 6 4 5 3—50			
	110	20	90
Miss Alice Strong and W. B. Wood—			
Out 4 6 8 6 8 10 4 6 7—54			
In 8 6 8 5 6 6 4 6 5—59			
	113	20	93
Mrs. J. O. H. Pitney and E. T. Nichols—			
Out 7 6 9 10 8 8 5 8 7—68			
In 10 5 9 8 4 9 5 7 5—62			
	130	36	94
Miss Marian Forsyth and James A. Tyng—			
Out 4 5 6 9 5 8 4 6 5—52			
In 8 3 6 6 6 5 5 4—49			
	101	..	101
Mr. and Mrs. William Shippen—			
Out 5 5 5 9 6 7 5 7 6—55			
In 8 5 6 6 4 5 4 6 4—48			
	103	2	101
Mr. and Mrs. W. Fellowes Morgan—			
Out 5 4 6 11 5 7 5 7 6—56			
In 8 5 8 7 4 5 5 4 5—51			
	107	6	101
Mrs. Elliot Smith and James R. Lowell—			
Out 5 7 8 7 8 8 5 7 9—64			
In 9 4 9 6 4 6 5 6 6—57			
	121	20	101
Miss Edith R. Catlin and W. Allston Flagg—			
Out 5 5 6 11 8 7 4 7 6—56			
In 10 4 7 5 5 8 7 5 5—59			
	115	14	101
Mr. and Mrs. M. Van Buren—			
Out 6 9 9 13 7 7 5 9 6—61			
In 9 4 12 7 9 7 7 8 5—68			
	129	27	102
Miss A. Howland Ford and Henry P. Phelps—			
Out 4 6 5 12 6 7 5 6 5—56			
In 7 5 7 7 4 6 6 7 5—54			
	110	8	102
Dr. Henriques and Mrs. Henriques—			
Out 5 5 7 11 7 12 8 7 7—69			
In 8 9 10 9 8 9 5 8 4—70			
	129

A CONFESSION BY RAMBUSCH.

The Character of the Defaulter Now Perfectly Revealed.

JUNEAU, Wis., Oct. 15.—All doubt as to the character of W. T. Rambusch, whose disappearance last week led to an investigation which disclosed business transactions that are, to say the least, questionable, was removed this morning when a letter was received from him making a confession which fully substantiates the apprehensions of those who feared the worst.

The letter was dated at Philadelphia and was addressed to his wife. In it Rambusch makes a full confession, as complete in detail as the limits of an ordinary letter will permit. The most startling information was the assertion that Mr. Rambusch contemplated taking his own life. In fact, it is believed that he expected to be dead before the letter reached Juneau. He doubtless was on his way to some seaport on the Southern Atlantic coast, where there would be less danger of apprehension than at New-York or Boston.

A duplicate set of keys to all the rooms and vaults in the Court House was found among Rambusch's effects, and an examination has revealed the fact that official records have been freely tampered with. Startling reports are now being made in regard to the burning of the Lodge County Court House and destruction of all records in 1877. The fire was laid at the door of a defaulting County Treasurer, but the then District Attorney had reason to believe that Rambusch had set fire to the building, and he employed Pinkerton detectives to work up the matter. They found evidence tending to prove that Rambusch was the guilty man, but it was not sufficient to make a case, and the matter was dropped. Nobody ever knew anything about it, except the District Attorney and one or two friends, but the fact now comes out.

It is impossible to tell just how much Rambusch's stealings amount to. At present they are estimated at $200,000.

THE TROUBLES OF POOR LO.

Mohonk Conference Discusses Means of Aiding Indians.

MOHONK LAKE, N. Y., Oct. 15.—The second day's session of the Mohonk Indian Conference began with a discussion of the condition of affairs in the Indian Territory. President Meserve of Shaw University, who made a tour of the Territory this year in behalf of the Indian Rights' Association, gave an account of his investigation of the state of lawlessness and social chaos there.

Ex-Senator Dawes followed with a legal argument to prove that the Federal Constitution and the treaties with the civilized tribes both forbade a continuance of the existing conditions and demanded the interference of the United States Government.

A symposium on the subject of the agency and the reservation system followed. The leading speech was made by Herbert Welsh, and Bishop Whipple, Mrs. A. C. Quinton, Chaplain Turner of Hampton Institute, Miss Mary C. Collins, Alfred Hardy, and others made short comments.

Mrs. Clinton B. Fisk gave a short account of what the Methodist Women's Missionary Association is doing, and Judge Charles B. Howrey of the Department of Justice described the work of defending depredation claim suits brought against the Indians.

The evening session was set apart for debate on educational topics, Superintendent Hailman having furnished advance sheets of his annual report for a text. Presidents Seelye, Smith, and Taylor and Principal Frissell of Hampton were on the list of speakers.

In the afternoon the Summer houses were dedicated in memory of the late Gen. Armstrong and in honor of ex-Senator Dawes, the Rev. Dr. Cuyler making the dedicatory address.

Discussed Tenement Houses.

The Brooklyn Baptist Social Union held its first meeting for this season last night at the Brooklyn Union League Club. A banquet was served, and afterward the tenement-house question was discussed.

Richard Watson Gilder spoke for fifteen minutes on "Some Concrete Facts Gleaned from My Experience as Chairman of the New-York Tenement House Committee in 1894." He described the condition of this city's tenements when he began his inquiries as head of the Legislative committee and told what had been accomplished by the committee.

Dr. R. L. Gould spoke on "The Gospel of Better Homes for Wage Earners."

Other speakers were Arthur W. Milbury of the Industrial Christian Alliance of New-York City and Alfred T. White of Brooklyn.

BOARDERS WANTED.

1.—42 IRVING PLACE.—Rooms, with board; also table boarders; families preferred; references.

5 EAST 41ST ST.—Desirable location; particular attention to cuisine; references.

21ST ST, 47 EAST.—Large rooms, second floor, with board; reasonable; table boarders; references.

23 EAST 46TH ST.—Pleasant rooms, with first-class board; table boarders; parlor, dining room; references.

44 EAST 30TH ST.—Two rooms on second floor; hall room on third, with board; references.

44TH ST., 213 WEST.—Single and double rooms; parlor floor dining room; references.

46th ST., 62 WEST.—Handsomely furnished rooms, with board.

47TH ST., 3 EAST, OPPOSITE WINDSOR.—Elegant newly furnished parlor floor, four rooms; private bath; private table; no other boarders; cuisine and attendance unexcelled.

50TH ST., 28 WEST.—Rooms, with board; references.

78TH ST., 163 WEST.—Elegantly furnished second floor; private bath; singly or en suite; excellent table; private Jewish family; references exchanged; moderate prices.

80TH ST., 174 WEST.—Choice large room, with dressing room and bath; parlor dining room; high class cuisine, in private Jewish family; couple or two gentlemen.

161 WEST 88TH ST.—Owner will take a few refined boarders, or will let house furnished and accept board in part payment; nice, cozy home.

214 WEST 78TH ST.—Large square rooms, beautifully furnished, with table board; location unsurpassed.

434 MADISON AV., NEAR 49TH ST.—Very desirable third floor rooms; suite or separate; with board; large closets; references.

FURNISHED ROOMS.

9TH ST., 18 EAST.—Nicely furnished rooms for gentleman and wife; also desirable rooms, on parlor floor, doctor or dentist.

85TH ST., 18 WEST.—Handsomely furnished rooms for gentlemen; references exchanged.

83D ST., 65 WEST.—Large, light front room; hot and cold water in room; use of bathroom; private house.

125TH ST., 4 WEST.—Large, nicely furnished second story front room; private family.

216 WEST 78TH ST.—Two large connecting rooms, with private bath, in private family; board optional.

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A high-class family hotel, with an established reputation. Apartments of parlor, one or more bedrooms, and bath. Furnished or unfurnished, with private service if desired.
E. W. EAGER, Manager.

THE SEVILLIA, 117 West 58th St.—A few choice apartments can be secured for Oct. 1; persons desiring careful inquiry as to character and social standing need not apply.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALES.

Chambermaids.

CHAMBERMAID.—As chambermaid and to do plain sewing; or would go as parlormaid; would like to take a position with family going to California; nine years' best references. A. S., 305 West 140th St.

CHAMBERMAID and WAITRESS or CHAMBERMAID and Seamstress.—A lady wishes to secure a position for her girl as chambermaid and waitress or chambermaid and seamstress. 12 West 45th St.

CHAMBERMAID and SEAMSTRESS.—By a chambermaid and seamstress; five years' first-class city reference. K. M., Box 263, Times Up-town Office, 1,227 Broadway.

CHAMBERMAID and WAITRESS.—By a young girl as chambermaid and waitress in small private family; best city references. 1,451 2d Av., near 76th St.

CHAMBERMAID and WAITRESS.—By neat young girl as competent chambermaid and waitress; has good laundress; best city references. 1,596 3d Av., Hughes's bell.

CHAMBERMAID.—By chambermaid, and to do sewing; willing to assist with other work; best city references; city or country. 1,226 3d Av., near 71st St., third bell.

CHAMBERMAID and WAITRESS.—By respectable young girl as chambermaid and waitress; very neat; willing and obliging. 419 West 31st St., Cochrane's bell.

CHAMBERMAID and WAITRESS.—By young girl in private family; five years' personal reference. E. M., Box 263 Times Up-town Office, 1,227 Broadway.

CHAMBERMAID and SEAMSTRESS.—By girl as chambermaid and seamstress; city reference. 113 West 56th St., second bell.

CHAMBERMAID.—By French chambermaid; private family; good seamstress; good reference; country, city. 240 West 33d St.

CHAMBERMAID or PARLORMAID.—By chambermaid or parlormaid; best city references. 391 7th Av., care Madam Solay.

CHAMBERMAID, &c.—As chambermaid and to do sewing or to assist laundress; reference. M. F. H., 941 6th Av., first floor.

CHAMBERMAID or WAITRESS.—By Swedish chambermaid or waitress; best city references. 155 East 27th St.

CHAMBERMAID and SEAMSTRESS.—By Swedish girl; best reference. E. G., care Carlson, 206 East 32d St.

CHAMBERMAID, &c.—To do chamberwork or take care of invalid lady; city reference. 298 Madison Av.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a Protestant young girl; best city reference. M. M., 157 East 57th St., Times Agency.

Cooks.

COOK.—By young woman as a first-class cook; understanding her business in all branches; by week or month; has lived with some of New-York's best families; best reference. E. S., 324 East 37th St., Donough's bell.

COOK.—By young North of Ireland woman as first-class cook; thoroughly understands French and American cooking; all kinds of baking done; wages, $30 to $35; first-class personal city reference. 71 West 44th St.

COOK—CHAMBERMAID.—By two sisters (Swedish) as cook and chambermaid; go together; wages, $30 and $18; good city reference. Call, two days, Mrs. Nyholm, 435 West 28th St.

COOK.—A lady going to Europe would like to find a place for her cook, whom she can recommend most highly in every way. 31 West 20th St., present employer's.

COOK.—As first-class cook, by a Scotch Protestant, where a kitchenmaid is kept; good city references. R. L., Box 73, Times Up-town Office, 1,227 Broadway.

COOK.—By a middle-aged woman as a first-class cook; can take entire charge of a kitchen; willing to do coarse washing; city references. 1,601 Broadway.

COOK and LAUNDRESS.—By a competent young woman as cook and laundress in private family; good baker; best city reference. 533 8th Av., Bell 2.

COOK.—By young girl as competent cook; private family; willing and obliging; best of city references; wages, $20 to $25. S. H., 257 West 42d St.

COOK.—By a thorough first-class German cook; can take any place of a chef; highest references. F. F., Box 872 Times, Up-town Office, 1,227 Broadway.

COOK.—By first-class young English cook; good bread; where kitchenmaid is kept; good references; no objection to a large family; wages, $35 to $40. K. W., Box 19, 1,242 Broadway.

COOK and LAUNDRESS.—By Protestant Hungarian girl as good cook and laundress; city reference. 120 East 119th St., Clark's bell.

COOK.—By excellent cook in a quiet, private family; city reference; no cards answered. 101 East 97th St.

COOK.—By a respectable girl as cook; small private family; six years' best city reference. Smyth, 107 East 53d St. No cards.

COOK.—By a first-class cook; English woman; thoroughly understands her business; five years' best city reference. 215 East 56th St.

COOK.—By young woman as good cook; seven years' good city reference. 1,334 2d Av., Kelleher's bell.

COOK.—By a Protestant girl as cook, in a private family; good city references. 121 West 40th St.

Dressmakers.

DRESSMAKER, &c.—By dressmaker and cloakmaker; home or day, will make alterations on cloaks and costumes; plush garments steamed; finest worker on seal garments; will alter, remodel, repair, reline, enlarge sleeves, make into capes, collarettes, and jackets. Greig, 131 West 22d St.

DRESSMAKER.—By Parisian dressmaker; first-class cutter, fitter; understands hairdressing; speaks Spanish, English; good family; no objection to travel; references. 32 West 24th St.

EXPERIENCED, FASHIONABLE DRESSMAKER, Mrs. Hood, 186 West 101st St., takes work home, or by day; latest skirts, waists, capes; also remodeling, alterations; children's dresses.

Kitchenmaids.

KITCHENMAID.—By a kitchenmaid; thoroughly understands her business in all its branches; English, Protestant; best city references from present employer. K. Perks, care of J. J. White, Litchfield, Conn.

Lady's Maids.

LADY'S MAID.—By a refined North German; first-class seamstress; good packer; excellent sailor; understands also Swedish massage; wishes to go with a lady to Europe; city reference. A. M., 821 6th Av.

LADY'S MAID.—By a German Catholic as lady's maid, or to take charge of grown children; understands dressmaking and good packing; city or country. E. G., 300 West 69th St.

LADY'S MAID.—By a French girl, only a few weeks in this country, as lady's maid or for growing children; first-class dressmaker. Mme. Grieser, 140 East 83d St.

LADY'S MAID.—By well-educated French girl as lady's maid or nurse; good seamstress; willing to travel. 217 West 33d St. Jeanne.

LADY'S MAID.—French; thoroughly competent; good hairdresser, packer, and seamstress; personal reference. M. B., 115 West 28th St.

MAID and SEAMSTRESS.—By Protestant; capable of taking care of invalid; best city reference. K., Box 281 Times Up-Town Office, 1,227 Broadway.

Laundresses.

LAUNDRESS and CHAMBERMAID.—By Scotch Protestant woman; do fine washing and chamberwork, or would do laundry work in a small family; city or country; good reference. W., Box 15, 1,242 Broadway.

LAUNDRESS.—By young Swedish girl to go out by day as laundress in laundry. Araekason, 419 West 53d St.

LAUNDRESS.—By first-class laundress by the day in private families; best references. 162 East 78th St.

Nurses.

NURSE.—By French girl; to growing children; good sewer; good city references. Marie, 240 West 33d St.

NURSE.—By educated young woman as nurse; attached to children; good sewer. 129 West 60th St.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALES.

Nurses.

NURSE—SEAMSTRESS.—A lady wishes to find situations for two excellent maid-servants—a Frenchwoman, aged twenty-six, as nurse for children over one year old, and for an Irish-American woman, age thirty, as lady's maid and to do light chamberwork; is a good seamstress. Present employer's, 32 East 33d St.

NURSE and COMPANION.—To travel as nurse and companion to an invalid or elderly lady, or as nurse at home or in hospital; the best of reference given in exchange for same. Miss M. J. Meeker, Rowayton, Conn.

NURSE or CHAMBERMAID and WAITRESS.—By two thoroughly experienced Welsh girls, as children's nurse or chambermaid and waitress; best city references. 33 East 8th St., late Cath. Roberts.

NURSE.—By a competent and reliable young woman; American; good seamstress; would wait on a lady and sew; best of reference. Reliable, Box 276 Times Up-town Office, 1,227 Broadway.

NURSE.—By well-educated North German girl, over 30, to growing children; city references. 1,601 Broadway, between 48th and 49th Sts.

NURSE.—By very well educated North German, who talks correct German; children or elderly lady; good reference. Kuefer, 1,720 2d Av.

NURSE GIRL.—By a respectable young girl to take care of growing children and assist with chamberwork. 111 West 53d St.; second floor, rear.

Seamstresses.

SEAMSTRESS.—By refined North German, understands cutting and fitting thoroughly, as seamstress or nursery governess; best reference. A., 1,152 3d Av.

SEAMSTRESS.—By a Protestant young girl; first-class cutter and fitter; will assist with other work. G. G., 157 East 57th St., Times Agency.

Waitresses.

WAITRESS and CHAMBERMAID.—By two girls; one as waitress; the other as chambermaid; or both as waitresses in a private boarding house; best of reference. M. M., Box 328 Times Up-town Office, 1,227 Broadway.

WAITRESS and CHAMBERMAID.—By two girls; one as waitress; the other as chambermaid and seamstress; city or country; best of reference. M. M., Box 327 Times Up-town Office, 1,227 Broadway.

WAITRESS.—As waitress, by thoroughly experienced English woman; by day or otherwise; takes butler's place. Annie, Box 356, Times Up-town Office, 1,227 Broadway.

WAITRESS.—By a young girl as first-class waitress; willing to assist with chamberwork; private family; good city reference. K. M., Box 321, Times Up-town Office, 1,227 Broadway.

WAITRESS.—By waitress in private family; American girl; first-class personal reference. M. B., Box 5 American District Office, Grand Central Station.

WAITRESS.—By respectable American girl as waitress in a private family; fully competent; city references. 201 East 74th St., Powers's bell.

Miscellaneous.

STENOGRAPHER.—By experienced, accurate Smith Premier operator as stenographer; wages, $12; references. Steno, 142 Lexington Av.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALES.

Butlers.

BUTLER.—By an English-trained servant, who thoroughly understands the duties of gentleman's house; last employer can be seen. 455 6th Av. Butler.

BUTLER or VALET.—Age 45; lived in noblemen's houses in England; understands his business thoroughly; competent and strictly sober. W. Kemp, Hastings-on-Hudson.

BUTLER.—Lady going to Europe wishes to find place for her butler, English, whom she can highly recommend. G. S., 23 Washington Square North.

BUTLER.—In a private family; speaks German, French, and English; age 28; wages about $40; best city references. R. Simon, 74 West 50th St.

BUTLER—COOK.—By French couple; first-class cook and first-class butler; private family; best city reference. C. B., 122 West 31st St.

BUTLER.—By highly recommended colored man; experienced; reliable; in private family. L. B., 22 West 48th St.

BUTLER or VALET.—Swiss; speaks French and German; thirteen years' references; just arrived from England. S. S., 612 6th Av.

BUTLER or VALET.—French; in private family; recommended sober, honest, obliging; best city reference. 112 West 30th St. L. G.

BUTLER, &c.—By perfect butler; also waiter or second man; in a private family; good city references. J. Wolf, 644 6th Av.

BUTLER.—By first-class man; English; excellent references; disengaged. Butler, 207 10th Av., store.

Chefs.

CHEF.—French; understands his business in all branches; in private family; first-class references. L. G., 117 West 24th St.

Coachmen.

COACHMAN.—By a single man; thoroughly understands care of horses, harness, carriages; sober and industrious; best of references; city or country. Coachman, 107 West 46th St.

COACHMAN.—Understands business thoroughly; strictly temperate; willing and obliging; written and personal references; city or country. P. R., 1,620 Broadway, telephone 1619-38th.

COACHMAN.—By young man; single; thoroughly understands his business; strictly sober; careful city driver; highly recommended by present employer. 64 East 56th St.

COACHMAN.—A gentleman desires to recommend his coachman; single; aged 26. Apply, before 11 A. M., or after 2 P. M., to present employer, 16 West 12th St.

COACHMAN.—A lady going to Europe would like to find a place for her coachman, whom she can highly recommend. Present employer's, 31 West 20th St.

COACHMAN.—Gentleman giving up his horses would like to get place for his coachman, whom he can thoroughly recommend. Coachman, 15 East 30th St.

COACHMAN.—By Swede; age, 26; well acquainted in this city; best city references. Nilson, 224 East 40th St.

Second Men.

SECOND MAN.—By thoroughly qualified young man as second man or single-handed; willing and obliging; first-class city references. C., Box 205 Times Up-town Office, 1,227 Broadway.

SECOND MAN.—In private family; best city reference. M. C., Box 394 Times Up-town Office, 1,227 Broadway.

SECOND MAN.—By sober young man as second man in private family. M., Box 18, 1,242 Broadway.

Useful Men.

USEFUL MAN.—By a respectable, steady young man in a private family as useful man or second man; good reference; last employer can be seen. N. F., 990 6th Av.

USEFUL MAN.—By young man of 22 as useful man; six years' reference. Fraser, 427 Amsterdam Av.

Valets.

VALET.—By an Englishman; age 26; or as butler in a small family where second man is kept; just disengaged; highest English and American references. Z. K., Box 134, 1,242 Broadway.

Waiters.

WAITER.—As a waiter in a private boarding house or family. A. H., Box 261, Times Up-town Office, 1,227 Broadway.

WAITER.—By a colored man as waiter; reference. P. Kennedy, 139 West 28th St.

Miscellaneous.

HORSEMAN.—By a competent horseman in all branches; 13 years' personal reference. Irvington-on-the-Hudson. M. Lenord.

MAN WANTS TWO OR MORE FURNACES and windows to mind, between 30th and 60th Sts.; references; no cards. P. J. Murphy, 569 11th Av.

TWO YOUNG MEN WILLING TO WORK AT anything. J. L., 430 East 5th St.

YOUNG MAN (25) wants situation; speaks and writes French, German, and English; wages no object. Young, 650 3d Av.

HELP WANTED—FEMALES.

WANTED—Parlormaid and waitress where butler is employed; must be thoroughly competent and furnish highest personal references. Call, Friday, between 10 and 12 A. M., at 673 5th Av.

HELP WANTED—MALES.

WANTED—A live, up-to-date advertising agent; experienced and influential; a resident of New-York City preferred; by a religious weekly; a first-class medium. Address W. & D., 164 5th Av.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

ANGERMANN, BENEDICT A.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, Surrogate of the City and County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against BENEDICT A. ANGERMANN, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber at his place of transacting business, Times Building, No. 147 Nassau Street, in the City of New-York, on or before the first day of March next.—Dated New-York, the 10th day of August, 1896. DAVID ANGERMANN, Administrator, D. B. N. FETTRETCH. SILKMAN & SEYBEL, Attorneys for Administrator, Times Building, N. Y. City. au14-law6mF

BAMMANN, JOHN D., RICHARD, DICK, DIEDRICH or JOHANN DIEDRICH.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the City and County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOHN D. BAMMANN, also known as Richard Bammann, Dick Bammann, Diedrich Bammann, and Johann Diedrich Bammann, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, at the office of Rabe & Keller, No. 243 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the first day of April next.—Dated New-York, the 16th day of September, 1896. PETER FREDERICK BAMMANN, WILLIAM SCHIERECK, Executors. RABE & KELLER, Att'ys for Ex'rs. s18-law6mF

SURROGATE NOTICES.

BOETTIGHEIMER, CHARLES.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, Surrogate of the City and County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against CHARLES BOETTIGHEIMER, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at the office of Rollin M. Morgan, at No. 41 Park Row, in the City of New-York, on or before the 15th day of April, next.—Dated New-York, the 8th day of October, 1896. CHARLES P. ALLEN, Temporary Administrator. ROLLIN M. MORGAN, Attorney for Temporary Administrator, No. 41 Park Row, New-York City. o9-law6mF

DAVIS, PRISCILLA.—The people of the State of New-York, by the grace of God free and independent, to Elizabeth Abohbot, Allgrea Levy, Mariamne Carvalho, David Levy, Elizabeth Unger, Edward Davis, Elias Levy, Mary Ann Isaacs, Charles Davis, David Isaacs, Barron Urago Davis, Lawrence Davis, Eva Frank, send greeting:

Whereas, Barron Davis of the City of New-York has lately applied to the Surrogate's Court of our City and County of New-York, to have a certain instrument in writing, bearing date the 23d day of August, 1895, relating to both real and personal property, duly proved as the last will and testament of PRISCILLA DAVIS, late of the City and County of New-York, deceased; therefore you and each of you are cited to appear before the Surrogate of our City and County of New-York, at his office in the City of New-York, on the eighth day of December, one thousand eight hundred and ninety-six, at half-past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend the probate of the said last will and testament. And such of you as are hereby cited as are under the age of twenty-one years are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so, a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.

In testimony whereof, we have caused the seal of the Surrogate's Court of the said City and County of New-York to be hereunto [L. S.] affixed. Witness, Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of our said City and County, at the City of New-York, the eighth day of October, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-six.

J. FAIRFAX McLAUGHLIN, Clerk of the Surrogate's Court.

J. P. SOLOMON, Attorney for Petitioner, 87 Nassau St., City. o16-law6wF.

DOLL, ERNST.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, Surrogate of the City and County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ERNST DOLL, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at the office of Francis B. Chedsey, his attorney, No. 280 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the 20th day of March next.—Dated New-York, the 10th day of September, 1896. CHARLES DOLL, Administrator. FRANCIS B. CHEDSEY, Attorney for Administrator. 280 Broadway, New-York City. s11-law6mF

FELL, MORTIMER L.—In pursuance of an order of Hon John H. V. Arnold, Surrogate of the City and County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against MORTIMER L. FELL, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, No. 170 Broadway, Room 30, in the City of New-York, on or before the 20th day of April next.—Dated New-York, the 15th day of October, 1896. RICHARD KEMBLE BOCKOVER, Executor. o16-law6mF

FORBES, ELIZA C.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the City and County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ELIZA C. FORBES, late of the City of Boston, State of Massachusetts, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, at the office of Dr. Witt, Lockman & De Witt, No. 88 Nassau Street, in the City of New-York, on or before the fifth day of January next.—Dated New-York, the twenty-fourth day of June, 1896. LAURA C. BROWNING, Administratrix. DE WITT, LOCKMAN & DE WITT, Attorneys for Administratrix, No. 88 Nassau Street, New-York City, N. Y. je19-law6mF

GANZENMULLER, HENRY.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the City and County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against HENRY GANZENMULLER, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, at the office of Isaac Fromme, No. 256 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the 16th day of December, 1896, next.—Dated New-York, 16th day of June, 1896. FREDERICK WAGNER, HENRY GANZENMULLER, WILLIAM GANZENMULLER, Executors. ISAAC FROMME, Atty. for Executors, 256 Broadway, N. Y. City. je12-law6mF

HATHAWAY, MARGARET S.—Pursuant to an order of Frank T. Fitzgerald, Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given, according to law, to all persons having claims against MARGARET S. HATHAWAY, late of the City of New-York, in said county, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the undersigned, executors of the last will and testament of the said deceased, at 146 West 92d Street, New-York City, N. Y., on or before the 1st day of December, A. D. 1896.—Dated this 30th day of April, A. D. 1896. BAILEY J. HATHAWAY, JR., ANNA HATHAWAY, Executors. my1-law6mF

HOPPER, HENRY E.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, Surrogate of the City and County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against HENRY E. HOPPER, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, at the office of Chas. Bulkley Hubbell, No. 2 Wall Street, in the City of New-York, on or before the seventh day of January next.—Dated New-York, the 2d day of July, 1896. EVA DELL HOPPER, Administratrix. CHAS. BULKLEY HUBBELL, Attorney for Administratrix, No. 2 Wall St., N. Y. City. jy3-law6mF

LAWSON, JOHN D.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the City and County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOHN D. LAWSON, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, at the office of J. Langdon Ward, No. 120 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the 20th day of October next. Dated New-York, the 1st day of April, 1896. AGNES P. LAWSON, GEORGIANNA B. BALLARD, Executrices. ap17-law6mF

LIVINGSTON, JOHN A.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the City and County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOHN A. LIVINGSTON, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, No. 58 Wall Street, in the City of New-York, on or before the first day of March next.—Dated New-York, the 21st day of August, 1896. ARTHUR D. WEEKES, Executor. WEEKES BROTHERS, Attorneys for Executor, No. 58 Wall Street, New-York City. au21-law6mF

MORAN, JOHN.—The people of the State of New-York, by the grace of God free and independent, to John Moran, Jr., Margaret Moran, Ellen F. Moran, Catharine C. Moran, Annie T. Moran, Agnes Moran, Margaret Moran, Bridget A. Nelson, James Moran, Joseph J. Moran, Mary Agnes Martin, Cecilia Martin, Eleanor Martin, James Martin, Nora Moran, Margaret Moran, Annie Moran, send greeting:

Whereas, John Moran, Jr., of the City of New-York, has lately applied to the Surrogate's Court of our City and County of New-York, to have a certain instrument in writing, bearing date the 13th day of July, 1894, relating to personal property, duly proved as the last will and testament of JOHN MORAN, late of the City and County of New-York, deceased, therefore, you, and each of you, are cited to appear before the Surrogate of our City and County of New-York, at his office in the City of New-York, on the 2d day of November, 1896, at half past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend the probate of the said last will and testament; and such of you as are hereby cited, as are under the age of 21 years, are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so, a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.

In testimony whereof we have caused the seal of the Surrogate's Court of the said City and County of New-York to be hereunto [L. S.] affixed. Witness, Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of our said city and county, in the City of New-York, the ninth day of September, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-six.

(Signed) J. FAIRFAX McLAUGHLIN, Clerk of the Surrogate's Court.

DURNIN & YATES, Attys. for Petitioner, 20 Nassau St., New-York City. s18-law6wF

McISAAC, ALEXANDER.—The people of the State of New-York, by the grace of God free and independent, to David Dundas McIsaac, Margaret McIsaac, and the nieces and nephews, if any there be, of ALEXANDER McISAAC, deceased, and to all other persons interested in the estate of said Alexander McIsaac, deceased, as heirs, next of kin, or otherwise, whose names and addresses are unknown and cannot, with due diligence, be ascertained, send greeting:

Whereas, Adelaide Misaac of the City of New-York has lately applied to the Surrogate's Court of our City and County of New-York, to have a certain instrument in writing, bearing date the 26th day of November, 1877, relating to both real and personal property, duly proved as the last will and testament of Alexander McIsaac, late of the City and County of New-York, deceased; therefore, you, and each of you, are cited to appear before the Surrogate of our City and County of New-York, at his office, in the City of New-York, on the 27th day of November, one thousand eight hundred and ninety-six, at half past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend the probate of the said last will and testament; and such of you as are hereby cited, as are under the age of twenty-one years, are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so, a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.

In testimony whereof we have caused the seal of the Surrogate's Court of the said City and County of New-York to be hereunto [L. S.] affixed. Witness, Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of our said city and county, in the City of New-York, the ninth day of September, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-six.

(Signed) J. FAIRFAX McLAUGHLIN, Clerk of the Surrogate's Court.

DURNIN & YATES, Attys. for Petitioner, 20 Nassau St., New-York City. s18-law6wF

MILLER, MARY A. A.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, Surrogate of the City and County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against MARY A. A. MILLER, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at the office of his attorney, John Lynch, No. 26 Court Street, in the City of Brooklyn, on or before the 15th day of January next.—Dated New-York the 9th day of July, 1896. EUGENE F. BRUNDAGE, Executor. jy31-law6mF

MULFORD, SAMUEL P.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, Surrogate of the City and County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against SAMUEL P. MULFORD, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business at the residence of Catherine O'Rourke, No. 249 West 145th Street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 14th day of April next.—Dated New-York, the 7th day of October, 1896. LIZZIE CAVANAGH, Administratrix. 09-law6mF

RACKER, HENRY ARTHUR.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, Surrogate of the City and County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against HENRY ARTHUR RACKER, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers therefor, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at the office of Cole & Potter, No. 63 Wall Street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 7th day of May, 1897.—Dated New-York, the 7th day of October, 1896. FRANCIS S. SMITHERS, Executor. COLE & POTTER, Attorneys for the Executor, No. 63 Wall Street, New-York City. o9-law6mF

SIEFKE, HERMANN.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the City and County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against HERMANN SIEFKE, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, No. 201 East 77th Street, in the City of New-York, on or before the second day of January next.—Dated New-York, the 28th day of May, 1896. HERMAN SIEFKE, Jr., ADALINE SIEFKE, GEORGE H. SIEFKE, Executors. J. W. C. LEVERIDGE, Atty. for Exrs., 8 Chambers. my29-law6mF

STEINMETZ, KASPAR.—The people of the State of New-York, by the grace of God free and independent, to Margaretha De Curone, Valentine Steinmetz, Joseph Steinmetz, (son of Kaspar Steinmetz, deceased;) Joseph Steinmetz, (grandson of Kaspar Steinmetz, deceased;) Margaretha Steinmetz; (granddaughter of Kaspar Steinmetz, deceased,) and Katharine Steinmetz, send greeting:

Whereas, Margaretha Steinmetz of the City of New-York has lately applied to the Surrogate's Court of our City and County of New-York, to have a certain instrument in writing, bearing date the ninth day of March, 1891, relating to both real and personal property, duly proved as the last will and testament of KASPAR STEINMETZ, late of the City and County of New-York, deceased; therefore, you, and each of you, are cited to appear before the Surrogate of our City and County of New-York, at his office in the City of New-York, on the twenty-eighth day of October, one thousand eight hundred and ninety-six, at half past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend the probate of the said last will and testament; and such of you as are hereby cited as are under the age of twenty-one years, are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or, if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so, a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.

In testimony whereof, we have caused the seal of the Surrogate's Court of the said City and County of New-York to be hereunto [L. S.] affixed. Witness, Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of our said city and county, at the City of New-York, the 29th day of August, 1896, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-six.

J. FAIRFAX McLAUGHLIN, s4-law6wF&o16 Clerk of the Surrogate's Court.

TIENKEN, JOHN.—The people of the State of New-York, by the grace of God free and independent, to Elizabeth Tienken, Catharina Gerdes, Meta Batjher, Anna Sengslacker, Maria Otten, Beta Schriefer, send greeting:

Whereas, Anna Catharina Tienken of the City of New-York has lately applied to the Surrogate's Court of our City and County of New-York, to have a certain instrument in writing, bearing date the fifth day of May, 1896, relating to both real and personal property, duly proved as the last will and testament of JOHN TIENKEN, late of the City and County of New-York, deceased; therefore, you, and each of you, are cited to appear before the Surrogate of our City and County of New-York, at his office in the City of New-York, on the 27th day of October, one

THE POOR MAN'S DOLLAR

ABRAM S. HEWITT ABLY TELLS WHAT IT SHOULD BE.

The German-American Sound Money League Enthusiastically Approves the Principle of Sound Money—Letters from ex-Mayor Hewitt, Carl Schurz, and Oswald Ottendorfer—William Steinway's Speech—A Strong Platform.

The German-American Sound Money League held a mass meeting in Cooper Union last night. Long before it was called to order the large hall was well filled. It was a most intelligent audience, and a number of ladies were present. The proceedings were in German. William Steinway, who was the Chairman of the meeting, made a speech which met with enthusiastic approval. The other principal speakers were F. W. Hinrichs, the National Democratic candidate for Lieutenant Governor; William V. Weber, Edward Grosse, and W. L. Frankenbach.

One of the features of the meeting was the reading of letters from Carl Schurz, ex-Mayor Abram S. Hewitt, and Oswald Ottendorfer.

Gustav H. Schwab, the President of the league, called the meeting to order. In doing so, he spoke at some length, detailing the work that the organization was performing for the cause of honest money.

Mr. Steinway's Address.

He then introduced Mr. Steinway, who was cheered as he stepped to the front of the platform. After returning thanks for the honor, Mr. Steinway said in part: "It would be foolish to deny that we are confronted with a crisis which threatens our very existence as a recognized great and honored Nation. Indeed, we have already approached the danger line, and the problem stares us in the face whether the people of this country by means of inflammatory appeals to class prejudice and by bold assertions without a show of argument, could be so easily deceived as to declare for commercial ruin and repudiation.

"We are assembled here to-night as German adopted citizens for the purpose of attesting in the most solemn and emphatic manner our respect for and confidence in the common sense and integrity of the people. Having commenced the battle of life as wage earner and practical mechanic myself, and having enjoyed the closest and most harmonious relation with labor in all its forms for a period of over forty-six years, I can most confidently say that the interests of employer and employe go hand in hand and are thoroughly identical, and woe to the man who by insincere and demagogic appeals would seek to break up and destroy such relations.

"In the words of our beloved Schiller, 'Nichtswürdig ist die Nation, die nicht ihr Alles setzt an ihre Ehre.' (Contemptible is the nation that would not sacrifice its all for its honor.)"

Among the two hundred who were then elected Vice Presidents of the meeting were Ashbel P. Fitch, Edwin Einstein, Prof. Felix Adler, Joseph Pulitzer, Joseph A. Blum, E. W. Bloomingdale, Perry Belmont, Henry Bischoff, Jacob A. Cantor, Alfred J. Cammeyer, Peter Doelger, Meyer Jonasson, Dr. Andreas Grimm, Hermann Oelrichs, Edward J. H. Tamsen, and Randolph Guggenheimer.

Letter from Mr. Ottendorfer.

Mr. Schwab next read a letter from Mr. Oswald Ottendorfer, which was in part as follows:

"It must be clear, even to the most inexperienced and ignorant man, if he thinks over this matter, that free and unlimited coinage of silver at the ratio of 16 to 1 or at any other ratios, will never bring about bimetallism, but will lead us in the shortest possible time to an exclusive silver standard, or, in other words, to the same standard upon which are Mexico, China, and other silver States—it must be clear to him that this means a stopping of all industries, a diminution of the purchasing power of wages, want of employment, annihilation of property—in short, the prostration of all our business. This has been shown during the present campaign in the most convincing way by the press and in public speeches.

"The plank in regard to the money standard is not the only, perhaps not even the worst, crime contained in the Chicago platform. The attack upon the Supreme Court of the United States, upon the honest carrying out of private as well as public contracts, the renunciation of good faith between the citizens individually and between them and the Government—all this contains undoubtedly the germs to the creation of anarchistic conditions which would make the United States the scene of the wildest passions and the abuse of all principles of right, law, and order.

"There can be no doubt that the development of our economical conditions during the last decade has taken a course which has created many and embarrassing conditions whose removal or cure is an absolute necessity. But to try to bring about the necessary reforms by overthrowing the existing conditions is as unwise as the cutting off of a branch we are sitting on. It would lead us into an abyss of disorder, other and worse evils would be added, and it would take the earnest work of generations to relieve us from the evil, if that is at all possible. I am convinced that the German-American citizens now, as they have done in the past, will come to the front with zeal and enthusiasm to save the existence and the honor of the Union."

Carl Schurz's Sentiments.

Mr. Steinway read this letter from Mr. Schurz:

"It does not require any assurance from me that it would have afforded me great satisfaction if I had been able to speak at the German mass meeting on Thursday night for the general welfare and National honor. But I regret to say that it is a matter of impossibility for me to do so. I am booked to speak on Thursday night in Cleveland, Ohio, and on the following days in various other cities in the West.

"Let us hope that the American citizens of German descent will gain for themselves once more in this crisis—so full of significance for the welfare and the good name of the United States—the reputation of being always to be found in the front ranks of the combatants, wherever the honesty, the National honor, and good order are at stake."

Ex-Mayor Hewitt Heard From.

Mr. Grosse read this letter from ex-Mayor Hewitt:

"I regret that it is not in my power to take part in the demonstration of the German-Americans in this city in favor of sound money. The Germans have always preferred substance to a shadow, and in this country particularly, have constituted a conservative element favorable to order, justice, and honesty in politics, as well as in business. You tell me, however, that in some quarters an impression has been made in favor of the coinage of the silver dollar at the false ratio of 16 to 1, because by some unaccountable process it has come to be regarded as 'the poor man's dollar,' while gold is looked upon as the coinage for the rich. The fact is, however, that all dollars, whether gold or silver, or paper, are in this country equal to each other in purchasing power because the Government has declared it to be its permanent policy to maintain the parity of value. This parity of value, however, is only possible where there is a restricted coinage of the inferior metal and where paper currency is redeemable in gold. With the free and unlimited coinage of silver the parity will disappear, and the silver dollar will no longer purchase a gold dollar, but will fall to the market value of the bullion which it contains. If, therefore, the silver dollar be 'the poor man's dollar,' he will then be compelled to take one-half the present value of the dollar, which he now receives in payment for his work and his wages. In other words, the dollar which he receives will indeed be 'a poor man's dollar,' because its recipient will be reduced from a condition of comparative comfort to one approaching downright poverty.

"It is inconceivable to me that a proposition to give to the wage earner a dollar only half as valuable as the dollar which he now receives should be seriously proposed or entertained. Such a proposition is a colossal piece of impudence when it is based upon the declaration that its authors have the interest of the wage-earning class at heart and are the foes of the wage-paying class. I can understand how employers might welcome the policy which would enable them to pay wages in money worth only half the present value, because, in a time when profits are lacking in every kind of business, any step which would reduce the cost of industrial operations would be beneficial to the contractors and employers by transferring into their pockets a portion of the present wages of labor. But there is no employer so stupid or so selfish as seriously to make such a proposition to his employes. The 'poor man's dollar' is the one which will buy the most of the things which he requires for the support of himself and his family. The rich man's dollar would be a dollar which would purchase labor at the least cost, so that if gold should go out of use and silver should take its place, the silver dollar will turn out to have been the means of enriching the employer and of impoverishing the wage earner.

The Real Poor Man's Dollar.

"The advocates of the silver dollar, however, at times insist that its value would be as great as that of the gold dollar. If this be true, nothing is to be gained by any one from the substitution of silver for gold. But as a matter of fact, in countries where the silver dollar alone is used, wages are lower and prices are higher, than in the countries where the gold standard prevails. Thus the silver dollar is proved to be the dollar of poor countries as well as of poor men, while in the countries where the gold standard prevails the wages of labor have steadily advanced until now they are at least double what they were fifty years ago, while the purchasing power is also doubled, to the great avantage of the wage-earner who has steady employment. The difficulty is no longer so much the rate of wages as in the steadiness of employment. In this country for many years prior to 1893 there was so large a demand for labor that we were able to absorb 11,000,000 of emigrants in less than 20 years without interfering with the steady rise in the rate of wages. But since 1893 the supply of labor has exceeded the demand because new enterprises were suspended and old establishments were running on short time. The explanation of this deplorable condition is not far to seek. The confidence of investors was destroyed by the increase in the silver coinage, driving gold out of circulation and out of the country. In 1893 the point of saturation with silver had been reached so that no man was willing either to invest or lend a gold dollar with the certainty that it might be returned to him in the form of a silver dollar, worth only half of the amount invested. The fear of this calamity has produced this distress, stagnation, and ruin.

"The platform of the Chicago Convention proposes as a remedy the permanent degradation of the currency, by which capital and wages alike would be graded down one-half, and what confidence remains would be entirely destroyed. The proposition of the platform even goes much further. It is in effect a declaration of war upon the Constitution of the United States, as it was understood by its framers, and as it has been construed and developed during the century of political experience and material progress unexampled in the history of mankind. This platform proposes to overthrow the Constitution by a flagrant attack upon justice, liberty, and property, the protection of which was the declared object of its formation. Government is created to maintain social order and establish justice between its members.

The Right of Contract.

"The right of contract for lawful purposes is essential to progress and the development of civilization. A standard of value must be agreed upon in every contract, requiring payment for labor or property and this standard cannot be changed except upon the principle of equivalent value without injury to one or the other party to the contract. Money is the instrument of exchange and of settlement, and hence the Constitution, as one of its safeguards of the obligation of contracts, conferred upon Congress the exclusive right to coin money and to regulate the value thereof. When the Constitution was adopted the Spanish milled dollar was in general use as the standard of value, and hence it was adopted as the most convenient unit upon which to base the money of the country. All other coins, including gold and silver, had to be regulated in accordance with this unit. Jefferson and Hamilton, the chiefs of the two great parties, after an exhaustive examination, agreed that the only possible method of regulation was that of equivalency, based upon the bullion value of these coins in the open markets of the world.

"The principle of relative commercial value was therefore recommended as the Constitutional mode of regulating the value of gold and silver coins. Indeed, no other principle was or is conceivable as a compliance with the mandate of the Constitution to regulate the value of money. No other method has been suggested by the representatives of either of the great political parties in their National platforms and conventions, until the astounding declaration of the Chicago Convention, which put candidates in nomination upon a platform demanding the free coinage of silver at the ratio of 16 to 1, when the relative value in the open markets of the world is 32 to 1. In other words, the principles of equivalency put in operation at the foundation of the Government by Jefferson and Hamilton without opposition from any quarter, and reaffirmed when the ratio between gold and silver was modified in 1832, under the leadership of Webster and Benton, again representing the two great political parties, and approved by Andrew Jackson, a Democratic President, is rejected, and in lieu thereof is proposed the device of an arbitrary, unreal, and fraudulent ratio of value.

"If this proposition be adopted, a vital part of the Constitution is destroyed. The obligation of contracts is thus impaired and justice between debtor and creditor becomes impossible. The right of private property, which is the concrete expression of individual liberty, is thus attacked and the cornerstone of the Constitutional Republic is overthrown. To put this destructive scheme into operation, it will be necessary to pack the Supreme Court, and hence the Chicago platform covertly suggests the idea of a reorganization whereby the independence of that august tribunal, the unique and most admirable feature of the Constitution, will be destroyed. Moreover, it is proposed that the President shall be deprived of the power of suppressing disorder, interfering with the transportation of the mails, and the safety of public property, and the courts are to be prohibited from issuing injunctions restraining unlawful acts.

"If the power of the Government were thus destroyed the repudiation of public and private obligations would be the necessary consequence. Disorder would be triumphant, and anarchy would enter upon a mad career which, if our history were to follow that of other lands, would only be terminated by the transfer or power from the people to the hands of a military despot. The Chicago Convention thus proposes the substitution of a reign of terror for the rule of the Constitution under which the country has grown great and free.

Duty of All Citizens.

"The immediate duty of all good citizens, therefore, is to save the country from the ruin and dishonor that must result from the violation of a vital principle of the Constitution upon which, as a foundation, rests the civilization of a great people.

"In the crisis which confronts us, patriotism is paramount to party. The mere defeat of the nominee of the Chicago Convention will not be sufficient. The condemnation of public opinion ought to be so crushing that the insult to the intelligence of the American people and the attack upon the Constitution will never be renewed in our day and generation, and will be an enduring warning to the generations which are to follow us.

"I observe that some of the labor organizations in this city have indorsed the Chicago platform, and recommended their members to vote for Bryan and Sewall. I am at a loss to comprehend upon what theory this action has been taken. For nearly half a century these organizations have been engaged in the successful effort to raise the wages of labor. They have succeeded to a degree which is as remarkable as it is gratifying. Even at a time of slack demand for labor, they have succeeded in keeping up the wages of those who were employed. They have themselves furnished the most striking lesson of the value and power of organization which has been presented in the history of mankind, and yet in the face of their success in maintaining the highest rate of wages which has ever been known in any part of the world, they deliberately approve a policy which would cut down the purchasing power of these wages one-half by the substitution of a fifty-cent dollar for one which is now worth 100 cents.

"In other words, they deliberately propose to undo the work of half a century of sacrifice, of suffering, and even of martyrdom, in order to try the experiment of a cheap dollar, in the face of innumerable examples of ruin to the wage earners, resulting from the depreciation of the money in which they are paid. If, as I have said, the employers had made this proposition, it might be comprehensible, but that such action should come from bodies formed for the purpose of improving the condition of the laboring classes is one of the marvels of perverted enthusiasm which cannot be explained or understood.

"For the first time in the history of mankind, the question of the standard of value, by which all wages are determined and regulated, is to be submitted to universal suffrage. The question will be decided by the vote of those who depend upon their daily labor for their daily bread. To expect wage earners deliberately to put down their earnings one-half is an insult to their intelligence. The mere proposition shows the estimate in which they are held by Bryan and his followers. If, however, the Chicago platform should by any possibility be indorsed by the people in order to give it effect Congress would be compelled to abolish the law of supply and demand, and by some impossible process to eradicate the differences in the natural capacity of men, physical, mental, and spiritual, which have been the source of all progress and the parent of civilization. But the American people are not fools and madmen, and will never by their votes approve of the vile and destructive doctrines which one hundred years ago culminated in the horrors of the French Revolution and plunged all Europe in a war for the preservation of social order."

The Resolutions.

Upon motion of Mr. Schwab the following resolutions were unanimously adopted:

"Resolved, That we German American citizens, assembled here in Cooper Union this 15th day of October, 1896, desire to express our conviction that the lack of confidence manifested throughout the business world of the United States and the bad times caused thereby are to be attributed mainly to the demand for the free coinage of silver.

"Instead of inducing better times and prosperity to come, the free and unlimited coinage of silver would bring about general bankruptcy, closing of factories, general cessation of work, commercial chaos. The Government would no longer be able to fulfill its obligations; the Nation would be disgraced before all the world; the Republic would hurry on to its destruction. And why? To enable the silver barons to take millions and millions out of the people's pockets every year. Neither the Government nor the people would get one dollar of all their profits. It would be a revolution of the most vulgar and disgusting greediness. The French Revolution had for its aim the liberation of labor from the bondage of feudalism, the proclamation of liberty, equality and fraternity; the fight of the German people in 1848 had for its aim the liberty of the nation, the unity of their country, the downfall of absolute monarchy; the American civil war had for its aim the continuance of the Union, the emancipation of the slaves, the victory of humanity.

"The revolution which the introduction of free and unlimited coinage of silver would stir up in all our commercial institutions could aim solely at the subjugation of the people by the owners of the silver mines, the lowering of the standard of life of the American workingman to that prevailing among the Chinese, Japanese, and other half-civilized people; the impoverishment and pauperism of the great mass of our people. Shall we German-Americans look on quietly while our adopted country is going to ruin? No, and a thousand times, no! We desire to unite and to stand ready, an invincible phalanx, to fight for the maintenance of the unsullied honor of the Republic, the subduing of the rebellion of the silver barons and their hirelings; the restoration of confidence in the honesty of the American people, and for better times. On election day we will help to beat the standard-bearer of the revolution of the most vulgar greediness, William Jennings Bryan, with such an overwhelming number of votes that the demand for free and unlimited coinage of silver will in future be looked upon and abhorred—as is at present the cry of vore for secession—as treason against the country."

The Speeches.

Only two speeches were made, one by Capt. William V. Weber, in German, and the other by F. W. Hinrichs, in English.

Capt. Weber's speech was a dispassionate argument which was applauded enthusiastically by his German hearers. He made one point that caught the fancy of the audience. He said the people won't "nicht Altgeld, aber Gut-geld," which is a pun in German, and means, "not Altgeld, (old money,) but good money."

He was followed by Mr. Hinrichs, who made a short and effective speech. He said that while he was a Democrat, he "would rejoice in the election of McKinley [cheers] because he represents the organized opposition to Bryan." [Cheers.] In his tour of the State he said he had found the silver party disheartened and discouraged, and predicted that McKinley will carry New-York State by more than 100,000.

His speech was loudly and enthusiastically applauded.

MR. HUNTINGTON'S PURCHASE.

His Son to Have the Waterbury Place at Pelham Bay Park.

Negotiations have about been completed for the purchase by C. P. Huntington of the fine country place formerly the residence of James M. Waterbury, adjoining Pelham Bay Park. Mr. Huntington said yesterday that he had been looking at the place, was pleased with it, and thought that he should buy it for his son, Archibald M. Huntington. He said that the value of the mansion and grounds was in the neighborhood of $100,000.

Young Mr. Huntington was married about a year ago, and it has been his father's intention for some time to provide the young couple with a comfortable home.

Mr. Huntington junior is a student and is especially interested in Moorish history. For six or seven years he has been collecting material for a history of Spain under Moorish domination, and in the course of his researches he has visited Spain six times.

HE TALKED OF MILLIONS.

Mayor Strong's Sound-Money Speech to Colored Folks.

Mayor Strong addressed colored folks last night at a sound-money meeting in the Bethel African Methodist Episcopal Church, in West Twenty-fifth Street.

According to programme, the Rev. Dr. Ernest Lyon "warmed up" the meeting and introduced the Mayor, who spoke upon the financial question. The Mayor spoke of "six hundred millions of dollars" and of "eleven hundred millions of dollars" with as much freedom from restraint as if such sums were of ordinary occurrence in that Assembly district. J. D. Carr read resolutions indorsing the Republican candidates, after which there were addresses by Ex-Gov. P. B. S. Pinchback of Louisiana, T. Thomas Fortune, T. McCants Stewart, the Rev. Dr. J. M. Henderson, and Bishop William B. Derrick.

His Valuable Coin Missing.

S. R. Riem, who is engaged in the clothing business at 674 Broadway, while returning home recently lost or had stolen from his chain a gold coin dated 1799. Mr. Riem offered a reward for its return, as the coin, which was originally worth $10, has been in his possession for many years, and he prized it highly on account of its associations.

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ESTIMATES FOR M'KINLEY

CONFIRMATION RECEIVED FROM 30,000 STATEMENTS.

The Replies Received by the New-York Life Insurance Company from Its Correspondents in Every State—The Majority of Opinions Give 266 Electoral Votes for McKinley and 181 for Bryan—Agreement with Best Opinions.

More than 30,000 estimates on the results of the election in the various States have been received by the New-York Life Insurance Company.

At the beginning of the campaign President John A. McCall adopted a plan of learning the drift of sentiment. To the correspondents of the company he sent requests for an estimate as to the general result in the State where the correspondent lived. As the replies came in they were tabulated, to show at a glance, for instance, how many New-York correspondents think McKinley will carry the State, how many think it will go for Bryan, and how many think the Populists will carry it. The same course, followed with each State, makes an interesting exhibit.

The replies correspond with the best estimates of the politicians in many instances. From Arkansas 310 replies were received. All but five estimate that the Democrats will carry that State. Four think the Populists will carry it. Forty-four think Montana will go Democratic, and only one believes it will go Republican. One believes Vermont will go Democratic, and against that lone guess 236 believe it will go Republican. Conceding that in the States which no one believes are doubtful in the least the guessing is accurate, the guesses on the States which have been claimed by both parties or put into the doubtful column have added interest.

California is estimated as Democratic by 413, while 362 think it will go Republican. Indiana is given to the Republicans by 500, while only 198 give it to the Democrats. Kansas is put down as Democratic by 306, while 169 believe it will go Republican. Maryland has a few more who class it as a Republican than as a Democratic State, the figures showing 143 of the former to 129 of the latter. New-York has 7,004 guesses in the Republican column, against 443 in the Democratic, while Ohio is put down as Republican by 1,321, against 73 who give it as Democratic. Illinois is given to the Democrats by 282, while 1,883 class it as Republican. Michigan, Minnesota, Wisconsin, and Iowa are classed as Republican by the greater number of correspondents.

The replies which came to the New-York Life Company up to the close of business Tuesday night numbered 30,448. They came from all the States, and the guessing on the result in each was this:

	Democratic.	Republican.
Alabama	278	2
Arkansas	305	1
California	413	382
Colorado	219	1
Connecticut	80	410
Delaware	7	208
Florida	171	4
Georgia	484	8
Idaho	51	1
Illinois	282	1,883
Indiana	198	500
Iowa	88	1,001
Kansas	306	169
Kentucky	382	275
Louisiana	560	45
Maine	44	284
Maryland	129	143
Massachusetts	17	939
Michigan	133	745
Minnesota	119	342
Mississippi	249	7
Missouri	1,398	226
Montana	44	1
Nebraska	137	184
Nevada	41	3
New-Hampshire	8	133
New-Jersey	77	1,112
New-York	443	7,004
North Carolina	128	31
North Dakota	35	98
Ohio	73	1,321
Oregon	21	173
Pennsylvania	22	1,596
Rhode Island	1	123
South Carolina	144	4
South Dakota	27	50
Tennessee	335	42
Texas	1,309	22
Utah	118	13
Vermont	1	238
Virginia	627	36
Washington	67	29
West Virginia	151	137
Wisconsin	74	688
Wyoming	15	25
Total	9,757	20,494

The majority of opinions as thus expressed gives twenty-four States to McKinley. These States and the Electoral vote of each are as follows:

Connecticut	6	New-York	36
Delaware	3	North Dakota	3
Illinois	24	Ohio	23
Indiana	15	Oregon	4
Iowa	13	Pennsylvania	32
Maine	6	Rhode Island	4
Maryland	8	South Dakota	4
Massachusetts	15	Vermont	4
Michigan	14	West Virginia	6
Minnesota	9	Wisconsin	12
Nebraska	8	Wyoming	3
New-Hampshire	4		
New-Jersey	10	Total	266

The majority opinion gives twenty-one States to Bryan. These, with the Electoral vote of each are the following:

Alabama	11	Montana	3
Arkansas	8	Nevada	3
California	9	North Carolina	11
Colorado	4	South Carolina	9
Florida	4	Tennessee	12
Georgia	13	Texas	15
Idaho	3	Utah	3
Kansas	10	Virginia	12
Kentucky	13	Washington	4
Louisiana	8		
Mississippi	9	Total	181
Missouri	17		

There are 447 votes in the Electoral College. If the estimates made should prove correct, McKinley will have 42 more than a majority of all, and 85 more than Bryan.

Mrs. Astor Fast Improving.

Mrs. John Jacob Astor is steadily recovering from her recent illness, and in a day or two will be able to take a drive in the Park.

Three year old boys possibly receive more attention here than their fathers; women always expect more for their money than men.

We meet those expectations with usual and unusual things, both made in an unusual manner.

Sailor suits made double-breasted—unlike anything we've had before; little knickerbockers with Norfolk jackets—a result of the golf craze; middy trousers made from fancy mixtures — seldom seen except in plain blues; and everything else the youngster wears, from head to toe.

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A PLEASANT TRIP FOR WATTS.

To be Carried 8,000 Miles in Irons on the Bark Shenir.

Ever since the British bark Shenir left Glasgow, Scotland, six months ago on a voyage that was to include the ports of Rio de Janeiro, New-York, and Freemantle, West Australia, life on board has been rendered unpleasant by the incompetence and incivility of the cook, Alfred Watts. As the Shenir approached New-York the cooking got worse and worse.

For the month that the Shenir has been lying at Pier 14, East River, officers and men have taken most of their meals ashore. On Tuesday Capt. Mason told Steward Griffin to get him some stewed tomatoes. Griffin told Watts to cook them, and when Watts demurred started to do the work himself.

As he turned his back, Watts hit him on the head with a big iron mixing spoon. Griffin fell to the deck insensible and bleeding, and Chief Mate Sherwood, after carefully knocking Watts down and putting handcuffs on him, sent for a doctor and a policeman. The doctor dressed Griffin's head and put him to bed. The cut was a deep one, and he is still unable to leave his berth. The cook was arraigned in the Centre Street Court, before Magistrate Mott, who remanded him until the extent of Griffin's injury was learned.

When the case was called again yesterday the steward was too ill to appear. Capt. Mason was tired wasting his time, and when Magistrate Mott told him that if he could not wait he might take Watts as a prisoner to a British port to be tried there, he decided to take that course.

"And I'll keep him in irons," he said, "until we reach Freemantle."

As Freemantle is nearly 8,000 miles from New-York, and the Shenir is not a flier, a pleasant prospect looms before Cook Watts.

FIRST ARTILLERY LEAVES.

It Will Garrison Southern Stations—Fifth Artillery Coming.

The First United States Artillery, under command of Lieut. Col. Miller, left for the South last night on the Pennsylvania Railroad. Three trains were needed to carry the regiment, their guns and horses. The first train left at 9 o'clock, and the others an hour later.

Lieut. Col. Miller said the companies had been at Forts Hamilton and Wadsworth and Davids Island for seven years. They will be replaced by the Fifth Artillery, from San Francisco. When the First reaches the South the companies will be divided between New-Orleans, Pensacola, St. Augustine, and Key West. There are 800 men in the command. They will replace the Third Artillery, which will be moved to Texas.

Private Timothy O'Leary of Company C left the trainshed during the evening to get a drink. He took several and refused to return. Corp. Ingram was sent after him. O'Leary refused to obey orders, and the Corporal knocked him down with the butt of his pistol. The police were asked to arrest Corp. Ingram, but Inspector Lange decided that the case was out of the police jurisdiction. When O'Leary recovered he was placed under arrest and locked in a car under guard.

THREW POWDER AT A CHILD.

Mysterious Actions of a Strange Man in a Hoboken House.

The Hoboken police have been working for two days on a mysterious affair that occurred at the flat occupied by Mr. and Mrs. Frederick Lowe, 834 Hudson Street.

Mrs. Lowe was sitting in her room at 2:30 o'clock Wednesday afternoon, with her little daughter, when she heard the hall door open. She supposed her husband had come in for lunch. Suddenly the door of the room was thrown open and a strange man entered. The child advanced to meet him. As she did so the man took a package from his pocket and threw the contents, a white powder, into the child's eyes. The child shrieked and fell. Mrs. Lowe ran to her, and the man rushed down stairs.

The powder thrown in the child's eyes proved to be harmless. Mrs. Lowe went to a window and looked out. The man was walking leisurely along Hudson Street. At the corner of Ninth Street he met and spoke to a policeman. Before Mrs. Lowe could notify the officer what had happened the stranger disappeared. He had asked to be directed to the ferry, and had boarded a car the officer pointed out.

A Useful Political Handbook.

"The Political Handbook" is the title of a new text book just issued, and is a compilation of facts, figures, and statistical information which must be of interest to every student of political and economic history. It contains a complete record of every National Convention held in 1896, together with the platforms, nominating speeches, and result of official ballots. The census of the United States from 1790 to 1890 is also embraced in the little volume, as are also the naturalization laws of every State in the Union. Unusual care has been taken in the preparation of the pages devoted to the agricultural interest of the country, and the financial and commercial data are replete with interesting statistics. The book aims to fill the place formerly occupied by "McPherson's Political Text Book."

THEATRICAL GOSSIP.

—"Roaring Dock and Company" will be produced at Palmer's Theatre next month, with Maurice Barrymore in the leading part. The play is described as "romantic, heroic, vigorous, and picturesque," and somewhat suggestive of "Captain Swift," in which Mr. Barrymore acted at the Madison Square Theatre.

—Georgia Cayvan will withdraw "Mary Pennington, Spinster," from the stage at Palmer's after the performance of Saturday night. Next Monday she will present "Squire Kate."

$14.80 Never Went So Far as it does This Year, and Never Bought Better Value than on These Splendid Suits, $14.80.

New Stock Garments. Bound to Capture the Fancy of the Wise. Just the Pink of Good Taste. Finish, Cut, Style, and Material are—We Pride Ourselves—"SWELL," if not "SWAGGER."

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GATHERED ABOUT TOWN.

Probably the best-patronized restaurant for women up town is that of the Margaret Louisa Home, presented some years ago by Mrs. Elliott F. Shepard to the Young Women's Christian Association of New-York in memory of her daughter. For the three meals, breakfast, luncheon, and dinner, 1,000 women and girls are frequently served. Last Saturday 525 persons were served at luncheon. Every seat in the place was occupied at 1 o'clock, and the outside hall was more than half filled with waiting customers who were not allowed to enter until a seat was vacated. "Two at Mamie's" a voice would call, followed by a groan from the little maid at the door who, with outstretched arm, kept back the pressing throng. Most of the customers at the Margaret Louisa go there regularly, and have their favorite waitress at whose table they sit whenever it is possible. "Two at Mamie's" means simply that two regular customers would like seats at that young woman's table when they were vacated. A large number of stenographers from nearby offices are among the noon visitors at the place, but there are also students and artists and women of various professions. The Saturday customers include young women on the way to the matinées, whose careful mammas will not allow them to take luncheon alone at a more public place. A clever writer, the wife of an artist having a studio in the neighborhood, is frequently to be seen there, as is also a handsome woman with gray hair, the grandmother of a well-known actress. Wealthy women from Fifth Avenue, it is said, do not object to patronizing the Margaret Louisa occasionally. Handsome furs and diamonds are worn by many guests. The customers, almost without exception, are well-dressed and refined-looking women. The menu of two or three courses is simple but well cooked. Breakfast and luncheon are 20 cents each and dinner 35 cents. There are several dishes which may be ordered extra. The place is a great success from one point of view, but if it barely pays expenses the managers feel that it is doing well. The building is beautiful, the dining room tiled and finished with hard wood. The table linen is of good quality, clean and well laundered, and, as a last charm, it may be added that there is not a toothpick in the place.

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Beau Brummell and Lawrence Barrett are the most conspicuous occupants of the studio building at 51 West Tenth Street. John La Farge and his son, Bancel La Farge; Thomas W. Wood, President of the Academy of Design; Harper Pennington, and J. G. Brown are among the artists who have studios there, and Lawrence Barrett and Beau Brummell are great friends of them all. They are two handsome large white cats, which have the reputation of being as good as they are beautiful. That is speaking well for their general amiability, for they are fine-looking animals, nearly twice as large as the ordinary cat, their coats as white as snow, and eyes of a beautiful shade of yellow. Beau is a white Maltese, three years old, which came from Scotland, and perhaps, because he hails from the land of Burns, is sometimes called "Bobby" for short. Lawrence is an ordinary American animal, but looks near enough like his Scotch friend to be a twin brother. It is not strange perhaps that Beau Brummell should be gayly decked out in pink satin ribbons, but Lawrence shares this vanity, and when his companion is in pink Lawrence is similarly adorned with red. Both cats are famous for feats of jumping and friendly boxing matches.

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Christian League Woodyear is the name of one of the prettiest little colored baby girls in the city. In the course of some philanthropic work, Mrs. E. B. Grannis, President of the Christian League for the Promotion of Social Purity, became acquanted with the baby's mother. That was before little Christian League had made her appearance in this world of trouble. That it was a world of trouble the baby would have realized if her mental faculties had been a little better developed when she and her mamma were obliged to leave Bellevue Hospital. Baby was then only nine days old. There was no place for them to go, and Mrs. Grannis took them in then, and has kept them ever since. The baby was named in honor of Mrs. Grannis's office, and has been a prominent member of her family ever since, and that was two years and three months ago. Christian League has a shorter name of "Tommy Grannis," by which she is called occasionally, and if she happens to run away, as is her practice, that is the name she gives to the stranger who finds and returns her. It is a shorter name than Christianleaguewoodyear, as she gives her other name at other times. When little Christian League is dressed in her best pink flannel gown, with her short hair parted in the middle, and wearing a pink flower, she is an extremely attractive little maiden. She entertains Mrs. Grannis's visitors and says, "Dood bye, lady, tum aden," in a manner which leaves no room to doubt her feelings of genuine hospitality.

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J. Wells Champney, the artist, and Mrs. Champney returned from their European trip last Saturday. Mr. Champney made his headquarters at Versailles, and has brought home some beautiful pastel copies of famous pictures. Many of them are pictures he has copied before—pictures which he particularly liked and recopied for his own pleasure. The pictures are all those for which he has a special liking. "There is nothing I made this Summer," he says, "that I painted without my heart in the work." Mr. Champney made some experiments in his work. There has come to be an accepted understanding that a pastel is a light, bright picture. "I do not see why up to a certain point a pastel cannot reproduce anything done in oils," says Mr. Champney. To illustrate this, he has turned his attention to the pictures of the earlier painters with darker and richer colors. Two beautiful specimens of this work are portraits, one by Gentile Bellini, and another recently added to the Louvre by Prudhon. These have the dark red tint of hair and complexion repeated in the garments, making the beautiful symphony of color to be found in many old pictures. A Madonna by Botticelli, a favorite painter of Lorenzo de Medici, is set in a medallion with the figure of St. John, which is green in the original picture, omitted. A Corot, the "Morning Dance of the Nymphs," is another copy which Mr. Champney believes improved by being set in a medallion. His pictures are original, many of them, in the way of treatment, as he has taken figures from large works, bringing them out in a way in which they have never been seen before. Two figures, separated from a group, were copied by the aid of opera glasses.

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The Society of Friends has furnished some of the best known missionary workers in New-York. One of these is Mrs. Almira L. Prindle of the Florence Night Mission in Bleecker Street. "Mother" Prindle, as she is best known, is one of a family of twelve children, all of whom are living, the six sisters being all more or less interested in philanthropic or mission work. "Mother" Prindle, after a life in which there had been much trouble, felt herself "called" to take up the line of mission work in which she is now engaged. She was at work ten years in Buffalo, Chicago, and Cleveland before she came to New-York seven years ago. Mrs. Underhill, a sister of "Mother" Prindle, is doing an effective work at the Florence Home for well-recommended working girls in Fourteenth Street. Mrs. Underhill felt "called" in her early life to preach. She was ordained by the Society of Friends and preached for seven years in each of two churches in Western New-York and instituted some big revivals. After fourteen years of service she came to this city to take charge of the Fourteenth Street home. The other four sisters are engaged in temperance and private philanthropic work. Three brothers are physicians.

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Diamonds in the rough are particularly commonplace looking little stones. It is much more difficult to understand and appraise them than the cut stones. "There are very few men in this country who are competent to judge stones in the rough," says a former Amsterdam man, who makes a business of appraising diamonds. "I don't know as there is really one man who thoroughly understands it here. It requires years of study. I studied the diamond for seven years before I felt that I knew anything about it. A geologist does not give more time to the study of all stones."

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Mrs. Helmuth, the dignified President of Sorosis, appeared at a business meeting of the officers this week with one eye in deepest mourning. She was greeted with groans of sympathy. "You poor dear!" cried one. "Who did it?" asked another. "Why didn't you wear a veil?" said a third.

"I wasn't my husband," answered Mrs. Helmuth, laughing and answering all the questions at once. "And I drove here in my own carriage, so no one saw me, and it is nothing but the bicycle, anyway. I was going out alone for the third time, and I had a fall, that is all. You would have thought, though, that I had done it on purpose from the exclamations of my family."

FLINT'S FINE FURNITURE

TWENTY-EIGHT FOOT TAPESTRIES.

Friday
October 16-1896

The New-York Times.

Part Two
Pages 9-16

THE ATTACKS ON BANKERS

THEY ARE WITHOUT ANY EXCUSE, SAYS W. E. CURTIS.

Those Who Make Them Do Not Understand the Reasons for the Movement of Gold—Different Classes of Bankers Described, with Their Relations to the Gold Market—Many of Them Have Made Sacrifices for the Nation.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 15.—Assistant Secretary W. E. Curtis of the Treasury Department, whose duties have brought him into frequent communication with the shippers of gold to and from New-York, to-day gave out for publication the following official letter, addressed to Secretary Morton's chief assistant:

"Treasury Department, Office of Secretary,
Washington, D. C., Oct. 14, 1896.

"Hon. Charles W. Dabney, Jr., Assistant Secretary of Agriculture. My Dear Sir:

"Referring to your letter and our conversation of yesterday concerning the campaign attacks upon the bankers of New-York in their relations with the gold reserve, I desire to submit the following considerations: The term 'Raids by bankers at New-York upon the Treasury' is one frequently used by writers and speakers who have no accurate knowledge of the method from which notes are printed for redemption at the Sub-Treasury in New-York or the character of the number of persons making such presentations. The term 'banker' seems to be assumed in most cases to cover a class of men who are apparently engaged in withdrawing the gold from the Government's reserve and putting it away in their private vaults for their own selfish purposes and to accomplish certain alleged improper objects. The facts in the case are so different from these fanciful statements that it seems worth while to call attention to them.

By operation of certain natural commercial laws, without the interference of legislation, New-York has come to be the settling place of almost all contracts for the sale of our products abroad, and in that market the bills of exchange, which represent products exported, are offered for sale. At the same time people desiring to remit money abroad to pay obligations or to buy merchandise are in the same market, and in order to pay their obligations purchase these bills of exchange to remit to their creditors abroad. Large amounts of coffee, silk, rice, tea, sugar, and other foreign products consumed here have to be purchased with foreign credits and paid for in New-York with foreign exchange. The natural result is that when we are selling more goods abroad and there are more bills of exchange in the market than there is demand for, which is the case at present, the price of exchange falls. On the other hand, while we are not selling as much abroad and are buying more or are paying our debts to a great extent abroad, the price of exchange rises.

Classes of New-York Bankers.

The people engaged in the banking business in New-York may be divided into three classes: First, the officers of the regular banks of deposit or issue, including the National banks; second, the dealers in securities, some of whom have foreign connections, through whom they market a large amount of securities and upon whom they draw a corresponding amount of exchange in payment for securities sold abroad, and to whom they remit exchange or gold in payment for securities sold here; third, agencies or branches of foreign houses who are perhaps also dealers in securities, but whose main business is buying and selling exchange on Europe for the profit which can be made in the operation itself.

The first class are especially interested in the general prosperity of the country and in keeping up the value of securities, because if there is a fall in securities held by them as collateral they are compelled to call in their outstanding loans, which reduces their lines of credit, diminishes their profits, prevents them from discounting commercial paper, restricts mercantile and industrial enterprise, and in the end creates failures in business and general financial and commercial distress.

The second class are directly interested in keeping up the value of securities in this country which they have largely sold abroad, and their interests are to avoid gold exports and the public apprehension arising from a reduction of the gold reserve.

The third class buy or sell exchange whenever an opportunity for profit offers. If there are few commercial bills to be had in the market, and the demand by remitters is great, exchange rates rise, and if dealers having credit abroad find that they can sell their bills at a higher price than the probable cost to them of withdrawing gold from the Treasury and shipping it abroad to meet their bills at maturity, they do so, thus making a profit on the transaction. The leading members of the third class in New-York can be numbered on the fingers of both hands, and, in fact, three or four do almost all of the withdrawing of gold for export purposes, as will be seen by an examination of the list of parties exporting gold to Europe published in the daily press during its continuance.

Shipments of Gold.

Each shipment made usually represents in the aggregate a large number of single transactions. One concern may sell a million dollars of exchange in one day, but it may be represented by 150 to 250 different bills, running from £100 up, and they pass their bills abroad by shipping gold for that purpose, which they draw out of the Treasury in one sum and send in one shipment. It will thus be seen that a great majority of the bankers are pecuniarily interested in keeping the gold reserve up to its full amount, and for this reason they have been willing in the past and are still willing to make considerable sacrifices, and in order to prevent shipments of gold have contributed large amounts of money to pay the dealers in foreign exchange the profit they would have made by such shipments. This was notably the case in the operations of the so-called syndicate which bought the bonds of the Government under the contract of Feb. 8, 1895, and again in the early part of this Summer.

Although withdrawals for export have been going on for several years, it is only within two years that an apprehension that the Government might be unable to redeem its obligations in gold has caused withdrawals for any other purpose, and at no time has there been any evidence that withdrawals of gold from the Treasury were made for the purpose of affecting the markets.

The fact that the banks were able to furnish all the gold required for export up to the middle of the Summer of 1892 and did so, was because large amounts of gold were being paid to them, and by them into the Treasury, and paid out again in the course of business, and it had not begun to be displaced by the silver issues, the amount of which had not up to that time reached such a volume as to form an important portion of the ordinary commercial transactions in the New-York market.

Low Rates of Foreign Exchange.

During the past few weeks and at present, and for the first time in this Administration, various factors are in combination which have produced low rates of foreign exchange, and consequent importations of gold. The principal ones are the favorable trade balance, the reduction in the volume of currency outstanding and in active circulation, and the continued high rate of interest for call loans at New-York, this latter condition being partly a result of the preceding situation. The low rates for foreign exchange cause importations of gold from London and other foreign cities, because at their points exchange on New-York is scanty, and rules at very high rates, and the dealers and drawers here and their associates across the ocean find a profit in the difference of price at which gold can be obtained abroad and at which it can be used here.

In other words, these foreign markets are in the same condition that the United States has been in at various times during the last five years. It is true that gold has been imported upon one or two occasions lately, when purchases of Government bonds were being made, but for this a premium was paid, and it was purchased and shipped like cotton, or wheat, without regard to the rates of exchange ruling here, and was an abnormal proceeding.

During the years succeeding the resumption of specie payments in 1879, and until the currency question disturbed our monetary relations, there was a regular movement of gold to this country in the late Summer and Autumn, while we are marketing our agricultural products abroad. A return flow from this country abroad began in the Spring, and continued through the early Summer, to pay our debts for imports and for other purposes. Low exchange rates in the former and high rates in the latter periods caused their movements and the balance of trade was usually in our favor, as it is at present. The excess of merchandise exports over imports for eight months, up to the first day of September of this year, amounted to $95,907,945, while for the corresponding time last year the excess of merchandise imports over exports was $46,367,268. In other words, instead of disbursing this latter amount in foreign markets we this year are receiving from them $95,907,945, a balance in our favor of $142,375,213.

Not Such a Drain for Securities.

Moreover, the tide of securities flowing back to America from foreign holders since 1890 has largely subsided, at least for the time being, and there is not as much of a drain from here on that account. The high rate of interest paid in the New-York market for call loans during the last few weeks has attracted foreign capital from centres where the interest rates have been much lower. This peculiarity was also very marked during August, 1893, at the height of the currency panic, when the ruling rates of interest were abnormally high and large amounts of money were loaned from abroad and the gold coin sent to this country. The contraction in the active currency is caused by the large increase in the balance of the United States Treasury arising from the bond issues and from the hoarding of gold and of notes redeemable in gold which has been going on among the people for some time in view of a possible failure of the United States to continue their redemption in gold.

The critics who talk so freely about importing fifty millions of gold for effect from the other side of the ocean do not seem to realize the importance of such a transaction and that there must be value exchanged for it either in the shape of exports or securities or some other way. It will be seen from the published names of the parties who receive the gold imported that they are mainly the dealers in exchange or houses or institutions having foreign connections, and that the National banks, except such institutions to receive the deposits of their customers, are not at all interested, except in the case of one or two of the larger, who have regular London correspondents with whom they do an exchange business.

It must not be forgotten that the confidence in the situation which has placed the country in its present satisfactory condition regarding its gold reserve was largely due to the efforts of the bankers of New-York in the early Summer. The fact of their agreeing to furnish bills of exchange at rates under the gold-shipping point, and endeavoring to bring about artificially that which we now know is a logical result from natural causes, inspired so much confidence that normal conditions prevailed and the situation cured itself. According to the published reports during April, May, June, July, and the first week in August, while gold was being exported, the rates of sterling sight exchange at New-York have ruled from $4.88½ to $4.90¾, and during the last of August and up to the present time, while imports of gold were being made, they have ranged from $4.83¾ to $4.85¾.

If the parties attacking these transactions would examine the daily reports and who withdrew or imported the gold, and what the exchange market was, and why the exchange rates were high or low, much misapprehension on these subjects would be avoided. Yours very truly,

W. E. CURTIS.

INHALED GAS AND DIED.

A Former Hat Manufacturer of Newark Killed Himself at His Home.

NEWARK, N. J., Oct. 15.—George N. Jaggars, aged fifty years, of 50 Nelson Place, was found dead in his bedroom by his wife this morning. He had committed suicide by inhaling gas. The end of a rubber tube was in his mouth and the other end was attached to the gas jet, which had been turned on.

Mr. Jaggers in former years was a wealthy hat manufacturer of this city, and was known by the hat trade all over the country. He was one of the best-known residents here, but he met with financial reverses and then went to work for C. M. Hedden & Co., hat manufacturers, as Superintendent. Three months ago he left them, and since then did not do any work.

His reverses preyed on his mind, and this, together with the illness of his wife, it is believed, caused him to kill himself.

A Banker Hangs Himself.

MANCHESTER, Iowa, Oct. 15.—J. D. Kennedy, a banker, and one of the wealthiest citizens of this place, committed suicide last night by hanging himself. Business reverses are said to have led to the suicide.

A PLENTIFUL CROP OF APPLES.

But the Hop Harvest Shows a Great Decrease in the Pacific States.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 15.—The Department of Agriculture reports that the average condition of apples has remained practically stationary during the month of September. The crop is represented as being heavy and of fine quality in the northern tier of States, and prices extremely low. This is particularly the case in Michigan, where the markets are glutted. Fine packed fruit is selling in that State as low as 35 cents per barrel, and evaporating stock at 10 cents per hundred pounds.

The October returns received by the department relating to the yield per acre of hops show an increase in the States of New-York and Wisconsin and a heavy decrease in the Pacific States. The general remarks of correspondents show a languishing condition of the hop-growing industry, particularly in the latter region.

FOOTPADS FRIGHTENED OFF.

Beg Mercy of Their Intended Victim—Took to the Woods with Pleasure.

NEWARK, Oct. 15.—John Middleton of North Arlington, employed as an engineer at Belleville, was driving along the road early this morning on his way to work when two men sprang out of the bushes on the road, and while one held the horse the other demanded money.

Middleton with a revolver fired two shots through the hat held out by one of the men. The fellows both begged for mercy. Middleton did not have time to take the men to jail, but ordered them to run along the road ahead of him. As the two footpads ran Middleton fired a number of shots in their direction, being careful not to hit them. At a fork in the road Middleton ordered them to go in the other direction from his route, and they hastily complied.

SITUATION IN KENTUCKY

OUTLOOK DECIDEDLY FAVORABLE TO REPUBLICANS.

Chairman Roberts Says the State Will Give McKinley at Least 10,000 Majority—Probably the Silver Men Will Elect Only Two Congressmen—On the Other Hand, the Democratic Chairman Talks of 30,000 Majority for Bryan.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Oct. 15.—The canvasses of the Republican and silver Democratic State Committees have been completed in Kentucky. Chairman Sommers of the silver Democrats says his figures give the State to Bryan by from 23,000 to 30,000. He says the returns show that there are just 14,741 gold-standard Democrats in Kentucky and 13,340 silver Republicans, and he profeses to feel confident that the disaffected factions will balance each other. Mr. Sommers says:

"In 1892 Cleveland's majority in the State was 41,000, while Weaver, the Populist candidate, received 23,000. Now the Populist vote, under fusion, is practically a unit for the Democratic ticket, so it can be seen that the Republicans have a majority of 64,000 to overcome in the State before they can carry it for McKinley. In my judgment there will not be exceeding 15,000 gold-standard bolters in the State, but in order to be conservative we will concede them 30,000 in making this estimate, which is a greater number than they can reasonably claim themselves, and it can be seen that the Democrats will still carry the State by a handsome majority.

Chairman Sommers's Figures.

"For instance, we will have 64,000 to start with, which includes the vote of the Populists. Suppose 15,000 go to Palmer and Buckner. This will reduce the vote to 49,000, and say that another 15,000 of the bolting gold voters go over to McKinley. This, of course, will count double, and will take 30,000 more from the Democratic majority. This, however, will leave the Democratic majority 19,000, which does not include any accession from the ranks of the free-silver Republicans, which I feel assured in saying will be adequate to bring the Democratic majority in the State of Kentucky up to at least 30,000. In making these estimates, and in taking the poll, we have been conservative, as, I think, will be shown by the vote in November."

Chairman Roberts of the Republican Committee says Kentucky will go for McKinley.

"The majority that Louisville gives McKinley will be his majority or plurality in the State," said Mr. Roberts. "Our figures indicate that Louisville will go for McKinley by from 10,000 to 14,000. This will be McKinley's majority. There is no guesswork here, no inflation. The men who made this poll are the ones who made the canvass last year for Gov. Bradley, and you remember how close we came then—we were less than 1,500 votes out of the way."

The First and Second Congressional Districts of the State are silver strongholds. The Republicans admit that Bryan will get these districts by 15,000, and the Democrats claim a majority of 20,000. The Republican poll by districts gives the following figures in round numbers:

Eleventh, for McKinley	15,000
Tenth, for McKinley	1,500
Ninth, for McKinley	2,000
Eighth, for McKinley	1,000
Seventh, possibly for Bryan	2,000
Sixth, for McKinley	1,000
Fifth, for McKinley	10,000
Fourth, for McKinley	1,000
Third, for McKinley	1,500
Total for McKinley, less Bryan majority in Seventh	31,000

The Strong Silver Districts.

According to these estimates it would be necessary for Bryan to get 31,000 majority in the First and Second Districts in order to overtake McKinley. Silver men place 12,000 as the probable Bryan majority in the First District and 8,000 in the Second. That would still leave the Republicans a margin of 11,000 votes for any failures to come up to their expectations in the other nine districts. But no unbiased judge expects the silver majority in the two lower districts to reach 20,000.

In 1895 the total Democratic and Populist vote for State officials in Kentucky was 180,435. The total Republican vote was 172,436. The Democrats and Populists combined led by 8,000. Four thousand more sound-money Democrats voting for McKinley than voted for Bradley would offset the lead of 8,000. This leaves the Palmer and Buckner vote to offset any Republican defection to Bryan and any gains from voters who remained at home last year.

The National Democrats have made no systematic canvass, but they feel confident Palmer and Buckner will get a large vote, and that the State assuredly will go for sound money. Chairman George M. Davie says he is greatly encouraged by late reports received, and will not be surprised at a vote of 40,000 for the National ticket.

Significant Registration.

The registration in cities and towns of Kentucky, just completed, shows some strange things. The vote will be much larger than ever before. It may reach 375,000. In Louisville the registrations numbered 45,312, against 37,258 in 1895. Under the registration laws of Kentucky, the officers are empowered to ask the voter what party he affiliates with, and to record his answer. The Louisville registration shows 17,159 Democrats, 18,927 Republicans, 9,226 Independents. The registration a year ago showed a Democratic majority, yet the city gave Bradley, Republican, a majority of about 6,000. It is safe to say the Independents registered will vote either for McKinley or Palmer and Buckner.

From the present outlook, the next Congressional delegation from Kentucky will consist of eight Republicans, two Democrats, and one National Democrat, as follows: First District, Charles K. Wheeler, (Dem.;) Second, Dr. J. D. Clardy, (Dem.;) Third, Dr. W. Godfrey Hunter, (Rep.;) Fourth, John W. Lewis, (Rep.;) Fifth, Walter Evans, (Rep.;) Sixth, R. P. Ernst, (Rep.;) Seventh, W. C. P. Breckinridge, (Nat. Dem.;) Eighth, S. M. Davison, (Rep.;) Ninth, S. J. Ough, (Rep.;) Tenth, John W. Langley, (Rep.;) Eleventh, D. G. Colson, (Rep.)

A WASHINGTON VIEW.

Both Kentucky and West Virginia Strong Against Bryan.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 15.—Whatever the headquarters reports may say about the States of Kentucky and West Virginia, good reasons have been heard here within a day or two to justify the expectation that Kentucky will give its Electoral vote to McKinley by a plurality that may reach 20,000, and that Bryan will be defeated in West Virginia by something like 10,000 plurality for McKinley.

A group of Kentuckians, all well informed about the political conditions in their State, canvassed the State by districts to-day, going over the ground carefully, each contributing his personal knowledge of the attitude of Democrats, Republicans, and Populists, although in no case was much account taken of the Populists, who do not cut any figure, except in a few counties. It was the opinion that the contest would be one in which the figures of 1892 would be useless for any calculation or comparison.

Fight of 1895 Still On.

The fight in the State between Hardin and Bradley for Governor has been continued this year with increased zest, and the indications all point to a strengthening of the Republican lines, partly by the direct assistance of Democrats who voted for Hardin, and who will now vote for McKinley, and indirectly by the votes of many Democrats who will vote for Palmer and Buckner to defeat Bryan.

It is hardly disputed in Kentucky that Louisville will give a larger majority for McKinley than it gave for Bradley. The registration shows it, as it showed that Bradley would get a majority. There would be no surprise to the Republicans and sound-money Democrats if McKinley should have 10,000 plurality. In the district he will have something more.

In the first Congressional District it is believed the Democrats will get about 1,500 plurality—a serious decline of the usual Democratic lead. In the far eastern district, the Eleventh, it is expected the Republican majority will be not less than 12,000. In the other districts the chances so favor the Republicans that Clardy is considered to be in danger, Berry is in the way of being beaten in the Sixth, although his friends are confident that he will win, and the Eighth District may be captured by the Republicans, assisted by the gold Democrats. There is every probability that the Republicans will secure a majority of the Congressional delegation.

Blackburn's Tonsilitis.

Senator Blackburn's withdrawal from the fight upon the plea of a severe attack of tonsilitis is laughed at by Kentuckians, who say that it is impossible for "Jo" to have tonsilitis. His difficulty is considered to be nothing more than plain fatigue, brought on by contemplation of the "fearful" condition of the State. Blackburn has done the silver cause a great deal of harm, and next to Bryan has done more to contribute to Popocratic defeat than almost any single Republican speaker on the stump.

His speeches, the effort of an ignorant man to deal with a question about which he knows nothing, have been laughable. The Republicans have admitted that it would be a good investment for them to employ an expert in diseases of the throat to fix Blackburn up and put him on the road again. Just before he found out that his throat was sore Blackburn learned that the Palmer vote was a menace to the success not only of Bryan, but of the Congressional delegation. His absurd talk about his association with "a body of 100 men," meaning the Senate, which has only ninety when it is full—that is, all there—has been laughed at with good nature as an illustration of the proposition that Blackburn does not really know anything.

West Virginia presents to the Chicago Democrats a condition bad enough to dismay the most resolute campaigner. The Shenandoah Valley country is full of gold Democrats, McKinley and Palmer men, and there has been an extraordinary impulse, amounting almost to a fashion, of ex-Confederates toward McKinley. A gentleman who visited several of the towns on and near the railroad upon which he was traveling said he was informed by Democrats with whom he was acquainted of aggregations of Palmer voters that had not been suspected to exist by anybody outside of that formerly strong Democratic section.

The State has recently had the greatest difficulty in pulling Democratic candidates through when the Democratic Party was united. Now the Democrats unquestionably are divided, and so are the Republicans, but the number of Republicans who will vote for Bryan is so small that the instances are notorious in their sections, and do duty for whole counties to prove that there is a "silver craze" among Republicans.

Claim Congressional Sweep.

So strong is the confidence of Bryan's opponents that he will be beaten in West Virginia that they do not believe the Democrats will have one member of Congress out of the four to be elected. Senator Faulkner, who is spoken of already, two years ahead of his time for retiring, as a "doomed" man, is fortunate indeed in being one of the class of Senators retiring in 1899. The Democratic campaign is being run without the assistance either of the distinction or the cash that hitherto have been considered indispensable. The Popocratic managers, who have calculated in many years upon the illiteracy of the mountaineers to keep up the Democratic majority, remember that those mountaineers voted Republican two years ago, and know they are likely to do so again.

Judging from the talk of the men who furnished the reports that have been given, there is no more doubt that McKinley will carry Kentucky and West Virginia than there is that he will carry New-York by more than 100,000 majority.

Mr. W. Flexner, a prominent manufacturer and merchant of Louisville, who was in the city yesterday, said that a number of manufacturing firms in Kentucky's capital have been paying off their employes in gold, in order to demonstrate that gold enough can be had when needed for business purposes. In referring to the results of the Louisville registration, he said it was the largest in the history of the city; 6,500 of the persons registering had refused to indicate their preference. Enough of a defection in the Democratic vote of Louisville had been shown, however, to change the result in the State in favor of the Republican ticket.

VENEZUELA'S GERMAN LOAN.

It Was Secured in Berlin Without Trouble by the Commissioners.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 15.—A notable instance of confidence in Venezuela's financial stability, which concededly depends in some measure, at least, on the possession of her gold fields, now claimed by the adjoining colony of British Guiana, is shown in the attitude of Germany toward the representative of the republic during the past Summer.

The Legation in this city learns from the latest mail from Caracas that the mission sent to Berlin to secure a loan has just returned, after most gratifying success. Señor Bouzual, Minister of Public Works, and his chief secretary, Manuel Ruenga, were sent abroad several months ago to negotiate a loan of 50,000,000 bolivars, ($10,000,000,) with which to pay the 7 per cent. guaranteed by the Government on railroads constructed in the republic, principally by German contractors. In Berlin they not only secured the money in gold without any difficulty, but they were invited to dine with the Emperor, who decorated them with imperial orders.

They also entered into a provincial agreement with the Berlin bankers for the establishment in Caracas of a German bank, of which a large block of stock was reserved for Venezuelan investors. Already the foreign commerce of the republic is in German hands. The imports, especially dry goods and clothes, are almost wholly German, and it is thought the new bank will give a fresh impetus to closer trade relations.

SELTZER SIPHON EXPLODED.

Bartender Reidy Had an Artery Cut by Flying Glass.

FLUSHING, L. I., Oct. 15.—James Reidy, a bartender, thirty-six years of age, of Jackson and Lawrence Streets, Flushing, had just attended to a customer in the saloon of Frank Finn, this morning, and was lifting a pitcher to the siphon of seltzer on the counter, when the siphon exploded. A piece of the glass cut a long gash in his wrist and severed the radial artery. No one thought of tying Raidy's wrist to prevent the flow of blood, and he went to the office of Dr. G. R. Gallilea, eight blocks distant, leaving a trail of blood. When he arrived he was so weak that he fainted. He was transferred to his home and Dr. W. H. Peer and Dr. Gallilea dressed his wound. They said he nearly bled to death. Undoubtedly he will recover.

The Deficit Growing.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 15.—The first half of October shows a deficit of $5,739,875. The deficit for the fiscal year to date is $30,394,000. The total receipts for the fiscal year to date have been $91,575,670, and the expenditures have aggregated $122,309,679. The receipts for the month of October to date have been $12,400,120, and the expenditures $18,140,000.

BIDS FOR SPOILS SYSTEM

THIS IS DECLARED TRUE OF THE CHICAGO PLATFORM.

The National Civil Service Reform League in an Address to Voters Calls Attention to the Teachings of Mr. Bryan Touching Civil Service Work—What the Fixed Term Idea Would Mean as Affecting Public Officers.

The National Civil Service Reform League issued yesterday the following address:

"To the Voters of the United States:

The National Civil Service Reform League, by the unanimous vote of its Executive Committee, calls attention to the declarations of the Chicago Convention, and its candidate, respecting civil service reform.

"The platform opposes 'life tenure in the public service' and favors 'fixed terms of office, and such an administration of the civil service laws as will afford equal opportunities to all citizens of ascertained fitness.' Mr. Bryan in his convention speech thus explains this declaration: 'What we oppose, in that plank, is the life tenure which is being built up at Washington, which excludes from participation in the benefits the humbler members of our society.'

"In his letter of acceptance he adds: 'A permanent office-holding class is not in harmony with our institutions. A fixed term in appointive offices, except where the Federal Constitution now provides otherwise, would open the public service to a larger number of citizens without impairing its efficiency.'

"The statement that 'life tenure is being built up at Washington' is wholly false. All persons in the classified service are subject at all times to dismissal, the only limitation of law being that they cannot be removed for refusal to render political service or to contribute to campaign funds.

"The policy of 'fixed terms of office,' demanded by both platform and candidate, would result in a 'clean sweep' of all public officers and employes—competent and inefficient, faithful and unfaithful alike. It involves the periodical displacement of trained servants, the substitution of those who are inexperienced, and the complete destruction of business methods in the conduct of the Government. Bitter experience has shown the confusion and disorder attendant upon such changes.

"Mr. Bryan says of the present system that 'it excludes from participation in the benefits the humbler members of our society.' The present system excludes no one who can prove, after competitive trial, that he is best fitted for the duties of the office to which he aspires. It is one of the chief advantages of the merit system that the humbler members of society have equal opportunities with the most influential in entering the public service. All enter the service on equal terms; all must depend for advancement on fidelity and efficiency. No favoritism nor political influence will secure admission or promotion. No plan could be more essentially democratic.

"It is significant that of those passing the examinations 70 per cent. have been educated in the common schools and 18 per cent. in academies and business schools, while of the 12 per cent. having a college education, the greater number are candidates for positions requiring scientific training.

"The platform and the declarations of Mr. Bryan in his letter indicate that there is to be a complete partisan reconstruction of the civil service, with the restoration of the spoils system.

"No new legislation is necessary to accomplish this result. The mere election of a President who will modify the civil service rules, in accordance with these principles, will restore the spoils system as it existed during the worst periods of our political history, with its evils greatly multiplied, owing to the growth and complexity of the Government service.

"The merit system has been slowly and laboriously evolved out of the necessities of our public service and the conditions of our political life. It has added greatly to the economy and efficiency of administration. It has given a new incentive to praiseworthy ambition and effort. It has opened a new career to industry and capability, and, more than all, it has removed from our politics much of the temptation to corrupt and mercenary conduct. The subordinate places in the Government have become, for the first time, positions of public trust, instead of rewards for partisan service.

"The merit system—the product of a generation of progress—will, if the principles of the Chicago platform be enforced, be destroyed at a single blow; the business of the Government will be thrown back into chaos; the cost of its maintenance will be increased by many millions, and the 'spoils system,' one of the gravest perils which has menaced our Government since the civil war, will again threaten the integrity and permanency of our institutions.

"The platforms of both the Republican and the National Democratic Party, as well as the declarations of their candidates, give explicit assurance that in the event of the success of either the existing system will not only be maintained, but extended wherever practicable.

"The National Civil Service Reform League,
by GEORGE McANENY, Secretary.
"New-York, Oct. 15, 1896."

FROM BRYAN'S OWN STATE.

Judge Woolsworth Says the Democrats Will Lose Nebraska.

"Bryan will undoubtedly lose Nebraska." Such is the opinion of Judge J. M. Woolsworth of Omaha, a Democrat of National reputation, Judge of the Superior Court of Nebraska, and President of the American Bar Association.

The Judge is East on business matters of a private character, and is stopping at the Buckingham Hotel, where he talked with a reporter for THE NEW-YORK TIMES on the political outlook in the West.

"Bryan," said he, "is a man of exemplary character; there is nothing standing against the man except his silver fallacies. Before he was nominated for the Presidency he was a prominent and an extremely popular man, and was strong all through the State.

"When he was first nominated he could have carried the State, and if the election was held to-day there is no doubt that he would carry Nebraska; but the tide has turned, and between now and election time there is not a reasonable doubt that enough voters will have gone over to the Republican ranks to give McKinley a majority.

"Bryan's strength has always been with the farmers. Farms in Nebraska are heavily mortgaged, and for the last two years especially crops have been very poor. At first the farmers thought they saw some relief in the free coinage of silver, and most of them declared for it. The laboring classes in the cities felt and acted the same way, though the cities of Nebraska, as a whole, have been for McKinley from the first. Now, however, the tone of things is rapidly changing.

"The farmers have had time to study the silver question, and realizing the shallowness of it are in large numbers daily going over to the McKinley forces.

"Many of these are Democrats who have never voted anything else but the Democratic ticket, I have been a Democrat all my life, and am yet, and have never voted anything but the Democratic ticket, but this time I shall vote for McKinley and a gold standard of coinage."

CONSIDERS APPORTIONMENTS.

The Board of Estimate Resumes Its Work on City Departments.

The Board of Estimate yesterday resumed its consideration of the departmental provisional estimates for 1897.

The departments considered were the Police, which asked for $5,925,410.30, an increase of $1,202,090.28 over last year; the Fire Department, which asked for $2,459,412, an increase of $114,000 over last year; the Building Department, which asked for $365,225, which is $100,225 more than was allowed last year, and the Law Department, which received $205,050 last year, and yesterday asked for but $197,550, a decrease of $7,500.

The fact that there was a reduction in the Law Department's budget was a great surprise to the board members.

The board allowed the police provisionally an increase of about half a million dollars to provide for the pay of the additional patrolmen authorized by law.

A bitter dispute arose over the disposition of the Police Board to pay its stenographers $1,500 a year when other departments were paying but $1,200. And the latter figure was put down provisionally. Six stenographers will be affected.

The principal items of increase asked were $983,286.78 for increase of the force, $40,000 for an increase of the detective bureau force from 40 to 60 men, and $30,000 for 40 drivers of patrol wagons, the latter to take the place of patrolmen who now act as drivers.

The Fire Department was allowed, provisionally, $2,352,000, an increase of $7,000 over 1896. The proposition for a new fireboat, for which $50,000 was asked, will be further considered. The Law Department got the full amount asked for, as did also the Finance Department. Mr. Fitch asked for $1,807,141.09 for taxes, judgments, and interest on city debt, and $321,400 for the actual expenses of the department. The former is $3,000,000 less than was required last year, and the latter $5,000 more.

The Tax Department asked for $170,720, an increase of $8,200, made necessary by law. The money asked was allowed. The Bureau of Elections asked for $439,500, and it was allowed. Last year's figures were $515,294.

The Building Department was allowed only $268,500, although $365,000 was asked for. When the Building Department was considered the subject of the Madison Avenue disaster came up for discussion. Mr. Constable said that because of the poor wages he had to pay his men he could not get the proper calibre of employes. He complained that the civil service law was at fault. This led to a discussion of the recent Madison Avenue disaster, which occupied much time and brought no result. The trouble with the civil service law, according to Mr. Constable, was that it did not make inquiry into a man's moral character.

POLICE BUILDING UNSAFE.

Fears that a Wall of the Church Street Station Will Collapse.

The Sergeants and patrolmen of the Church Street Police Station declare that the building is in an unsafe condition.

In this opinion they are upheld by Policeman Thomas E. O'Brien, a former builder, now attached to the building, repair, and supply branch of the department. O'Brien inspected the structure, when he said: "The building is unsafe, and I so reported it, for I don't want to be locked up charged with manslaughter."

One of O'Brien's duties is to inspect and report on the condition of station houses. He made the remark quoted last Saturday, and again Wednesday after making a thorough examination of the premises with two attachés of the Building Department, and though they were loth to agree with him, he maintained that the building is unsafe, and will be until the east wall and part of the north wall are torn down and rebuilt.

The policemen are uneasy, and many of them are prepared for a collapse of the east wall. The building was erected in 1870, the foundation resting partially on quicksand. As long as it was undisturbed, no settling was feared, though for a long time past the policemen sleeping there have complained that when an "L" train passed, the whole building jarred so as to wake them up.

About three months ago workmen began excavating the lot 95 Liberty Street for a new building. They were going down to bed-rock, which is sixty-five feet below the foundations of the police station. They are not half way yet, but in sinking caissons through the quicksand, which is done by a pumping process, the foundations of the police station, it is thought, have become undermined and weakened. Shoring has proved only partially successful, as the bases of the shoring timbers rest in the same uncertain quicksand.

Work on the new excavations has been suspended by order of the Building Department.

A report on the condition of the station house, made by O'Brien and others, who composed a Board of Survey, is now in the hands of the Building Department's attorney.

Mr. Dahlgren, the attorney, said yesterday that on Sept. 21 he filed a "notice of unsafe," which was served on Mayor Strong on the 24th of September. On Oct. 12, as a matter of courtesy, a "notice of unsafe" was served on President Rooseveit of the Police Commissioners. The next day a second notice was served on Mayor Strong, stating that the building was unsafe, and that the Department of Buildings proposed to have a survey made.

"Once a property owner is notified that his building is in an unsafe condition," said Mr. Dahlgren, "he has until noon the next day to report to the department that he intends to make it safe, but it appears that nothing of the kind was done in this case."

The case will be brought to court to-day by Attorney Dahlgren.

Two New Ocean Steamships.

The Atlantic Transport Steamship Company, which runs a line of steamers between New-York and London, and between Baltimore and London, has placed an order with the shipbuilding firm of Harland & Wolff, Belfast, Ireland, for two twin-screw steamships of a freight capacity of 10,000 tons each, and with accommodations for 250 saloon passengers. Each ship is to cost, in round numbers, $750,000, is to be ready for service within a year, and must be in all respects equal to the best type of Atlantic liners. The company expects, through these new steamers, to reduce the time from port to port fully twenty-four hours. The order for the steamships was given to the Belfast firm, notwithstanding the fact that the majority of the stock of the Atlantic Transport Company is owned in this country.

Norris Was Dreaming.

It developed yesterday that John B. Norris, the man who claimed to have been robbed of $20,000 by sharpers, after his arrival in this city Wednesday on a Fall River Line boat, had not been robbed at all. His story of the twenty-thousand-dollar robbery was a dream. He was sober yesterday and admitted to the police that he had drawn $132 from the bank in Marlborough, Mass., and of this money he had still $4 and a ticket for Ireland. He will sail on the next White Star Line steamship. Although Norris claims to be a resident of Taunton, Mass., a dispatch from that town states that no one of his name lives there. The name is probably assumed, or else he has not named the town where he really lived.

Wrecker T. J. Merritt's Long Absence.

The wrecking schooner T. J. Merritt, Capt. David Walcott of Staten Island, arrived at Stapleton early yesterday morning, after an absence of eight months. The schooner was at Savanilla, Cuba, where she succeeded in floating the Hamburg steamer Markomannia, which had been ashore since February last. The Markomannia was towed by the schooner to Newport News, Va., where she was placed in the dry dock for repairs.

STRUGGLED WITH BIG GUNS

TRYING TIME ON THE INDIANA IN THE STORM.

Gearing Not Strong Enough to Hold the Heavy Pieces—The Crew Worked for Hours While the Vessel Pitched and Its Decks Were Submerged Endeavoring to Make Them Fast—New Fittings to be Put in at the Navy Yard.

The battleship Indiana, which is with the North Atlantic squadron off Tompkinsville, will go to the navy yard in Brooklyn as soon as orders come from Washington. New gearing will be put on the turrets in place of that which was broken on the recent trip from Hampton Roads.

The Indiana is supplied with four turrets having eight-inch guns, two forward and two aft, and with two thirteen-inch gun turrets, one forward and one aft. These turrets and their guns weigh 500 tons each, and when the ship is not in action or at drill they are held fast to their barbettes by great gearing clamps.

When the ship is rolling in a heavy sea much strain is brought on these clamps by the tendency of the guns to swing around with the turrets. The Indiana encountered a fierce gale between here and Hampton Roads last March, and the gearing was found to be not strong enough for an emergency. The Washington Department was notified and new gearing was provided. This has been lying in the navy yard for several months, because the Indiana has been so busy with drilling that she has not had time to stop and have it fitted.

A reporter for THE NEW-YORK TIMES saw Capt. Evans, commander of the Indiana, yesterday aboard his ship. Capt. Evans explained in detail the trouble the Indiana has just had. He said:

"Soon after we left Hampton Roads Monday all four of the eight-inch turrets broke loose at once from their gearing. The sea was very rough, and the great roll of the ship made the clamps inadequate to stand the strain. That was about 2 o'clock in the afternoon. We went to work with five-inch hawsers to tie the guns up. I signaled to Admiral Bunce, on the New-York, that we were in trouble, and he ordered the fleet to turn from its southeast course to the northeast, so as to put us with the sea.

"We tied the two forward turrets together by binding the guns each to the other and fastening the hawsers to the bits, and managed the aft ones the same way. It was a very hard job. About 2 o'clock the next morning the forward ones snapped their hawsers and got loose again. The storm was then very severe, and the ship was rolling at an angle of 36 degrees. The decks were flooded with water, and this, with the pitching of the ship, made working on deck very dangerous. It was black as ink, and we could not see how to get in order to head the sea. We could only guess.

"To make matters worse, the forward thirteen-inch gun turret got loose, and those enormous guns began thrashing about in full command of the deck. The thirteen-inch guns knocked great dents in the scupper pipe, broke stanchions, and threatened to tear away the entire superstructure.

"It was very dangerous to work in that storm. I was afraid of losing two or three dozen men, and if I had not had the best crew in the world, I don't know how we would have come out. We fastened a five-inch hawser on the thirteen-inch gun, and it snapped like a cotton string. Then we tried a five-inch wire cable. The sea took it, and 100 fathoms went overboard.

"Then I was afraid the cable would foul the propeller, so we had to stop everything and recover it. The ship was then proceeding at about five knots. We got it after a while, and finally caught the big guns with an eight-inch hawser and tied them securely to the superstructure. It was an awful job, though, and we were in danger of being washed overboard every minute. All during the work the deck was completely flooded.

"It was 6 o'clock in the morning when we got through. The whole crew had been at work all night. The rest of the fleet had gone ahead, but it put about and we regained our position."

It will take about three weeks, Capt. Evans said, to have the new gearing put in.

Ensign Galbraith of the Indiana, who had his left leg crushed by an armor door Monday night, had his leg amputated below the knee in the Presbyterian Hospital y

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

Sales at Private Contract and Auction.

Mr. Frederick Zittel has sold for Henry A. Cook the four-story American basement house, 35 West Sixty-ninth Street, 21 by 100.5.

Messrs. Hiram Rinaldo & Brother have sold for William Prager and P. Lowenfeld, at about $14,500, to Messrs. Fay and Stacom, the three-story dwelling, 57 Cannon Street, 25 by 100. A modern tenement house will be erected on the site.

Messrs. Riker & Son have sold for Charles L. Bernheim, to Judge Truax, the four-story stone-front dwelling, 12 East Sixty-fifth Street, 22 by 100.5.

At auction, in the Trinity Building Salesroom, yesterday, Mr. Peter F. Meyer sold, under foreclosure, to C. F. Kingsland, trustee, plaintiff, at $5,500 each, two three-story frame houses, on the west side of Ogden Avenue, 225 feet south of Devoe Street, each lot 25 by 100.

Mr. Bernard Smyth sold, under foreclosure, to M. J. Newman and William Reilly, trustees, plaintiffs, for $12,500, the three-story brick tenement, with store, 447 Grand Street, 20 by 53.

Messrs. Adrian H. Muller & Son sold, under foreclosure, to James Stokes, plaintiff, for $18,000, the four-story brick dwelling, on the west side of Convent Avenue, 74.9 feet south of One Hundred and Forty-fourth Street, 25.2 by 94.5.

Mr. William Kennelly sold under foreclosure, to George P. Malone, plaintiff, for $17,659, the four-story brick tenement and stores, 115 West Forty-sixth Street, 25 by 100.5.

The only auction sale set down for to-day at 111 Broadway is as follows:

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, Horace Secor, Jr., referee, Lexington Avenue and Ninety-first Street, northeast corner, 17.4 by 70, three-story stone-front dwelling. Due on judgment, $15,929.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

List of Plans Filed for New Structures and Alterations.

Sixty-third Street, north side, 105 feet west of Second Avenue, for a one and two story brick workshop and dwelling, by L. W. & A. B. Cox and L. W. Boardman of Cherry Valley, N. Y., owners; cost, $4,000.

One Hundred and Thirty-second Street, southeast corner of Old Broadway, for a five-story brick flat and store, by F. L. T. Wegener of 630 Morris Avenue, owner; cost, $27,000.

No. 370 Avenue A, for a two-story brick store and office, by the Brower estate, owners; John Leonard of 446 West Street, lessee; cost, $3,000.

Morningside Avenue, east side, 66.10 feet north of One Hundred and Twenty-first Street, for two five-story brick flats, by [illegible] E. Moore of West New-Brighton, N[illegible] owner; cost, $60,000.

Sixteenth Street, north side, and East Rivulbulkhead, for three one and two story brick hospitals, by the Hospital for Scarlet Fever and Diptheria Patients, Dr. Brannon of 11 West Twelfth Street, President; cost, $80,000.

No. 208 West Sixty-fifth Street, for a one-story brick warehouse, by Sarah A. Brush of Greenich, Conn., owner; cost, $2,000.

First Avenue, northeast corner of Ninety-third Street, for a one-story frame open shed, by Adam Happel of 1,801 First Avenue, owner; cost, $400.

King's Bridge Road, west side, 25 feet north One Hundred and Eighty-fifth Street, for a one-story frame stable, by Gardner Conklin of King's Bridge Road and One Hundred and Eighty-fifth Street, owner; cost, $150.

Cross Street and College Avenue, southeast corner, for four three-story brick tenements, by Hettie Knox, owner; cost, $38,000.

Third Avenue, west side, 85 feet north of One Hundred and Seventieth Street, for a four-story brick tenement and store, by George Koenig of 3,475 Third Avenue, owner; cost, $14,000.

No. 61 Centre Street, alterations to a three-story brick store and dwelling, by James J. Lyons of Brooklyn, owner; cost, $300.

Nos. 60 and 62 Washington Street and No. 40 West Street, alterations to a five-story brick warehouse, by William Calhoun of 75 West One Hundredth Street, owner; cost, $10,000.

Nos. 226 to 228 West One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street, alterations to a two-story brick hotel, by William J. Ehrich estate, owner; Charles Fass, lessee; cost, $1,500.

Intervale Avenue, west side, 80 feet north of One Hundred and Sixty-seventh Street, alterations to a two-story frame dwelling, by Henry L. Stuckard of 1,109 Intervale Avenue, owner; cost, $1,500.

Alexander Avenue, east side, 27 feet north of One Hundred and Forty-second Street, alterations to two two-story frame stores, by Franklin A. Wilcox, owner; cost, $800.

Hall Place, west side, 75 feet north of One Hundred and Sixty-fifth Street, alterations to a one-story frame dwelling, by Thomas de Concanon of 228 West Sixty-fourth Street, owner; cost, $3,500.

Hall Place, west side, 23 feet north of One Hundred and Sixty-seventh Street, alterations to a three-story frame dwelling and store, by Thomas J. Lynch of Hall Place, owner; cost, $1,000.

Recorded Real Estate Transfers.

Thursday, Oct. 15.

66TH ST, 140 West; John J. Smith to Philip J. Smith $25,800

WEST END AV, w s, 90.8 ft n of 92d St, 15x100; Daniel P. Ingraham, referee, to Henry E. Stevens 500

56TH ST, 404 East; George A. Steinmuller and wife to George Wurst 1

56TH ST, n s, 100 ft w of Park Av, 20x100.5; Jennie K. Ewell to Emmie A. Madan 1

63D ST, n s, 200 ft e of 1st Av, 25x102.2; George Wurst and wife to George A. Steinmuller 27,000

114TH ST, s s, 67.6 ft w of 4th Av, 37.6x100.11; David R. Todd to Eugene C. Potter 1

118TH ST, 54 and 56 East; John Van Dolsen and wife to Lilly R. Stern 1

MANHATTAN AV, n e corner of 113th St, 100.11x85; Eugene C. Potter and wife to William F. Cronin 1

ELLIOTT AV, s w corner of Jullanna St, 50x100; Harvey Gaylord and wife to Emily D. Washington 3,500

KING'S BRIDGE ROAD, s e corner of Monticello Av, 30.7x139.7x25x157.4; Johannah O'Brien to William S. O'Brien.. 400

LOT H, map of town of Castleton and Southfield, Richmond County, N. Y.; R. Lavinia Bayand to Charles Unger 1

LOT 53, map of Westchester Terrace; Emma Neumann to Frank Rybak and wife 1

61ST ST, 164 East; Rebecca Forsch to John C. Umberfield 100

78TH ST, s s, 180 ft w of 2d Av, 18.9x102.2; Martin Bossong and wife to Thomas F. McCoy and another 1

84TH ST, 410 East; Frederick R. Kaldenberg to Elise Forster 1

116TH ST, 122 East; Charlotte S. Burne to Richard C. Burne 100

113TH ST, 237 East; Heinrich D. A. Baumhahn and wife to Theresa Schreiber.. 29,500

133D ST, n s, 175 ft e of 7th Av, 25x99.11; Thomas F. Roys and wife to Joseph Murphy, Jr. 1

150TH ST, s s, 181.10 ft e of 3d Av, 15.7x81.6x15.10x79.3; Joseph J. Gleason to Ernest C. Benjamin 12,000

114TH ST, s s, 210 ft w of Boulevard, 15x100.11; Ernest R. Lawson to Josephine K. Butler 100

98TH ST, 129 and 131 West; Jacob Jung and others to Pauline Wagner 1

136TH ST, 159 West; John H. Leith and others to Theron L. Carman 10

MANHATTAN AV, n e corner of 113th St, 100.11x95; William F. Cronin and wife to David R. Todd 1

146TH ST, s s, 150 ft e of Brooke Av, 25x100; Herman Schmuck and others to Henry Ahr 10

BEACH AV, n w corner of 149th St, 100x96; John H. Judge, referee, to John Diehl 6,800

TINTON AV, 1,039; Joseph Pinchbeck and others to Lisette Julich 6,500

PROSPECT AV, n e corner of 183d St, 50x117.9x50.2x121.6; Mary Beusch to Lilly Herb 1

BRISTOW ST, w s, 345 ft s of Jennings St, 70x100; William J. McMullen and wife to Benton E. Wells 1

SUBURBAN ST, s w corner of Briggs Av, 35x100; Frederick W. Meyer to P. J. Brady 2,500

MOTT ST, e s, 99.2 ft s of Hester St, 25.9x94.1x25.2x94.1; Sylvester L. H. Ward, referee, to Herman C. Strobel ... 15,100

CHRYSTIE ST, e s, 50 ft n of Hester St, 25x100; Ernest J. Heppenheimer to Annie Kaempf 1

WASHINGTON PLACE, 26 and 28; Abraham Boehm and others to Louise C. Read 1

7TH ST, 235; Millie I. Levy to Ferdinand Stern 12,000

GOERCK ST, 11; Amos Clark to Elizabeth M. Hunter 6,000

SAME PROPERTY; Frederick Jones and others to Amos Clark 1

GROVE ST, n w corner of 4th St, 56x77.6x59.8x68; Henry L. Massinger and wife to Eugene R. Albertson 1

SAME PROPERTY; William Frederick Snyder and wife to Henry L. Massinger. 1

DOWNING ST, 26 and 28; John C. Walker to Harriet A. Roberts 1

2D AV, 533; Elias Stone and others to Benedict A. Klein 26,250

SAME PROPERTY; Harry Mack to Samuel and Elias Stone 1

30TH ST, s s, 306.8 ft w of 7th Av, 91.11x98.9; Frank J. Southwell to William C. Bolton and another 1

218T ST, s w s, 480 ft n w of 1st Av, 20x92; James Kedian to Alice Kedian and others 1

183D ST, n s, 401.8 ft e of 9th Av, 16.8x99.11; Sarah M. Post to Joseph L. Buttenweiser 1

SAME PROPERTY; Julia Casper to Sarah M. Post 1

SAME PROPERTY; Robert L. Knaggs and wife to Julia Casper 1

KOSSUTH AV, s s, Lots 45 and 46, map of 33 lots, South Mount Vernon, 25x100; Oscar V. Pitman and wife to Nellie Blokus 1,100

153D ST, 42 East; Anne M. Carvalho to Dorman T. Warren 11,500

155TH ST, s s, 400 ft w of Courtlandt Av, 50x100; Barbara Grant to Emma Seltz.. 6,400

122D ST, 174 East; James Henderson and wife to Ignatz Farpian and wife 1

WALKER ST, n w s, Lot No. 1, map of heirs of John Mapes, 36x110.6x30x114.6; Frederick A. Archer to R. D. Williams and wife 3,500

207TH ST, n s, 304.3 ft w of 1st Av, 16.9x92; Frederick R. Kaldenberg to Elise Forster, two-thirds part 1

84TH ST, s s, 244.6 ft e of Lexington Av, 19x98.9; Thomas Daly to Eugene Clark. 1

7TH AV, Lot 121, map of William Bayard property, 26x100; Louise C. Read and another to William Wetterer 1

INTERIOR PLOT, centre line, between 29th and 30th Sts, 306.8 ft w of 7th Av, runs w 46.10x s 3x s e 46.10x n 3; Frank J. Southwell to William Bolton and another. 1

87TH ST, s s, 200 ft w of West End Av, 20x100.8; Thomas F. Donnelly, referee, to William G. McGrath 21,200

84TH ST, 149 West; Patrick Prendergast and wife to Margaret M. Kelly 29,500

87TH ST, s s, 200 ft w of West End Av, 20x100.8; William G. McGrath to Hannah V. Schreiber 1

86TH ST, 31 West; John C. Umberfield and wife to Rebecca Forsch 100

84TH ST, 205 West; Amund Johnsen and wife to William McCallum 1

Recorded Leases.

DELANO, Laura A., and others, trustees, to Helen A. Hambleton; s s of 55th St, 84 ft e of 9th Av, 16x75.5, 21 years $237

FEIN, Bernhard, to Henry Herrmann; 533 East 134th St, 2 years $480, 540

SPERB, William, Jr., to Edward Billings; n w corner of Amsterdam Av and 74th St, 4½ years ..... $800 to 2,000

THEBAUD, Mary E. C., and another to Michael Reynolds; 84 West St, 1 year... 1,200

Recorded Mortgages.

AUSTIN, Hannah, to John Bromley; w s of road from West Farms to Hunt's Point, adjoining land of Martha A. Bolton, 3 years $1,000

AARON, Pauline, to George G. Kip; s w corner of 5th Av and 135th St, 5 years.. 30,000

SAME to Herman Strauss; same property, 1 year 10,000

ACKER, John, and wife to Rosa Brock; s s of 113th St, 320 and 295 ft w of 5th Av, (two mortgages,) 1 year 6,000

BENJAMIN, Ernest C., and wife to Joseph J. Gleason; s s of 50th St, 181.10 ft e of 3d Av, 3 years 2,000

SAME to same; same property, 3 years.. 7,000

BRYAN, Annie V. and Mary C., to Fidelity and Deposit Company of Maryland; 2nd Mtge $24; also s s of Front St, 25.3 ft e of Coenties Slip, secures undertaking, &c 15,891

BAUMANN, Ludwig, and wife to the United States Trust Company of New-York; 261 and 263 West 35th St and 260 to 266 West 36th St; also 251 and 247 West 35th St, 2 years 170,000

BLOKUS, Nellie, to Oscar V. Pitman; Lots 45 and 46, map 33, building lots, Village of South Mount Vernon, 1 year. 100

COTTER, John, and wife to Clara A. McNeill; n s of 175th St, 100 ft w of Prospect Av, 1 year 800

CHANDLER, Ida N., and husband to Sarah A. L. Palmer; e s of Walton Av, Lot 358, map of Village of Mott Haven, demand 3,000

CASEY, John, and wife to the Germania Life Insurance Company; n e corner of 7th Av and 117th St, 1 year 250,000

CARMAN, Theron L., to John H. Leith and Charles Glenn; n s of 136th St, 353 ft e of 7th Av, 2 years 700

CRONIN, William F., to Frederick G. Potter; n e corner of Manhattan Av and 113th St, 1 year 13,500

COHN, Elise, to Samuel E. A. Stern, as guardian, &c.; s s of 108th St, 311 ft e of 8d Av, 5 years 9,000

CLARK, Mary, to Harlem Savings Bank; s s of 123d St, 381.8 ft e of 4th Av, 1 year 500

PETTIT, John, and wife to James Campbell, executor, &c., of Maria L. Butler, deceased; 81 Pine St., also 128 Water St, 2 years 5,000

CALHOUN, William, and wife to James Campbell; 80 Greenwich St, 2 years 10,000

SAME to same; 74 Greenwich St, 2 years. 15,000

SAME to same, as executor of Louisa A. Campbell, deceased; 80 Greenwich St, 2 years 10,000

DIEHL, John, and wife to Dollar Savings Bank; n w corner of Beach Av and 149th St, 1 year 6,000

EDGAR, George, and others to Title Guarantee and Trust Company; s s of 72d St, 402 ft e of West End Av, 1 year 100,000

FORSCH, Rebecca, to the New-York Life Insurance Company; n s of 86th St, 411.6 ft w of Central Park West, 4 3-12 years.. 39,250

HOCH, Godfrey, and wife to Anna C. Wilder; s w corner of Denman Place and Tinton Av, 3 years 3,000

HYMAN, Hannah, to the Mount Morris Co-operative Building and Loan Association; w s, 957 Rogers Place, 200.6 ft n of Westchester Av, 6 installments 2,250

SAME to same; 939 Rogers Place, installments 2,250

HUNTER, Josephine, to Robinson Gill, trustee; s w corner of Morris Av and 148th St, 1 year 1,415

HOLLINS, De Ruyter, to George D. Dayton, lease; s s of 55th St, 84 ft e of 9th Av, 2 years 1,500

JONES, Joseph H., and wife to Claire Arnault; w s of Decatur Av, 300 ft s of Scott Av, 3 years 3,500

SAME to same; w s of Decatur Av, 275 ft s of Scott Av, 3 years 3,500

JACOBI, Abraham, and wife to the Good Samaritan Dispensary of New-York; 2d Av, n w corner of 67th St, 3 years 25,000

KELLY, Margaret M. M., to D. Willis James; 149 West 84th St, 1 year 3,500

KLEIN, Benedict Newton, to Frederic Middlebrook; 533 8d Av, 1 year 16,000

SAME to same; same property, 1 year... 2,000

KNAUF, Charles, and wife to Julius B. Denicke; Lot 101, Block B, map of Hudson P. Rose, 3 years 2,000

LEGGETT, William H., to Nicholas Hashagen; e s of Vanderbilt Av, 150 ft n of 173d St, 3 years 1,500

LANDAUER, Eliza, to Joseph Hecht; s s of 148th St, 375 ft w of Morris Av, 2 years 1,500

MEYER, Charles, and Clara Levy and husband, to East River Savings Institution; s s of 106th St, 213 ft e of 1st Av, 5 years 4,500

MADAN, Ermine A., to George E. Chisolm and another, trustees for Margaret C. Hamersley; n s of 56th St, 100 ft w of Park Av, 1 year 20,000

McCOY, Thomas F., and Ellen, to Martin Bossong and wife; s s of 78th St, 180 ft w of 2d Av, 3 years 1,500

METZ, Jacob, and wife, to Moses Bruhl, executor, &c., of Samuel Bruhl; 130 East 70th St, 5 years 11,000

McGRATH, William G., to Jennie J. Mandeville, guardian of Jennie, Mary M., and Charles Morgan; s s of 87th St, 200 ft w of 11th Av, 3 years 17,000

MASSINGER, Henry, to the Louis Bergdoll Brewing Company; n w corner of Grove and Fourth Sts, 5 years 15,000

MAHER, Alice A., and Philip E., to Abbie A. Leward; 118 and 120 Cannon St, 3 years 1,500

PAYNE, Edmund J., to Virginia H. Meyer; w s of Vanderbilt Lafayette, 55 ft n of center line of 159th St, if extended west, 3 years 550

PEIFER, Jacob, to J. and M. Haffen; n s of 152d St, 300 ft e of Courtlandt Av, 1 year 3,500

PETTIT, John, and wife, to Dime Savings Bank; 81 Pine St and 128 Water St, 5 years 110,000

SAME to Julia Hazard; same property, 1 9-12 years 13,000

SAME to James R. Brown; same property, 1 9-12 years 7,000

STRAUS, Hermione, and wife, to Mary W. Rogers; n w corner of Park Av and 63d St, 5 years 20,000

SUTTLE, Charles S., and wife to Judson S. Todd; n s of 91st St, 175 ft e of West End Av, 2½ months 1,500

SILVERSON, Abraham, and Morris Jacobson to Robert P. Bliss; 48 Pike St, 5 years 25,000

STROBEL, Herman C., to James R. Cunning, administrator, and Henry Thompson; 106 Mott St, 2 years 10,000

SWEETMAN, Jacob, to Isaac Sheinberg; 101 Hester St, 10¼ years, (lease,) installments 800

STEGER, Maria, to Philipp Kastner; w s of Barker Av, 450 ft s of Elizabeth St, 6 months 600

UMBERFIELD, John C., and wife to Clermont H. Wilcox; 164 East 61st St, 3 years 12,000

SAMUS to Rebecca Forsch; s s of 61st St, 145 ft w of 3d Av, 1 year 4,000

VER PLANCK, William G., and wife to William H. Church; e s of Woody Crest Av, 125 ft s of 164th St, 1 year 1,500

WALTHER, Louis, and wife to John Hertel and wife; n s of 92d St, 150 ft e of 2d Av, 8½ months 3,000

WETTERER, William, to Donald Mackay; Lot 121, map of Le Grand Jarvis's property, 16th Ward, 3 years 25,000

WILLIAMS, Richard D., and another to Katharine Van Valin; n w s of Walke St, Lot 1, map of heirs of John Mapes, 5 years 2,000

WILLIAMS, May R. and Margaret, to the Lawyers' Mortgage Insurance Company; n s of 28th St, 150 ft e of 1st Av, 5 years 4,000

YEANDLE, Adelaide A., to Daniel E. Seybel; w s of Terrace View Av, 83.2 ft n of King's Bridge Av, 1 year 5,000

YOUNG, William S., to John Frankenheimer, trustee of Leon and Benjamin Deutsch; 240 West 131st St, 3 years... 4,000

Assignments of Mortgages.

CHEDSEY, Francis B., to Anna C. Norton $700

CORNISH, John W., to George F. Manchester and another 700

DE AGREILA, Marie L., to John McL. Nash 15,000

FRASER, Alexander V., to Walter P. Silleck 3,825

FRASER, Alfred A., to Alexander V. Fraser 5,000

GLEASON, Joseph J., to John Reid..... 7,000

MIDDLETON, Catharine C., to Mira A. Bowie 5,073

PRITCHARD, William M., and another, executors and trustees of George J. Foster, to J. Hampden Dougherty 1

STANTON, Elizabeth C., to H. and G. Smith Stanton, three assignments..... 3

SCHULTZE, Emil, trustee of A. Bergmann, to Emile Schultze, Jr..... 1

SILLECK, Henry G., and another, executors, &c., of Henry G. Silleck, to Oscar Silleck 1

SAME to Lillias Corwin, two assignments. 2

SAME to Frances E. Silleck..... 1

SAME to Henry G. Silleck, Jr..... 1

TICE, Maria J., to Flora Cappeleti..... 1,000

TODD, Judson S., to William N. Crane. 1

TITLE GUARANTEE AND TRUST COMpany to executors of Samuel J. Tilden 5,000

THE STATE BANK to Charles M. Rosenthal 1

THE 24TH WARD REAL ESTATE ASSOciation to the trustees of John L. Rogers 2,725

WEIL, Jonas, and Bernhard Mayer to Babette Kohn 1

WHITMAN, Nathaniel, and another to Emily T. Lesher and others, executors of Stephen R. Lesher, to Harley D. Hitchins 80,000

Lis Pendens.

129TH ST, 157 West; Charles A. Yost against Mary M. Porter and others, (foreclosure of mortgage.)

20TH ST, n s, 95.9 ft e of 8th Av, 16x83.10; Robert F. Tyson against John G. Norris and others, (foreclosure of mortgage.)

167TH ST, 147 East; Charles F. Schirmer against Max Cohen, (foreclosure of mortgage.)

137TH ST, 138 West; George J. Schnatz and another against Margaret Schmitt and others, (action to foreclose mechanic's lien.)

88TH ST, n s, 167 ft w of Avenue A, 20x100.8; George S. Carter against Charles F. Valentine and others, (foreclosure of mortgage, amended action.)

SAME PROPERTY; Sarah E. Todd against James L. and Charles F. Valentine and others, (amended action to foreclose mortgage.)

90TH ST, s s, 163.6 ft w of Lexington Av, 27.6x100.8; Minnie Stern against Henrietta Friedlander and others, (action for sale of property.)

17TH ST, 18 East; Emanuel Hellner and another against Eliza C. Hawes, (specific performance.)

28TH ST, 444 West; George P. Ludlam, as executor, &c., against William T. Mansfield and others, (foreclosure of mortgage.)

Mechanics' Liens.

Filed yesterday in the County Clerk's office:

13TH ST, 13 and 15 West; M. Devlin & Co., (Limited,) against Timothy J. Kieley, owner; Struthers, Wells & Co., contractors; Peter Barber, sub-contractor. $60

131ST ST, s s, 300 ft w of 5th Av, 50x100; John Madden against John McCaffery, owner and contractor 200

MOTT ST, s; William Gries against Wo Kee & Co., owners; Mrs. Frederick Robinson, contractor 150

PENFOLD AV, s s, 100 ft w of Suburban Place, 75x—; Penfold Av, s s, 88 ft e of Suburban Place, 66x—; David Shuldiner against Henry F. Ehrhardt, owner and contractor 69

10TH AV, 161; James W. Cole against Anton Muller, owner; Anton Schaller, contractor 40

5TH AV and 114th St, s e corner, 100x100; John Kingston against Alice Davies, owner; J. Cirrita, contractor... 324

8TH AV, 2,433; S. E. Sherman against Adam Neumann, owner; Anton Esser and another, contractors 87

113TH ST and St. Nicholas Av, s e corner, 95.5x105.7x irregular; Young & Levy against Ida L. and Mary E. Jenkins, owners and contractors 889

98TH ST, n s, 85 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 50x100x35x100; Dempsey & Smith Company against Mary Garrett, owner; Max Hart and Abraham Krone, contractors 1,370

164TH ST and Brook Av, n e corner, 64x138; Tony Altieri against Matthew Coogan, owner and contractor 244

147TH ST, n s, 189.8 ft e of Bergen Av, 135x100; Rudy McLaughlin against Margaret Dunn, owner and contractor; Anthony Altieri, contractor 1,350

FEDERAL COURTS.

United States Supreme Court.

No. 361—The Southern Pacific Railroad Company and others vs. The United States.—Reassigned for argument Nov. 9.

No. 30—O. T. Moore vs. the City of Eufaula, in error to the Supreme Court of Alabama.—Dismissed with costs for the plaintiff.

Nos. 14 and 15—The Chicago, St. Paul, Minneapolis, and Omaha Railway Company vs. John Roberts.—Argument continued for the defendant, and concluded for plaintiff.

No. 17—William Henry vs. the Alabama and Vicksburg Railroad Company.—Submitted.

No. 20—Henry H. Tucker vs. Gordon McKay, trustee, &c.—Argument commenced for appellant; the Court declined to hear further argument.

No. 21—The Wisconsin Railroad Company vs. the United States.—Argument commenced for the appellant.

Adjourned until Friday, when the call will be: Nos. 21, 25, 26, 37, 46, 49, 52, 57, 58, and 59.

STATE COURTS.

Court of Appeals.

Lewis S. Samuel, appellant, vs. The Fidelity and Casualty Company of New-York.—Argued by R. J. Moses for appellant, P. S. Dudley for respondent.

M. Francis Wager vs. Thomas B. Link and others, appellants.—Argued by Charles E. Patterson for appellants, E. R. Harder for respondents, (unfinished.)

Calendar for Friday.—Nos. 691, 693, 688, 683, 695, 696, 590, 686.

New-York Calendars—This Day.

SUPREME COURT — Appellate Division.— Van Brunt, P. J.; Williams, Patterson, O'Brien, and Ingraham, JJ.—Opens at 1 P. M. Motions.—1—People, &c., vs. Garrahan. 2—Same vs. Goldstein. 3—Pyne vs. Phillips. 4—Dunn vs. Travis. 5—In re. Boheke. 6—Rothschild. 7—Austen vs. Bradley Salt Company.

Non-Enumerated Motions.—32—Einstein vs. General Electric Company. 33—Macfarlane vs. Cass. 37—Breen vs. Lennon. 40—New-York City Baptist Mission Society vs. Tabernacle Baptist Church. 41—Matter of Murray Hill Bank. 6—Matter of Rose, 3 years. 31—Anderson vs. New-York Anderson Pressed Brick Company. 36—Matter of Murray Hill Bank. 42—Commercial National Bank of Chicago vs. Hand. 43—Da Costa Carvalho vs. 44—Bidwell vs. Sullivan. 45—Ludwig vs. Lazarus.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Term—For the hearing of appeals from City Court and District Courts. Adjourned for the term.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part I.—Beekman, J.—Opens at 11 A. M.

Litigated Motions.—1—Smith vs. Asbestos Company vs. H. W. Johns Manufacturing Company. 2—Kelly vs. Kelly. 3—Kohn vs. Schwab. 4—Braman vs. Mercantile Trust Company. 5—Connolly vs. Lamb. 6—Matter of Andereya. 7—Macauley vs. Hahn. 8—Hahn vs. Bowman. 9—Elbert vs. Ellie. 10—Zeller Lumber Company vs. Schulz. 11—Angell vs. Gould. 12—Kiernan vs. Fox. 13—People, &c., vs. Nieles. 14—Behrman vs. Third Avenue Railroad Company. 15—Diller vs. Gallagher. 16—Ziegewalt vs. Norwich Union Fire Insurance Company. 17—Hennings vs. Strecks. 18—Kennett vs. Hopkins. 19—Butterfield vs. Leonard. 20—Schuck vs. Schuck. 21—Greco vs. Palladino. 22—Mutual Life Insurance Company vs. Felix. 23—Ifeld vs. Hachenberg. 24—Aaron vs. O'Brien. 25—Roessle vs. Krakaw. 26—People, &c., vs. Mutual Benefit Life Association of America. 27—Hentze vs. Hentze. 28—Teltera vs. Gray. 29—Schnee vs. Pohle. 30—Schuster vs. Young. 31—Keith vs. Waters. 32—Collins vs. Broderick. 33—McNicoll Pottery Company vs. Johnson. 34—Tissier vs. Tissier. 35—New-York Ice Company vs. Cousins. 36—Phillips vs. Phillips. 37—Rogers vs. Hamilton. 38—Winant vs. Hunter. 39—Wallach vs. Wallach. 40—Neufeld vs. Hencken. 41—Matter of Atlas Book Binding Company. 42—Pruden vs. Hagen. 43—Nealis vs. American Tube and Iron Company. 44—Meyer vs. Moskoski. 45—Aarden vs. McClenahan. 46—Matter of Sess. 47—Van Orden vs. Van Orden. 48—Gormly vs. Gormly. 49—Schuemer vs. Huttlinger. 50—Schmidt vs. Helle Art Lithograph Company. 51—Fifth Avenue Bank of Brooklyn vs. Cudlipp. 52—Milbank vs. New-York Fur Cutting Company. 53—Matter of Beesley. 54—Matter of Schneider. 55—Cohn vs. Rosenbaum. 56—People vs. Scanlan. 57—Roemer vs. Kelsey. 58—Saugerties Bank vs. Mack. 59—Wilder vs. Fransioli. 60—Enterprise Mining Company vs. Crawford. 61—Frisch vs. Kreiser. 62—Wertheimer vs. Gordon. 63—McMann vs. Reilly. 64—English vs. McIntyre. 65—Miller vs. Merin. 66—Jacob vs. Crook. 67—Boys vs. Metropolitan Street Railway Company. 68—California Asphalt Company vs. Mayor, &c. 69—Beth Hamedresh de Sphardim vs. Max. 70—Callender vs. Callender.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part II.—MacLean, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Ex parte business.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part III.—Beach, J.—Opens at 10.30 A. M. Calendar clear. Motions.—1—Seldner vs. Seldner. 2—Boessneck vs. Rozniski.

Demurrers.—236—McCarran vs. McKenna. 260—Henreques vs. Sterling. 261—Same vs. same. 243—Smith vs. United Traction and Electric Company.

Preferred Causes.—2739—Reinhardt vs. Granget. 8299—Krause vs. Hogan. 3300—Same vs. same.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Day calendar. To be called in Special Term, Part IV. Room at 10:30 A. M. Cases will be assigned to the several parts of Special Term for trial.

1388—Collins vs. Manhattan Railway Company. 2944—Sutro vs. Lazarus. 3422—Guenther vs. Guenther. 1975—Barker vs. Brewster. 2758—Moore vs. Moore. 2802—Fire Department vs. Stanton. 2076—Lindsey vs. Feldheim. 2413—Hitchings vs. Kugelman. 3012—Wallach vs. Sirus. 1053—Gannon vs. McGuire. 2514—The Mayor, &c., vs. Clark. 2621—King vs. Haas. 3203—Union Stove Works vs. Klingman. 2782—Zimmerman vs. McMahon. 2762—Hirschensohn vs. Hirschensohn. 3018—Oldenschlager vs. Knabe. 3144—Consolidated Electric Company vs. Atlantic Trust Company. 3373—Basso vs. Basso. 3883—McEvoy vs. Westerfield. 3415—Cohen vs. Evans. 2638—Burns vs. Burns.

Highest number reached on regular call, 3332.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part IV.—Truax, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part V.—Andrews, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part VI.—Pryor, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part VII.—Lawrence, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Calendar Clear. Elevated Railway cases only.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part VIII.—Adjourned for the term.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part I.—(Criminal Branch.)—Smyth, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Assistant District Attorneys McIntyre and Martine for the People.

1—John Shanley.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part II.—Daly, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Case on.

Preferred Causes.—7145—Pennell vs. The Mayor, &c. 5549—Van Arken vs. The Mayor, &c. 8088—Witkowsky vs. Balheimer. 7949—Bonner Brick Company vs. M. M. Canda Company. 7948—Tompkins vs. M. M. Canda Company. 9100—Sann vs. H. W. Johns Manufacturing Company. 9157—Goodhart vs. Nassau Electric Railroad Company. 7906—Kelly vs. The Mayor, &c. 8523—Murman vs. Davidson. 8645—Devlin vs. Metropolitan Street Railway Company. 8201—Humphreys vs. Lennon. 9718—Kaufman vs. Engelhardt. 7484—Koven vs. Baker. 8577—Olsen vs. Campbell. 5956—Ernst vs. Metropolitan Street Railway Company. 9247—Moore vs. Murphy. 8385—Bradford vs. Shoat. 9670—Roby vs. Lutkins. 9760—National Broadway Bank vs. Alessi. 9530—Gunst vs. Gunst.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Day Calendar to be called in Trial Term, Part III. Room at 10:30 A. M. Cases will be sent from this calendar to Trial Term, Parts III., IV., V., and VI., for trial.

2696—Orr vs. Union Railway Company. 2891—Mulholland vs. Breiner. 2644—Keating vs. Kelly. 1734—Solomon vs. Continental Insurance Company. 1874—Farrell vs. Graves. 2722—Zimmer vs. Pebler. 2730—Jones vs. Hass. 2734—Buggelen vs. New-York Condensed Milk Company. 2933—Godward vs. Courtwright. 2945—Murray vs. The Mayor, &c. 2980—Norden vs. Duckler. 3000—Peck vs. Hefter. 3001—Leonard vs. Seagrist. 3003—Fessler vs. Blanck. 3028—Hunt vs. Second Avenue Railroad Company.

Highest number reached on regular call, 3761.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part III.—Dugro, J. Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part IV.—Bischoff, J. Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part V.—Giegerich, J. Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part VI.—Bookstaver, J. Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Day calendar to be called in Trial Term, Part VII. Room at 10:30 A. M. Cases will be sent from this calendar to Trial Term, Parts VII., VIII., IX., and X., for trial.

2054—Hunt vs. Ottinger. 2508—Raymond vs. Press Publishing Company. 2991—Scott vs. Avery. 3325—Horst vs. Doelger. 3043—Taddeken vs. Bauman. 3044—Eaton vs. Edge. 3052—Sachs vs. Lorne. 3067—Scott vs. The Mayor, &c. 3075—Carples vs. New-York and Harlem Railroad Company. 3086—Rice vs. Cohen. 3087—Simon vs. same. 3089—Marcus vs. same. 2874—Michaelis vs. Barth. 2951—Dwyer vs. Union Railway Company. 3008—De Reyas vs. Metropolitan Street Railway Company.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part VII.—Gildersleeve, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part VIII.—Sedgwick, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part IX.—McAdam, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part X.—Freedman, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part XI.—Adjourned for the term.

SURROGATE'S COURT—Chambers—Arnold, S. Wills for Probate—At 10:30 A. M.: George Sheffield, Cora M. Walton, Charles De Kay, Henry McCadden. At 2 P. M.: Jon R. Newell, Motion calendar called at 10:30 A. M.

SURROGATE'S COURT—Trial Term—Fitzgerald, S.—Opens at 10:30 A. M.

Contested Will.—1196—Ellen Kennedy.

CITY COURT—General Term.—Adjourned sine die.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

NOTICE OF APPLICATION FOR APPRAISALS.

NEW CROTON DAM RESERVOIR.

Public notice is hereby given that it is the intention of the Counsel to the Corporation of the City of New-York to make application to the Supreme Court for the appointment of Commissioners of Appraisal under Chapter 490 of the Laws of 1883 and the several acts amendatory thereof. Such application will be made at a Special Term of the Supreme Court, to be held in and for the Second Judicial District, at the Court House, in the village of White Plains, Westchester County, New-York, on the twenty-fourth (24th) day of October, 1896, at ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, or as soon thereafter as counsel can be heard.

The object of such application is to obtain an order of the court appointing three disinterested and competent freeholders, one of whom shall reside in the County of New-York, and the other two of whom shall reside in the County of Westchester, as Commissioners of Appraisal to ascertain and appraise the compensation to be made to the owners of and all persons interested in the real estate hereinafter described, as proposed to be taken or affected for the purposes of maintaining, preserving, and increasing the supply of pure and wholesome water for the City of New-York.

The real estate sought to be acquired by these proceedings is situate in the towns of Cortlandt, Yorktown, Newcastle, Bedford, Somers, Lewisboro, and North Salem, in the County of Westchester and State of New-York, and is laid out and indicated on a certain map, entitled, "Department of Public Works, Property Map No. 1, in sections composed of an index map and sections Maps A, B, C, D, E, F, G, H, I, J, K, L, M, and N, property maps of additional lands required for the construction of the New Croton Reservoir, in the towns of Cortlandt, Yorktown, Newcastle, Bedford, Somers, Lewisboro, and North Salem, Westchester County, New-York. Exhibit No. 4 of 1896, passed by the Aqueduct Commissioners July 15, 1896," which said index map and section maps were filed in the office of the Register of the County of Westchester on the tenth day of August, 1896, and designated in the said Register's office as maps Nos. 125, 125A, 125B, 125C, 125D, 125E, 125F, 125G, 125H, 125I, 125J, 125K, 125L, 125M, 125N.

The following is a statement of the boundaries of the real estate sought to be taken: All those several and various lots, pieces, plots, and parcels of land and real estate, situated in the towns aforesaid, forming tracts of land included within the following external boundary lines:

See Map "B."

First—All that tract of land situated in the town of Cortlandt, Westchester County, N. Y., which is bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a stone monument in the most northwesterly corner of the tract of land herein intended to be described, which is also the most westerly corner of Parcel No. 23, and in the easterly line of Parcel No. 12, which parcels are of land of the City of New-York, as shown on Exhibit No. 6 of 1891; thence north 40 degrees 40 minutes 40 seconds east, along Parcel No. 23 (New-York City property) 1,172.96 feet to Parcel No. 24; thence south 30 degrees 7 minutes 50 seconds east 59.35 feet; thence south 28 degrees 47 minutes 50 seconds east 217.50 feet along said Parcel No. 24, of land of New-York City; thence leaving Parcel No. 24 south 63 degrees 38 minutes west 752.88 feet; thence south 26 degrees 30 minutes 30 seconds west 328.50 feet to Parcel No. 25; thence north 2 degrees 53 minutes 30 seconds east along Parcel No. 12 178.30 feet to the place of beginning, which description embraces Parcel No. 23½, and contains 6.93 acres, as shown on Section Map "B" of the above maps.

See Map "B."

Second—All that tract of land situated in the town of Cortlandt, Westchester County, N. Y., bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a stone monument in the most westerly corner of the tract of land herein intended to be described, which corner is in the Colabaugh Brook, at the intersection of Road Line No. 3 and Road Line No. 4, also the most northerly corner of Parcel No. 9¼, which is the Daniel Webber farm, belonging to Charles Ammann, now (1891) owned by Mr. Hoey; thence running south 88 degrees 51 minutes east 1,653.89 feet; thence south 42 degrees 6 minutes east 1,090.35 feet; thence south 5 degrees 8 minutes 30 seconds west 1,014.67 feet; thence north 56 degrees 27 minutes west 850.60 feet; thence north 79 degrees 27 minutes east 606.25 feet to the former taking line of land acquired from Caleb McCord, (Parcel No. 19 on Exhibit No. 6 of 1891,) now the land of the City of New-York;) thence leaving said boundary line and running north 44 degrees 3 minutes east 553.73 feet; thence north 67 degrees 48 minutes east 1,091.47 feet, thence north 21 degrees 25 minutes 10 seconds west 418.96 feet; thence north 33 degrees 4 minutes 10 seconds west 256.57 feet; thence north 74 degrees 13 minutes 10 seconds west 352.41 feet; thence north 18 degrees 57 minutes 20 seconds west 1,369.70 feet; thence north 13 degrees 37 minutes 20 seconds west 801.40 feet; thence crossing Road Line No. 4 north 33 degrees 55 minutes 20 seconds west 200.07 feet; thence north 22 degrees 41 minutes 40 seconds west 1,177.16 feet; thence north 11 degrees 11 minutes 30 seconds east 344 feet; thence north 38 degrees 41 minutes west 420.20 feet; thence north 20 degrees 21 minutes west 776.41 feet; thence north 16 degrees 27 minutes 20 seconds west 448.33 feet; thence north 0 degrees 17 minutes 30 seconds east 501.01 feet; thence south 89 degrees 30 minutes 50 seconds east 1,157.35; thence south 82 degrees 45 minutes 50 seconds east 190.52 feet; thence north 55 degrees 14 minutes 40 seconds east 477.12 feet; thence north 1 degree 7 minutes 10 seconds west 1,403 feet; thence north 18 degrees 58 minutes 10 seconds west 597.51 feet; thence north 7 degrees 22 minutes 40 seconds west 280.35 feet; thence north 28 degrees 28 minutes 10 seconds west 392.32 feet; thence north 81 degrees 40 minutes west 322.40 feet; thence north 70 degrees 26 minutes 20 seconds east 636.27 feet; thence south 46 degrees 48 minutes 40 seconds east 422.58 feet; thence north 59 degrees 58 minutes 30 seconds east 340.50 feet to the centre of the road; thence south 69 degrees 38 minutes 30 seconds east along said road 747.99 feet to the town line; thence south 85 degrees 36 minutes 20 seconds east 217.30 feet; thence south 80 degrees 40 minutes 20 seconds east 206.50 feet; thence north 68 degrees 25 minutes 10 seconds east 882.50 feet; thence north 20 degrees 0 minutes 20 seconds west 681.06 feet; thence north 14 degrees 7 minutes 50 seconds east 447.21 feet; thence north 16 degrees 5 minutes east 217.56 feet; thence south 86 degrees 8 minutes 40 seconds east 446.01 feet; thence south 12 degrees 58 minutes 30 seconds east 222.69 feet; thence south 12 degrees 55 minutes 10 seconds east 383.32 feet; thence north 87 degrees 10 minutes 40 seconds east 771.94 feet; thence south 24 degrees 49 minutes east 483.66 feet; thence south 45 degrees 19 minutes 30 seconds east 1,118.18 feet; thence south 23 degrees 11 minutes 40 seconds east 151.79 feet; thence south 32 degrees 36 minutes 10 seconds west 467.70 feet; thence south 53 degrees 15 minutes west 552.41 feet; thence south 77 degrees 48 minutes 40 seconds west 353.27 feet; thence south 77 degrees 19 minutes 50 seconds west 264.44 feet; thence south 9 degrees 23 minutes 30 seconds west 392.20 feet; thence south 51 degrees 0 minutes west 215.74 feet; thence south 50 degrees 24 minutes 30 seconds west 905.33 feet; thence south 87 degrees 10 minutes 50 seconds east 756.35 feet; thence south 52 degrees 29 minutes 30 seconds east 671.36 feet; thence south 25 degrees 40 minutes 30 seconds west 705.07 feet; thence south 24 degrees 32 minutes 40 seconds west 190.18 feet; thence south 81 degrees 3 minutes 20 seconds west 327.99 feet; thence south 4 degrees 10 minutes 30 seconds east 606.40 feet; thence north 31 degrees 10 minutes 30 seconds east 1,019.68 feet; thence north 3 degrees 3 minutes 10 seconds east 122.32 feet; thence north 0 degrees 23 minutes 0 seconds west 231.36 feet; thence north 8 degrees 17 minutes 50 seconds east 1,099 feet; thence north 81 degrees 21 minutes east 69.02 feet; thence south 29 degrees 5 minutes 40 seconds east 524.40 feet; thence south 18 degrees 10 minutes 30 seconds east 278.02 feet; thence south 28 degrees 51 minutes west 1,177.16 feet; thence south 25 degrees 14 minutes 30 seconds east 77.39 feet; thence south 25 degrees 27 minutes 50 seconds east 93.04 feet; thence south 2 degrees 41 minutes 10 seconds west 185.22 feet; thence south 52 degrees 45 minutes 10 seconds west 665.80 feet; thence south 39 degrees 58 minutes 40 seconds west 339.30 feet; thence south 23 degrees 25 minutes 10 seconds east 1,451.50 feet; thence south 5 degrees 47 minutes 20 seconds east 505.63 feet; thence north 65 degrees 42 minutes 50 seconds east 914.45 feet; thence north 43 degrees 33 minutes 0 seconds east 217.30 feet; thence north 41 degrees 49 minutes 30 seconds east 357.46 feet; thence north 53 degrees 20 minutes 10 seconds east 278 feet; thence north 53 degrees 5 minutes 40 seconds east 662.81 feet; thence north 29 degrees 57 minutes 50 seconds east 634.35 feet; thence north 78 degrees 46 minutes 40 seconds east 380.27 feet; thence north 40 degrees 54 minutes 10 seconds east 682.67 feet; thence north 34 degrees 20 minutes east 1,409.56 feet; thence north 81 degrees 28 minutes 30 seconds east 402.44 feet; thence south 41 degrees 1 minutes 20 seconds east 342.81 feet; thence south 1 degree 32 minutes 40 seconds west 519.19 feet; thence south 79 degrees 30 minutes 30 seconds east 349.40 feet; thence north 20 degrees 20 minutes 20 seconds east 42.72 feet; thence north 20 degrees 7 minutes east 183.18 feet; thence north 24 degrees 20 minutes 40 seconds east 761.73 feet; thence south 34 degrees 34 minutes east 34.93 feet; thence north 9 degrees 22 minutes 10 seconds east 687 feet; thence south 87 degrees 10 minutes 50 seconds east 910.50 feet; thence south 2 degrees 59 minutes 40 seconds west 211.35 feet; thence south 31 degrees 55 minutes 40 seconds west 233.55 feet; thence south 73 degrees 29 minutes 40 seconds east 253.44 feet; thence south 15 degrees 37 minutes 10 seconds east 456.83 feet; thence south 30 degrees 38 minutes west 216.09 feet; thence south 80 degrees 57 minutes 50 seconds west 221.58 feet; thence south 5 degrees 40 minutes 20 seconds west 607.06 feet, thence south 72 degrees 1 minute west 592.20 feet; thence north 89 degrees 40 minutes 10 seconds east 346.01 feet; thence south 41 degrees 20 minutes 40 seconds east 410.24 feet; thence south 27 degrees 47 minutes 20 seconds west 607.02 feet; thence south 21 degrees 27 minutes 50 seconds east 347.08 feet; thence south 4 degrees 17 minutes 20 seconds east 240.67 feet; thence south 76 degrees 33 minutes 50 seconds east 671.88 feet; thence north 82 degrees 6 minutes 50 seconds east 364.45 feet; thence south 5 degrees 1 minute 30 seconds west 399.59 feet; thence south 80 degrees 16 minutes 20 seconds east 1,729.14 feet; thence north 88 degrees 18 minutes 20 seconds east 589.28 feet; thence south 37 degrees 17 minutes east 663.68 feet; thence south 64 degrees 47 minutes 10 seconds east 1,705.82 feet; thence south 63 degrees 38 minutes 40 seconds east 1,139.33 feet; thence south 57 degrees 20 minutes 10 seconds east 1,369.70 feet; thence crossing a second road to Yorktown to the northerly side thereof; thence north 77 degrees 21 minutes 40 seconds east 34 feet; thence north 88 degrees 26 minutes 10 seconds east 132.90 feet; thence south 10 degrees 41 minutes 10 seconds west 95.80 feet; thence south 34 degrees 48 minutes 20 seconds east 240.60 feet; thence south 57 degrees 2 minutes east 213.2 feet; thence south 61 degrees 12 minutes east 19.08 feet; thence south 57 degrees 33 minutes east 40.9 feet; thence south 68 degrees 10 minutes east 212.5 feet to a stone monument; thence south 62 degrees 32 minutes east 164 feet to the centre of the road leading to Pine's Bridge along the westerly shore of Croton Lake and land of the City of New-York; thence south 27 degrees 30 minutes west 272.5 feet; thence south 36 degrees 24 minutes west 155.3 feet; thence south 28 degrees 9 minutes west 102 feet; thence south 19 degrees 40 minutes west 108.07 feet; thence south 2 degrees 1 minute west 120.5 feet; thence south 10 degrees 50 minutes east 185.1 feet; thence south 0 degrees 46 minutes east 85.6 feet; thence south 12 degrees 7 minutes west 85.8 feet; thence south 31 degrees 51 minutes west 34.5 feet; thence south 31 degrees 52 minutes west 209.9 feet; thence south 56 degrees 52 minutes west 221.9 feet; thence south 65 degrees 10 minute west 163 feet; thence south 81 degrees 34 minutes west 124.3 feet; thence south 88 degrees 12 minutes west 254.6 feet; thence south 56 degrees 4 minutes west 277.2 feet; thence north 33 degrees 30 minutes east 115.3 feet; thence north 74 degrees 39 minutes east 40 feet; thence north 15 degrees 48 minutes east 172 feet; thence north 16 degrees 47 minutes west 47 feet; thence north 18 degrees 47 minutes east 59 feet; thence north 14 degrees 45 minutes west 43 feet; thence north 48 degrees 48 minutes east 42 feet; thence north 14 degrees 43 minutes east 44.5 feet; thence north 22 degrees 24 minutes west 129.5 feet; thence south 38 degrees 21 minutes west 93 feet; thence south 28 degrees 28 minutes west 104 feet; thence south 20 degrees 41 minutes west 146 feet; thence south 7 degrees 35 minutes west 135 feet; thence south 33 degrees south 87 degrees 48 minutes west 77 feet; thence south 58 degrees 6 minutes east 18.9 feet; thence south 21 degrees 42 minutes west 129.6 feet; thence south 56 degrees 43 minutes west 89.6 feet; thence south 79 degrees 1 minutes west 79.1 feet; thence south 40 degrees 21 minutes west 236.2 feet; thence south 30 degrees 48 minutes west 115.13 feet; thence south 16 degrees 3 minutes west 94.3 feet; thence south 24 degrees 0 minutes west 170.2 feet; thence south 50 degrees 51 minutes west 147.5 feet; thence south 35 degrees 35 minutes west 153.1 feet; thence south 81 degrees 49 minutes west 114 feet; thence south 69 degrees 55 minutes west 91.6 feet; thence south 49 degrees 33 minutes west 155 feet; thence north 49 degrees 38 minutes west 249.9 feet; thence north 23 degrees 46 minutes west 179.8 feet; thence north 41 degrees 40 minutes east 78.8 feet; thence south 87 degrees 0 minutes west 247.4 feet; thence south 75 degrees 2 minutes west 67.9 feet; thence south 87 degrees 23 minutes west 265.8 feet; thence south 71 degrees 4 minutes west 96.4 feet; thence north 87 degrees 29 minutes west 76.1 feet; thence north 57 degrees 29 minutes west 50.1 feet crossing the New-York and Putnam Railroad Company right-of-way; thence still crossing said right-of-way near the bridge 28 degrees 30 minutes west 74.1 feet; thence north 48 degrees 4 minutes west 64.3 feet; thence north 54 degrees 1 minute west 995.2 feet; thence north 32 degrees 5 minutes west 153.6 feet; thence north 1 degree 32 minutes west 141.5 feet; thence north 13 degrees 12 minutes west 145.9 feet to a stone monument; thence north 26 degrees 49 minutes west 113.1 feet to a stone monument; thence north 53 degrees 57 minutes west 551.04 feet; thence north 20 degrees 4 minutes east 210 feet; thence south 88 degrees 21 minutes west 137.8 feet; thence south 53 degrees 37 minutes west 193 feet; thence south 31 degrees 31 minutes west 200 feet; thence south 84 degrees 38 minutes west 141 feet; thence north 46 degrees 27 minutes west 90 feet; thence north 70 degrees 35 minutes west 244.2 feet; thence north 56 degrees 23 minutes west 280.1 feet; thence north 24 degrees 40 minutes west 301.6 feet; thence north 0 degrees 9 minutes west 510.8 feet; thence north 66 degrees 25 minutes west 120.6 feet; thence north 88 degrees 38 minutes west 698 feet; thence north 78 degrees 21 minutes east 714.3 feet; thence south 62 degrees 46 minutes west 176 feet; thence leaving land of the City of New-York north 54 degrees 30 minutes west 538.4 feet; thence south 35 degrees 20 seconds west 248.43 feet; thence north 89 degrees 30 minutes west 210.9 feet; thence north 46 degrees 38 minutes west 257.6 feet; thence north 63 degrees 58 minutes west 573.8 feet; thence north 77 degrees 22 minutes west 137 feet; thence north 73 degrees 9 minutes west 67.9 feet; thence north 73 degrees 6 minutes west 292.8 feet; thence north 58 degrees 5 minutes west 205.9 feet; thence north 77 degrees 24 minutes west 209.8 feet; thence south 82 degrees 43 minutes west 250.1 feet; thence north 56 degrees 28 minutes west 174.1 feet; thence north 60 degrees 53 minutes west 628.3 feet; thence south 4 degrees 7 minutes west 106.1 feet; thence south 15 degrees 15 minutes east 150 feet; thence south 51 degrees 4 minutes west 40.8 feet; thence north 38 degrees 56 minutes west 224 feet; thence north 32 degrees 0 minutes west 95.9 feet; thence north 46 degrees 40 minutes west 83.7 feet; thence north 28 degrees 26 minutes west in front of George Palmer's Croton Dam Hotel, 246.8 feet; thence to the westerly side of the highway south 12 degrees 25 minutes west 24.5 feet; thence south 4 degrees 52 minutes west 97.3 feet; thence south 81 degrees 50 minutes west 119.9 feet to the centre of the Croton River; thence along the centre of Croton River north 25 degrees 13 minutes west 95.8 feet; thence still along said Croton River north 30 degrees 31 minutes west 99.5 feet; thence still along said Croton River on the following three courses: North 33 degrees 48 minutes west 98.4 feet; thence north 48 degrees 13 minutes west 128.2 feet; thence north 52 degrees 4 minutes west 117.7 feet; thence leaving the centre of said Croton River and still along the boundary of New-York City property south 38 degrees 17 minutes west 264.0 feet to the highway leading to Croton Dam; thence south 50 degrees 2 minutes east 36.5 feet along said highway; thence still along said highway south 40 degrees 16 minutes east 100 feet; thence still along said highway south 33 degrees 45 minutes east 32.2 feet; thence crossing said highway and still along the land of the City of New-York south 61 degrees 40 minutes west 282 feet to the northerly line of the old Croton Aqueduct; thence on the following courses and distances along the right-of-way of the old Croton Aqueduct on a curve to the left with a radius of 1,033 feet and distance of 574.38 feet; thence north 81 degrees 53 minutes west 593.7 feet; thence curving to the right with a radius of 967 feet a distance of 638.39 feet; thence north 44 degrees 0 minutes west 268.92 feet; thence curving to the left with a radius of 1,033 feet a distance of 377.26 feet; thence north 64 degrees 59 minutes west 794.4 feet; thence north 25 degrees 1 minute east 117.6 feet; thence curving to the left with a radius of 1,050 feet a distance of 235.50 feet; thence north 77 degrees 48 minutes west 125 feet; thence south 12 degrees 12 minutes west 17 feet; thence north 77 degrees 48 minutes west 307 feet; thence curving to the left with a radius of 1,033 feet a distance of 300.49 feet; thence south 85 degrees 32 minutes west 494.4 feet; thence curving to the left with a radius of 1,033 feet a distance of 484.69 feet; thence south 58 degrees 39 minutes west 296 feet; thence curving to the right with a radius of 967 feet a length of 364.55 feet; thence south 80 degrees 15 minutes west 427.2 feet; thence north 9 degrees 45 minutes west 26.3 feet; thence south 86 degrees 4 minutes west 107.3 feet to land formerly taken by New-York City for the new Croton Dam, known as Parcel No. 80; thence north 3 degrees 15 minutes east 1,195.8 feet to the centre of the Croton River; thence along the centre of the New-York on the following five courses: South 87 degrees 48 minutes west 224 feet; thence south 32 degrees 5 minutes west 259 feet; thence south 88 degrees 33 minutes west 460 feet; thence south 81 degrees 6 minutes west 115 feet; thence south 35 degrees 56 minutes west 166 feet; thence north 55 degrees 25 minutes west along [illegible] 57 (property of New-York City) 902.7 feet to the centre of the highway; thence along said highway south 37 degrees west 57 feet; thence south 40 degrees 17 minutes west 154.5 feet; thence south 25 degrees 21 minutes west 200 feet; thence south 63 degrees 21 minutes west 541.9 feet; thence south 79 degrees 4 minutes west 471 feet; thence north 65 degrees 12 minutes west 102 feet; thence north 28 degrees 45 minutes west 323.6 feet; thence north 58 degrees 7 minutes west 279.9 feet; thence north 38 degrees 7 minutes west 375.3 feet; thence north 27 degrees 12 minutes east 281.9 feet; thence north 15 degrees 59 minutes west 462.7 feet; thence south 84

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6 minutes 30 seconds east 152.41 feet; thence north 43 degrees 42 minutes 30 seconds east 100.84 feet; thence north 47 degrees 27 minutes 30 seconds east 97.4 feet; thence north 1 degree 17 minutes 30 seconds east 125.48 feet; thence north 13 degrees 13 minutes 30 seconds west 66.78 feet; thence north 23 degrees 46 minutes 30 seconds east 109.47 feet; thence north 17 degrees 13 minutes 30 seconds east 149.96 feet; thence north 1 degree 6 minutes 30 seconds west 100.18 feet; thence north 5 degrees 55 minutes 30 seconds west 188.18 feet; thence north 15 degrees 36 minutes 30 seconds east 57.75 feet; thence north 39 degrees 33 minutes 30 seconds east 102.22 feet; thence north 56 degrees 43 minutes 30 seconds east 131.58 feet; thence north 71 degrees 59 minutes 30 seconds east 36.02 feet; thence north 59 degrees 56 minutes 30 seconds east 108.01 feet; thence north 87 degrees 15 minutes 30 seconds east 106.78 feet; thence north 66 degrees 4 minutes 30 seconds east 84.62 feet; thence north 52 degrees 44 minutes 30 seconds east 50.16 feet; thence north 44 degrees 10 minutes 30 seconds east 100.24 feet; thence north 55 degrees 30 minutes 30 seconds east 81.80 feet; thence north 70 degrees 7 minutes 30 seconds east 160.01 feet; thence north 54 degrees 32 minutes 30 seconds east 67.71 feet; thence north 87 degrees 6 minutes 30 seconds east 161.19 feet; thence south 77 degrees 54 minutes 30 seconds east 135.55 feet; thence north 87 degrees 4 minutes 30 seconds east 91.92 feet; thence north 77 degrees 17 minutes 30 seconds east 70.37 feet; thence north 46 degrees 42 minutes 30 seconds east 50.16 feet; thence north 72 degrees 4 minutes 30 seconds east 53.48 feet; thence north 46 degrees 39 minutes 30 seconds east 120.95 feet; thence north 51 degrees 33 minutes 30 seconds east 120.20 feet; thence north 62 degrees 46 minutes 30 seconds east 77.85 feet; thence north 58 degrees 28 minutes 30 seconds east 73.42 feet; thence north 76 degrees 16 minutes 30 seconds east 75.67 feet; thence north 69 degrees 26 minutes 30 seconds east 75.09 feet; thence north 66 degrees 6 minutes 30 seconds east 49.24 feet; thence north 86 degrees 13 minutes 30 seconds east 50.25 feet; thence north 82 degrees 11 minutes 30 seconds east 49.15 feet; thence south 85 degrees 43 minutes 30 seconds east 30.15 feet; thence north 86 degrees 22 minutes 30 seconds east 118.78 feet; thence south 86 degrees 4 minutes 30 seconds east 118.49 feet; thence north 87 degrees 35 minutes 30 seconds east 85.15 feet; thence north 77 degrees 58 minutes 30 seconds east 73.42 feet; thence south 82 degrees 50 minutes 30 seconds east 27.66 feet; thence north 83 degrees 57 minutes 30 seconds east 114.99 feet; thence south 67 degrees 38 minutes 30 seconds east 58.66 feet; thence north 87 degrees 4 minutes 30 seconds east 47.43 feet; thence south 47 degrees 55 minutes 30 seconds east 33.54 feet; thence south 78 degrees 53 minutes 30 seconds east 118.16 feet; thence south 83 degrees 23 minutes 30 seconds east 83.07 feet; thence north 89 degrees 53 minutes 30 seconds east 130.90 feet; thence north 79 degrees 43 minutes 30 seconds east 25.49 feet; thence north 52 degrees 45 minutes 30 seconds east 61.52 feet; thence north 67 degrees 38 minutes 30 seconds east 133.42 feet; thence north 49 degrees 52 minutes 30 seconds east 175.34 feet; thence north 16 degrees 16

ELECTION NOTICES.

West Twentieth Street, Ninth Avenue, West Nineteenth Street, and Tenth Avenue.

The Forty-first Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within West Twentieth Street, Tenth Avenue, West Nineteenth Street, and Hudson or North River.

EIGHTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT.

The First Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within Canal Street, Forsyth Street, Division Street, and Chrystie Street.

The Second Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within Hester Street, Eldridge Street, Canal Street, and Chrystie Street.

The Third Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within Grand Street, Eldridge Street, Hester Street, and Chrystie Street.

The Fourth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within Grand Street, Orchard Street, Hester Street, Allen Street, Canal Street, and Eldridge Street.

The Fifth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within Canal Street, Allen Street, Division Street, and Forsyth Street.

The Sixth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within Hester Street, Orchard Street, Division Street, and Allen Street.

The Seventh Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within Hester Street, Norfolk Street, Division Street, and Orchard Street.

The Eighth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within Grand Street, Norfolk Street, Hester Street, and Orchard Street.

The Ninth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within Broome Street, Norfolk Street, Grand Street, and Ludlow Street.

The Tenth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within Delancey Street, Ludlow Street, Grand Street, and Orchard Street.

The Eleventh Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within Broome Street, Orchard Street, Grand Street, and Eldridge Street.

The Twelfth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within Broome Street, Eldridge Street, Grand Street, and Chrystie Street.

The Thirteenth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within Delancey Street, Forsyth Street, Broome Street, and Chrystie Street.

The Fourteenth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within Delancey Street, Eldridge Street, Broome Street, and Forsyth Street.

The Fifteenth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within Delancey Street, Allen Street, Broome Street, and Eldridge Street.

The Sixteenth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within Delancey Street, Orchard Street, Second Avenue, and Eldridge Street.

The Seventeenth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within Delancey Street, Ludlow Street, Rivington Street, and Allen Street.

The Eighteenth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within Rivington Street, Allen Street, Delancey Street, and Eldridge Street.

The Nineteenth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within Rivington Street, Eldridge Street, Delancey Street, and Forsyth Street.

The Twentieth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within Rivington Street, Forsyth Street, Delancey Street, and Chrystie Street.

The Twenty-first Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within Stanton Street, Forsyth Street, Rivington Street, and Chrystie Street.

The Twenty-second Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within Stanton Street, Eldridge Street, Rivington Street, and Forsyth Street.

The Twenty-third Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within Stanton Street, Orchard Street, Rivington Street, and Eldridge Street.

The Twenty-fourth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within Stanton Street, Ludlow Street, Rivington Street, and Orchard Street.

The Twenty-fifth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within Stanton Street, Norfolk Street, Broome Street, and Ludlow Street.

The Twenty-sixth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within Houston Street, Ludlow Street, Norfolk Street, and Orchard Street, north side of Stanton Street from Ludlow Street to Allen Street, and the east and west sides of Orchard Street from Stanton Street to East Houston Street.

The Twenty-sixth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within south side of Stanton Street, from Eldridge Street to Orchard Street, the north side of Stanton Street, from Eldridge Street to Allen Street, Eldridge Street, and the east and west sides of Allen Street, from Stanton Street to East Houston Street.

NINTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT.

The First Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within West Nineteenth Street, Seventh Avenue, West Nineteenth Street, and Eighth Avenue.

The Second Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within West Twenty-first Street, Seventh Avenue, West Twentieth Street, and Eighth Avenue.

The Third Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within West Twenty-second Street, Seventh Avenue, West Twenty-first Street, and Eighth Avenue.

The Fourth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within West Twenty-third Street, Seventh Avenue, West Twenty-second Street, and Eighth Avenue.

The Fifth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within West Twenty-fourth Street, Seventh Avenue, West Twenty-third Street, and Eighth Avenue.

The Sixth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within West Twenty-fifth Street, Seventh Avenue, West Twenty-fourth Street, and Eighth Avenue.

The Seventh Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within West Twenty-sixth Street, Seventh Avenue, West Twenty-fifth Street, and Eighth Avenue.

The Eighth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within West Twenty-seventh Street, Seventh Avenue, West Twenty-sixth Street, and Eighth Avenue.

The Ninth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within West Twenty-eighth Street, Seventh Avenue, West Twenty-seventh Street, and Eighth Avenue.

The Tenth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within West Twenty-ninth Street, Seventh Avenue, West Twenty-eighth Street, and Eighth Avenue.

The Eleventh Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within south side of West Thirtieth Street, from Eighth Avenue to Seventh Avenue, and west side of Seventh Avenue, from West Thirtieth Street to West Twenty-ninth Street.

The Twelfth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within north side of West Twenty-ninth Street, from Seventh Avenue to Eighth Avenue, and east side of Eighth Avenue, from West Twenty-ninth Street to West Thirtieth Street.

The Thirteenth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within West Thirtieth Street, Eighth Avenue, West Twenty-ninth Street, and Ninth Avenue.

The Fourteenth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within West Twenty-ninth Street, Eighth Avenue, West Twenty-eighth Street, and Ninth Avenue.

The Fifteenth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within West Twenty-eighth Street, Eighth Avenue, West Twenty-seventh Street, and Ninth Avenue.

The Sixteenth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within West Twenty-seventh Street, Eighth Avenue, West Twenty-sixth Street, and Ninth Avenue.

The Seventeenth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within West Twenty-sixth Street, Eighth Avenue, West Twenty-fifth Street, and Ninth Avenue.

The Eighteenth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within West Twenty-fifth Street, Eighth Avenue, West Twenty-fourth Street, and Ninth Avenue.

The Nineteenth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within West Twenty-fourth Street, Eighth Avenue, West Twenty-third Street, and Ninth Avenue.

The Twentieth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within West Twenty-third Street, Eighth Avenue, West Twenty-second Street, and Ninth Avenue.

The Twenty-first Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within West Twenty-second Street, Eighth Avenue, West Twenty-first Street, and Ninth Avenue.

The Twenty-second Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within West Twenty-first Street, Eighth Avenue, West Twentieth Street, and Ninth Avenue.

The Twenty-third Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within West Twentieth Street, Eighth Avenue, West Nineteenth Street, and Ninth Avenue.

The Twenty-fourth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within West Nineteenth Street, Seventh Avenue, West Twentieth Street, and Ninth Avenue.

The Twenty-fifth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within West Twentieth Street, Seventh Avenue, West Twenty-first Street, and Ninth Avenue.

The Twenty-sixth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within West Twenty-first Street, Seventh Avenue, West Twenty-second Street, and Ninth Avenue.

The Twenty-seventh Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within West Twenty-second Street, Seventh Avenue, West Twenty-third Street, and Ninth Avenue.

The Twenty-eighth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within West Twenty-third Street, Seventh Avenue, West Twenty-fourth Street, and Ninth Avenue.

The Twenty-ninth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within West Twenty-fourth Street, Seventh Avenue, West Twenty-fifth Street, and Ninth Avenue.

The Thirtieth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within West Twenty-fifth Street, Seventh Avenue, West Twenty-sixth Street, and Ninth Avenue.

The Thirty-first Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within West Twenty-sixth Street, Seventh Avenue, West Twenty-seventh Street, and Ninth Avenue.

The Thirty-second Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within West Twenty-seventh Street, Tenth Avenue, West Twenty-sixth Street, and Ninth Avenue.

The Thirty-third Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within West Twenty-sixth Street, Tenth Avenue, West Twenty-fifth Street, and Ninth Avenue.

The Thirty-fourth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within West Twenty-fifth Street, Tenth Avenue, West Twenty-fourth Street, and Ninth Avenue.

The Thirty-fifth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within West Twenty-fourth Street, Tenth Avenue, West Twenty-third Street, and Ninth Avenue.

The Thirty-sixth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within West Twenty-third Street, Tenth Avenue, West Twenty-second Street, and Ninth Avenue.

The Thirty-seventh Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within West Twenty-second Street, Tenth Avenue, West Twenty-first Street, and Ninth Avenue.

The Thirty-eighth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within West Twenty-first Street, Tenth Avenue, West Twentieth Street, and Ninth Avenue.

The Thirty-ninth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within West Twentieth Street, Tenth Avenue, West Nineteenth Street, and Ninth Avenue.

The Fortieth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within West Nineteenth Street, Seventh Avenue, West Twentieth Street, and Ninth Avenue.

The Forty-first Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within West Twentieth Street, Ninth Avenue, West Nineteenth Street, and Tenth Avenue.

The Forty-second Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within West Nineteenth Street, Seventh Avenue, West Twentieth Street, and Ninth Avenue.

The Forty-third Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within West Twentieth Street, Ninth Avenue, West Nineteenth Street, and Tenth Avenue.

The Forty-fourth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within West Nineteenth Street, Seventh Avenue, West Twentieth Street, and Ninth Avenue.

The Forty-fifth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within West Twentieth Street, Ninth Avenue, West Nineteenth Street, and Tenth Avenue.

The Forty-sixth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within West Nineteenth Street, Seventh Avenue, West Twentieth Street, and Ninth Avenue.

The Forty-seventh Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within West Twentieth Street, Ninth Avenue, West Nineteenth Street, and Tenth Avenue.

The Forty-eighth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within West Nineteenth Street, Seventh Avenue, West Twentieth Street, and Ninth Avenue.

The Forty-ninth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within West Twentieth Street, Ninth Avenue, West Nineteenth Street, and Tenth Avenue.

The Fiftieth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within West Nineteenth Street, Seventh Avenue, West Twentieth Street, and Ninth Avenue.

The Fifty-first Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within West Twentieth Street, Ninth Avenue, West Nineteenth Street, and Tenth Avenue.

The Fifty-second Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within West Nineteenth Street, Seventh Avenue, West Twentieth Street, and Ninth Avenue.

The Fifty-third Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within West Twentieth Street, Ninth Avenue, West Nineteenth Street, and Tenth Avenue.

The Fifty-fourth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within West Nineteenth Street, Seventh Avenue, West Twentieth Street, and Ninth Avenue.

The Fifty-fifth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within West Twentieth Street, Ninth Avenue, West Nineteenth Street, and Tenth Avenue.

The Fifty-sixth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within West Nineteenth Street, Seventh Avenue, West Twentieth Street, and Ninth Avenue.

The Fifty-seventh Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within West Twentieth Street, Ninth Avenue, West Nineteenth Street, and Tenth Avenue.

The Fifty-eighth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within West Nineteenth Street, Seventh Avenue, West Twentieth Street, and Ninth Avenue.

The Fifty-ninth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within West Twentieth Street, Ninth Avenue, West Nineteenth Street, and Tenth Avenue.

The Sixtieth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within West Nineteenth Street, Seventh Avenue, West Twentieth Street, and Ninth Avenue.

The Sixty-first Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within West Twentieth Street, Ninth Avenue, West Nineteenth Street, and Tenth Avenue.

The Sixty-second Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within West Nineteenth Street, Seventh Avenue, West Twentieth Street, and Ninth Avenue.

The Sixty-third Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within West Twentieth Street, Ninth Avenue, West Nineteenth Street, and Tenth Avenue.

The Sixty-fourth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within West Nineteenth Street, Seventh Avenue, West Twentieth Street, and Ninth Avenue.

The Sixty-fifth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within West Twentieth Street, Ninth Avenue, West Nineteenth Street, and Tenth Avenue.

The Sixty-sixth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within West Nineteenth Street, Seventh Avenue, West Twentieth Street, and Ninth Avenue.

The Sixty-seventh Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within West Twentieth Street, Ninth Avenue, West Nineteenth Street, and Tenth Avenue.

The Sixty-eighth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within West Nineteenth Street, Seventh Avenue, West Twentieth Street, and Ninth Avenue.

The Sixty-ninth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within West Twentieth Street, Ninth Avenue, West Nineteenth Street, and Tenth Avenue.

The Seventieth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within West Nineteenth Street, Seventh Avenue, West Twentieth Street, and Ninth Avenue.

The Seventy-first Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within West Twentieth Street, Ninth Avenue, West Nineteenth Street, and Tenth Avenue.

The Seventy-second Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within West Nineteenth Street, Seventh Avenue, West Twentieth Street, and Ninth Avenue.

The Seventy-third Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within West Twentieth Street, Ninth Avenue, West Nineteenth Street, and Tenth Avenue.

The Seventy-fourth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within West Nineteenth Street, Seventh Avenue, West Twentieth Street, and Ninth Avenue.

The Seventy-fifth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within West Twentieth Street, Ninth Avenue, West Nineteenth Street, and Tenth Avenue.

The Seventy-sixth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within West Nineteenth Street, Seventh Avenue, West Twentieth Street, and Ninth Avenue.

The Seventy-seventh Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within West Twentieth Street, Ninth Avenue, West Nineteenth Street, and Tenth Avenue.

The Seventy-eighth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within West Nineteenth Street, Seventh Avenue, West Twentieth Street, and Ninth Avenue.

The Seventy-ninth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within West Twentieth Street, Ninth Avenue, West Nineteenth Street, and Tenth Avenue.

The Eightieth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within West Nineteenth Street, Seventh Avenue, West Twentieth Street, and Ninth Avenue.

The Eighty-first Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within West Twentieth Street, Ninth Avenue, West Nineteenth Street, and Tenth Avenue.

The Eighty-second Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within West Nineteenth Street, Seventh Avenue, West Twentieth Street, and Ninth Avenue.

The Eighty-third Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within West Twentieth Street, Ninth Avenue, West Nineteenth Street, and Tenth Avenue.

The Eighty-fourth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within West Nineteenth Street, Seventh Avenue, West Twentieth Street, and Ninth Avenue.

The Eighty-fifth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within West Twentieth Street, Ninth Avenue, West Nineteenth Street, and Tenth Avenue.

The Eighty-sixth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within West Nineteenth Street, Seventh Avenue, West Twentieth Street, and Ninth Avenue.

The Eighty-seventh Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within West Twentieth Street, Ninth Avenue, West Nineteenth Street, and Tenth Avenue.

The Eighty-eighth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within West Nineteenth Street, Seventh Avenue, West Twentieth Street, and Ninth Avenue.

The Eighty-ninth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within West Twentieth Street, Ninth Avenue, West Nineteenth Street, and Tenth Avenue.

The Ninetieth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within West Nineteenth Street, Seventh Avenue, West Twentieth Street, and Ninth Avenue.

The Ninety-first Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within West Twentieth Street, Ninth Avenue, West Nineteenth Street, and Tenth Avenue.

The Ninety-second Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within West Nineteenth Street, Seventh Avenue, West Twentieth Street, and Ninth Avenue.

The Ninety-third Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within West Twentieth Street, Ninth Avenue, West Nineteenth Street, and Tenth Avenue.

The Ninety-fourth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within West Nineteenth Street, Seventh Avenue, West Twentieth Street, and Ninth Avenue.

The Ninety-fifth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within West Twentieth Street, Ninth Avenue, West Nineteenth Street, and Tenth Avenue.

The Ninety-sixth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within West Nineteenth Street, Seventh Avenue, West Twentieth Street, and Ninth Avenue.

The Ninety-seventh Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within West Twentieth Street, Ninth Avenue, West Nineteenth Street, and Tenth Avenue.

The Ninety-eighth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within West Nineteenth Street, Seventh Avenue, West Twentieth Street, and Ninth Avenue.

The Ninety-ninth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within West Twentieth Street, Ninth Avenue, West Nineteenth Street, and Tenth Avenue.

The One Hundredth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within West Nineteenth Street, Seventh Avenue, West Twentieth Street, and Ninth Avenue.

The One Hundred and First Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within West Twentieth Street, Ninth Avenue, West Nineteenth Street, and Tenth Avenue.

The One Hundred and Second Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within West Nineteenth Street, Seventh Avenue, West Twentieth Street, and Ninth Avenue.

The One Hundred and Third Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within West Twentieth Street, Ninth Avenue, West Nineteenth Street, and Tenth Avenue.

The One Hundred and Fourth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within West Nineteenth Street, Seventh Avenue, West Twentieth Street, and Ninth Avenue.

The One Hundred and Fifth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within West Twentieth Street, Ninth Avenue, West Nineteenth Street, and Tenth Avenue.

The One Hundred and Sixth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within West Nineteenth Street, Seventh Avenue, West Twentieth Street, and Ninth Avenue.

The One Hundred and Seventh Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within West Twentieth Street, Ninth Avenue, West Nineteenth Street, and Tenth Avenue.

The One Hundred and Eighth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within West Nineteenth Street, Seventh Avenue, West Twentieth Street, and Ninth Avenue.

The One Hundred and Ninth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within West Twentieth Street, Ninth Avenue, West Nineteenth Street, and Tenth Avenue.

The One Hundred and Tenth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within West Nineteenth Street, Seventh Avenue, West Twentieth Street, and Ninth Avenue.

The One Hundred and Eleventh Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within West Twentieth Street, Ninth Avenue, West Nineteenth Street, and Tenth Avenue.

The One Hundred and Twelfth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within West Nineteenth Street, Seventh Avenue, West Twentieth Street, and Ninth Avenue.

The One Hundred and Thirteenth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within West Twentieth Street, Ninth Avenue, West Nineteenth Street, and Tenth Avenue.

The One Hundred and Fourteenth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within West Nineteenth Street, Seventh Avenue, West Twentieth Street, and Ninth Avenue.

The One Hundred and Fifteenth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within West Twentieth Street, Ninth Avenue, West Nineteenth Street, and Tenth Avenue.

The One Hundred and Sixteenth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within West Nineteenth Street, Seventh Avenue, West Twentieth Street, and Ninth Avenue.

The One Hundred and Seventeenth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within West Twentieth Street, Ninth Avenue, West Nineteenth Street, and Tenth Avenue.

The One Hundred and Eighteenth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within West Nineteenth Street, Seventh Avenue, West Twentieth Street, and Ninth Avenue.

The One Hundred and Nineteenth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within West Twentieth Street, Ninth Avenue, West Nineteenth Street, and Tenth Avenue.

The One Hundred and Twentieth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within West Nineteenth Street, Seventh Avenue, West Twentieth Street, and Ninth Avenue.

The One Hundred and Twenty-first Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within West Twentieth Street, Ninth Avenue, West Nineteenth Street, and Tenth Avenue.

The One Hundred and Twenty-second Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within West Nineteenth Street, Seventh Avenue, West Twentieth Street, and Ninth Avenue.

The One Hundred and Twenty-third Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within West Twentieth Street, Ninth Avenue, West Nineteenth Street, and Tenth Avenue.

The One Hundred and Twenty-fourth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within West Nineteenth Street, Seventh Avenue, West Twentieth Street, and Ninth Avenue.

The One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within West Twentieth Street, Ninth Avenue, West Nineteenth Street, and Tenth Avenue.

The One Hundred and Twenty-sixth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within West Nineteenth Street, Seventh Avenue, West Twentieth Street, and Ninth Avenue.

The One Hundred and Twenty-seventh Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within West Twentieth Street, Ninth Avenue, West Nineteenth Street, and Tenth Avenue.

The One Hundred and Twenty-eighth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within West Nineteenth Street, Seventh Avenue, West Twentieth Street, and Ninth Avenue.

The One Hundred and Twenty-ninth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within West Twentieth Street, Ninth Avenue, West Nineteenth Street, and Tenth Avenue.

The One Hundred and Thirtieth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within West Nineteenth Street, Seventh Avenue, West Twentieth Street, and Ninth Avenue.

The One Hundred and Thirty-first Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within West Twentieth Street, Ninth Avenue, West Nineteenth Street, and Tenth Avenue.

The One Hundred and Thirty-second Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within West Nineteenth Street, Seventh Avenue, West Twentieth Street, and Ninth Avenue.

The One Hundred and Thirty-third Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within West Twentieth Street, Ninth Avenue, West Nineteenth Street, and Tenth Avenue.

The One Hundred and Thirty-fourth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within West Nineteenth Street, Seventh Avenue, West Twentieth Street, and Ninth Avenue.

The One Hundred and Thirty-fifth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within West Twentieth Street, Ninth Avenue, West Nineteenth Street, and Tenth Avenue.

The One Hundred and Thirty-sixth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within West Nineteenth Street, Seventh Avenue, West Twentieth Street, and Ninth Avenue.

The One Hundred and Thirty-seventh Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within West Twentieth Street, Ninth Avenue, West Nineteenth Street, and Tenth Avenue.

The One Hundred and Thirty-eighth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within West Nineteenth Street, Seventh Avenue, West Twentieth Street, and Ninth Avenue.

The One Hundred and Thirty-ninth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within West Twentieth Street, Ninth Avenue, West Nineteenth Street, and Tenth Avenue.

The One Hundred and Fortieth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within West Nineteenth Street, Seventh Avenue, West Twentieth Street, and Ninth Avenue.

The One Hundred and Forty-first Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within West Twentieth Street, Ninth Avenue, West Nineteenth Street, and Tenth Avenue.

The One Hundred and Forty-second Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within West Nineteenth Street, Seventh Avenue, West Twentieth Street, and Ninth Avenue.

The One Hundred and Forty-third Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within West Twentieth Street, Ninth Avenue, West Nineteenth Street, and Tenth Avenue.

The One Hundred and Forty-fourth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within West Nineteenth Street, Seventh Avenue, West Twentieth Street, and Ninth Avenue.

The One Hundred and Forty-fifth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within West Twentieth Street, Ninth Avenue, West Nineteenth Street, and Tenth Avenue.

The One Hundred and Forty-sixth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within West Nineteenth Street, Seventh Avenue, West Twentieth Street, and Ninth Avenue.

The One Hundred and Forty-seventh Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within West Twentieth Street, Ninth Avenue, West Nineteenth Street, and Tenth Avenue.

The One Hundred and Forty-eighth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within West Nineteenth Street, Seventh Avenue, West Twentieth Street, and Ninth Avenue.

The One Hundred and Forty-ninth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within West Twentieth Street, Ninth Avenue, West Nineteenth Street, and Tenth Avenue.

The One Hundred and Fiftieth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within West Nineteenth Street, Seventh Avenue, West Twentieth Street, and Ninth Avenue.

The One Hundred and Fifty-first Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within West Twentieth Street, Ninth Avenue, West Nineteenth Street, and Tenth Avenue.

The One Hundred and Fifty-second Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within West Nineteenth Street, Seventh Avenue, West Twentieth Street, and Ninth Avenue.

The One Hundred and Fifty-third Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within West Twentieth Street, Ninth Avenue, West Nineteenth Street, and Tenth Avenue.

The One Hundred and Fifty-fourth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within West Nineteenth Street, Seventh Avenue, West Twentieth Street, and Ninth Avenue.

The One Hundred and Fifty-fifth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within West Twentieth Street, Ninth Avenue, West Nineteenth Street, and Tenth Avenue.

The One Hundred and Fifty-sixth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within West Nineteenth Street, Seventh Avenue, West Twentieth Street, and Ninth Avenue.

The One Hundred and Fifty-seventh Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within West Twentieth Street, Ninth Avenue, West Nineteenth Street, and Tenth Avenue.

The One Hundred and Fifty-eighth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within West Nineteenth Street, Seventh Avenue, West Twentieth Street, and Ninth Avenue.

The One Hundred and Fifty-ninth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within West Twentieth Street, Ninth Avenue, West Nineteenth Street, and Tenth Avenue.

The One Hundred and Sixtieth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within West Nineteenth Street, Seventh Avenue, West Twentieth Street, and Ninth Avenue.

The One Hundred and Sixty-first Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within West Twentieth Street, Ninth Avenue, West Nineteenth Street, and Tenth Avenue.

The One Hundred and Sixty-second Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within West Nineteenth Street, Seventh Avenue, West Twentieth Street, and Ninth Avenue.

The One Hundred and Sixty-third Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within West Twentieth Street, Ninth Avenue, West Nineteenth Street, and Tenth Avenue.

The One Hundred and Sixty-fourth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within West Nineteenth Street, Seventh Avenue, West Twentieth Street, and Ninth Avenue.

The One Hundred and Sixty-fifth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within West Twentieth Street, Ninth Avenue, West Nineteenth Street, and Tenth Avenue.

The One Hundred and Sixty-sixth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within West Nineteenth Street, Seventh Avenue, West Twentieth Street, and Ninth Avenue.

The One Hundred and Sixty-seventh Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within West Twentieth Street, Ninth Avenue, West Nineteenth Street, and Tenth Avenue.

The One Hundred and Sixty-eighth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within West Nineteenth Street, Seventh Avenue, West Twentieth Street, and Ninth Avenue.

The One Hundred and Sixty-ninth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within West Twentieth Street, Ninth Avenue, West Nineteenth Street, and Tenth Avenue.

The One Hundred and Seventieth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within West Nineteenth Street, Seventh Avenue, West Twentieth Street, and Ninth Avenue.

The One Hundred and Seventy-first Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within West Twentieth Street, Ninth Avenue, West Nineteenth Street, and Tenth Avenue.

The One Hundred and Seventy-second Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within West Nineteenth Street, Seventh Avenue, West Twentieth Street, and Ninth Avenue.

The One Hundred and Seventy-third Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within West Twentieth Street, Ninth Avenue, West Nineteenth Street, and Tenth Avenue.

The One Hundred and Seventy-fourth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within West Nineteenth Street, Seventh Avenue, West Twentieth Street, and Ninth Avenue.

The One Hundred and Seventy-fifth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within West Twentieth Street, Ninth Avenue, West Nineteenth Street, and Tenth Avenue.

The One Hundred and Seventy-sixth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within West Nineteenth Street, Seventh Avenue, West Twentieth Street, and Ninth Avenue.

The One Hundred and Seventy-seventh Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within West Twentieth Street, Ninth Avenue, West Nineteenth Street, and Tenth Avenue.

The One Hundred and Seventy-eighth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within West Nineteenth Street, Seventh Avenue, West Twentieth Street, and Ninth Avenue.

The One Hundred and Seventy-ninth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within West Twentieth Street, Ninth Avenue, West Nineteenth Street, and Tenth Avenue.

The One Hundred and Eightieth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within West Nineteenth Street, Seventh Avenue, West Twentieth Street, and Ninth Avenue.

The One Hundred and Eighty-first Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within West Twentieth Street, Ninth Avenue, West Nineteenth Street, and Tenth Avenue.

The One Hundred and Eighty-second Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within West Nineteenth Street, Seventh Avenue, West Twentieth Street, and Ninth Avenue.

The One Hundred and Eighty-third Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within West Twentieth Street, Ninth Avenue, West Nineteenth Street, and Tenth Avenue.

The One Hundred and Eighty-fourth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within West Nineteenth Street, Seventh Avenue, West Twentieth Street, and Ninth Avenue.

The One Hundred and Eighty-fifth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within West Twentieth Street, Ninth Avenue, West Nineteenth Street, and Tenth Avenue.

The One Hundred and Eighty-sixth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within West Nineteenth Street, Seventh Avenue, West Twentieth Street, and Ninth Avenue.

The One Hundred and Eighty-seventh Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within West Twentieth Street, Ninth Avenue, West Nineteenth Street, and Tenth Avenue.

The One Hundred and Eighty-eighth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within West Nineteenth Street, Seventh Avenue, West Twentieth Street, and Ninth Avenue.

The One Hundred and Eighty-ninth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within West Twentieth Street, Ninth Avenue, West Nineteenth Street, and Tenth Avenue.

The One Hundred and Ninetieth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within West Nineteenth Street, Seventh Avenue, West Twentieth Street, and Ninth Avenue.

The One Hundred and Ninety-first Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within West Twentieth Street, Ninth Avenue, West Nineteenth Street, and Tenth Avenue.

The One Hundred and Ninety-second Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within West Nineteenth Street, Seventh Avenue, West Twentieth Street, and Ninth Avenue.

The One Hundred and Ninety-third Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within West Twentieth Street, Ninth Avenue, West Nineteenth Street, and Tenth Avenue.

The One Hundred and Ninety-fourth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within West Nineteenth Street, Seventh Avenue, West Twentieth Street, and Ninth Avenue.

The One Hundred and Ninety-fifth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within West Twentieth Street, Ninth Avenue, West Nineteenth Street, and Tenth Avenue.

The One Hundred and Ninety-sixth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within West Nineteenth Street, Seventh Avenue, West Twentieth Street, and Ninth Avenue.

The One Hundred and Ninety-seventh Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within West Twentieth Street, Ninth Avenue, West Nineteenth Street, and Tenth Avenue.

The One Hundred and Ninety-eighth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within West Nineteenth Street,

ELECTION NOTICES.

from East Fifteenth Street to East Sixteenth Street.

The Ninth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within north side of East Fourteenth Street, from First Avenue to Avenue A, east side of First Avenue, from East Fourteenth Street to East Fifteenth Street.

The Tenth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within south side of East Fifteenth Street, from First Avenue to Avenue A, west side of Avenue A, from East Fourteenth Street to East Fifteenth Street.

The Eleventh Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within north side of East Fifteenth Street, from First Avenue to Avenue A, east side of First Avenue, from East Fifteenth Street to East Sixteenth Street.

The Twelfth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within south side of East Sixteenth Street, from First Avenue to Avenue A, west side of Avenue A, from East Fifteenth Street to East Seventeenth Street.

The Thirteenth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within south side of East Seventeenth Street, from First Avenue to Avenue A, west side of First Avenue, from East Sixteenth Street to East Seventeenth Street.

The Fourteenth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within north side of East Sixteenth Street, from First Avenue to Avenue A, east side of First Avenue, from East Sixteenth Street to East Seventeenth Street.

The Fifteenth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within south side of East Seventeenth Street, from Livingston Place to First Avenue, west side of Livingston Place, from East Fifteenth Street to East Seventeenth Street, north and south sides of East Seventeenth Street, from Livingston Place to First Avenue, and east side of Livingston Place, from East Sixteenth Street to East Seventeenth Street.

The Sixteenth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within south side of East Seventeenth Street, from Livingston Place to Second Avenue, west side of Livingston Place, from East Sixteenth Street to East Fifteenth Street, east and west sides of Livingston Place, from East Fifteenth Street to East Sixteenth Street, west side of First Avenue, from East Fourteenth Street to East Fifteenth Street, from First Avenue to Second Avenue, and east side of Second Avenue, from East Fourteenth Street to East Seventeenth Street.

The Seventeenth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within south side of East Seventeenth Street, north side of East Fourteenth Street, from First Avenue to Second Avenue, and east side of Second Avenue, from East Fourteenth Street to East Seventeenth Street.

The Eighteenth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East Seventeenth Street, First Avenue, East Eighteenth Street, and Irving Place.

The Nineteenth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East Nineteenth Street, Third Avenue, East Seventeenth Street, and Irving Place.

The Twentieth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East Eighteenth Street, First Avenue, East Seventeenth Street, and Third Avenue.

The Twenty-first Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within east side of First Avenue, from East Seventeenth Street to East Eighteenth Street, and north side of East Seventeenth Street from Avenue A to First Avenue.

The Twenty-second Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within south side of East Eighteenth Street, from First Avenue to East River, east and west sides Avenue A, from East Seventeenth Street to East Eighteenth Street.

The Twenty-third Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within South East River, East Nineteenth Street, Eighteenth Street, and Avenue A.

The Twenty-fourth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within west side of Avenue A, from East Nineteenth Street to East Twentieth Street, north side of East Nineteenth Street, from First Avenue to Avenue A.

The Twenty-fifth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within south side of East Nineteenth Street, First Avenue, East Eighteenth Street, and Second Avenue.

The Twenty-sixth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East Twentieth Street, First Avenue, East Nineteenth Street, and Second Avenue.

The Twenty-seventh Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within South East River, East Twentieth Street, Second Avenue, and East Nineteenth Street.

The Twenty-eighth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within Twentieth Street, First Avenue, East Twenty-first Street, and Second Avenue.

The Twenty-ninth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within south side of East Twentieth Street, from First Avenue to Second Avenue, west side of First Avenue, from East Twentieth Street to East Twenty-first Street, north side of East Twenty-first Street, from First Avenue to Second Avenue, and east side of Second Avenue, from East Twentieth Street to East Twenty-first Street.

The Thirtieth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within south side of East Twenty-first Street, from First Avenue to Second Avenue, east side of First Avenue, from East Twenty-first Street to East Twenty-second Street, north and south sides of East Twenty-second Street, from First Avenue to Second Avenue, and west side of Second Avenue, from East Twenty-first Street to East Twenty-second Street.

The Thirty-first Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East Twenty-second Street, First Avenue, East Twenty-first Street, and Second Avenue.

The Thirty-second Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East Twenty-second Street, Second Avenue, East Twenty-first Street, and First Avenue.

The Thirty-third Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East Twenty-first Street, First Avenue, East River, and Second Avenue.

The Thirty-fourth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East Twenty-first Street, Second Avenue, East River, and Third Avenue.

The Thirty-fifth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East Twenty-first Street, Third Avenue, East River, and First Avenue.

The Thirty-sixth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East Twenty-second Street, First Avenue, East River, and Second Avenue.

The Thirty-seventh Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East Twenty-second Street, Second Avenue, East River, and Third Avenue.

The Thirty-eighth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East Twenty-second Street, Third Avenue, East River, and Lexington Avenue.

The Thirty-ninth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East Twenty-second Street, Lexington Avenue, East River, and Fourth Avenue.

The Fortieth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East Twenty-second Street, Fourth Avenue, East River, and Park Avenue South.

The Forty-first Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East Twenty-second Street, Park Avenue South, East River, and Madison Avenue.

The Forty-second Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East Twenty-second Street, Madison Avenue, East River, and Fifth Avenue.

The Forty-third Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East Twenty-second Street, Fifth Avenue, East River, and Sixth Avenue.

The Forty-fourth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East Twenty-second Street, Sixth Avenue, East River, and Seventh Avenue.

The Forty-fifth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East Twenty-second Street, Seventh Avenue, East River, and Eighth Avenue.

The Forty-sixth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East Twenty-second Street, Eighth Avenue, East River, and Ninth Avenue.

The Forty-seventh Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East Twenty-second Street, Ninth Avenue, East River, and Tenth Avenue.

The Forty-eighth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East Twenty-second Street, Tenth Avenue, East River, and Eleventh Avenue.

The Forty-ninth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East Twenty-second Street, Eleventh Avenue, East River, and Twelfth Avenue.

The Fiftieth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East Twenty-second Street, Twelfth Avenue, East River, and Thirteenth Avenue.

The Fifty-first Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East Twenty-second Street, Thirteenth Avenue, East River, and Fourteenth Avenue.

The Fifty-second Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East Twenty-second Street, Fourteenth Avenue, East River, and Fifteenth Avenue.

The Fifty-third Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East Twenty-second Street, Fifteenth Avenue, East River, and Sixteenth Avenue.

The Fifty-fourth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East Twenty-second Street, Sixteenth Avenue, East River, and Seventeenth Avenue.

The Fifty-fifth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East Twenty-second Street, Seventeenth Avenue, East River, and Eighteenth Avenue.

The Fifty-sixth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East Twenty-second Street, Eighteenth Avenue, East River, and Nineteenth Avenue.

The Fifty-seventh Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East Twenty-second Street, Nineteenth Avenue, East River, and Twentieth Avenue.

The Fifty-eighth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East Twenty-second Street, Twentieth Avenue, East River, and Twenty-first Avenue.

The Fifty-ninth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East Twenty-second Street, Twenty-first Avenue, East River, and Twenty-second Avenue.

The Sixtieth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East Twenty-second Street, Twenty-second Avenue, East River, and Twenty-third Avenue.

The Sixty-first Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East Twenty-second Street, Twenty-third Avenue, East River, and Twenty-fourth Avenue.

The Sixty-second Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East Twenty-second Street, Twenty-fourth Avenue, East River, and Twenty-fifth Avenue.

The Sixty-third Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East Twenty-second Street, Twenty-fifth Avenue, East River, and Twenty-sixth Avenue.

The Sixty-fourth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East Twenty-second Street, Twenty-sixth Avenue, East River, and Twenty-seventh Avenue.

The Sixty-fifth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East Twenty-second Street, Twenty-seventh Avenue, East River, and Twenty-eighth Avenue.

The Sixty-sixth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East Twenty-second Street, Twenty-eighth Avenue, East River, and Twenty-ninth Avenue.

The Sixty-seventh Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East Twenty-second Street, Twenty-ninth Avenue, East River, and Thirtieth Avenue.

The Sixty-eighth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East Twenty-second Street, Thirtieth Avenue, East River, and Thirty-first Avenue.

The Sixty-ninth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East Twenty-second Street, Thirty-first Avenue, East River, and Thirty-second Avenue.

The Seventieth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East Twenty-second Street, Thirty-second Avenue, East River, and Thirty-third Avenue.

The Seventy-first Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East Twenty-second Street, Thirty-third Avenue, East River, and Thirty-fourth Avenue.

The Seventy-second Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East Twenty-second Street, Thirty-fourth Avenue, East River, and Thirty-fifth Avenue.

The Seventy-third Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East Twenty-second Street, Thirty-fifth Avenue, East River, and Thirty-sixth Avenue.

The Seventy-fourth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East Twenty-second Street, Thirty-sixth Avenue, East River, and Thirty-seventh Avenue.

The Seventy-fifth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East Twenty-second Street, Thirty-seventh Avenue, East River, and Thirty-eighth Avenue.

The Seventy-sixth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East Twenty-second Street, Thirty-eighth Avenue, East River, and Thirty-ninth Avenue.

The Seventy-seventh Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East Twenty-second Street, Thirty-ninth Avenue, East River, and Fortieth Avenue.

The Seventy-eighth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East Twenty-second Street, Fortieth Avenue, East River, and Forty-first Avenue.

The Seventy-ninth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East Twenty-second Street, Forty-first Avenue, East River, and Forty-second Avenue.

The Eightieth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East Twenty-second Street, Forty-second Avenue, East River, and Forty-third Avenue.

The Eighty-first Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East Twenty-second Street, Forty-third Avenue, East River, and Forty-fourth Avenue.

The Eighty-second Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East Twenty-second Street, Forty-fourth Avenue, East River, and Forty-fifth Avenue.

The Eighty-third Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East Twenty-second Street, Forty-fifth Avenue, East River, and Forty-sixth Avenue.

The Eighty-fourth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East Twenty-second Street, Forty-sixth Avenue, East River, and Forty-seventh Avenue.

The Eighty-fifth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East Twenty-second Street, Forty-seventh Avenue, East River, and Forty-eighth Avenue.

The Eighty-sixth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East Twenty-second Street, Forty-eighth Avenue, East River, and Forty-ninth Avenue.

The Eighty-seventh Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East Twenty-second Street, Forty-ninth Avenue, East River, and Fiftieth Avenue.

The Eighty-eighth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East Twenty-second Street, Fiftieth Avenue, East River, and Fifty-first Avenue.

The Eighty-ninth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East Twenty-second Street, Fifty-first Avenue, East River, and Fifty-second Avenue.

The Ninetieth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East Twenty-second Street, Fifty-second Avenue, East River, and Fifty-third Avenue.

The Ninety-first Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East Twenty-second Street, Fifty-third Avenue, East River, and Fifty-fourth Avenue.

The Ninety-second Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East Twenty-second Street, Fifty-fourth Avenue, East River, and Fifty-fifth Avenue.

The Ninety-third Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East Twenty-second Street, Fifty-fifth Avenue, East River, and Fifty-sixth Avenue.

The Ninety-fourth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East Twenty-second Street, Fifty-sixth Avenue, East River, and Fifty-seventh Avenue.

The Ninety-fifth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East Twenty-second Street, Fifty-seventh Avenue, East River, and Fifty-eighth Avenue.

The Ninety-sixth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East Twenty-second Street, Fifty-eighth Avenue, East River, and Fifty-ninth Avenue.

The Ninety-seventh Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East Twenty-second Street, Fifty-ninth Avenue, East River, and Sixtieth Avenue.

The Ninety-eighth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East Twenty-second Street, Sixtieth Avenue, East River, and Sixty-first Avenue.

The Ninety-ninth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East Twenty-second Street, Sixty-first Avenue, East River, and Sixty-second Avenue.

The One Hundredth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East Twenty-second Street, Sixty-second Avenue, East River, and Sixty-third Avenue.

The One Hundred and First Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East Twenty-second Street, Sixty-third Avenue, East River, and Sixty-fourth Avenue.

The One Hundred and Second Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East Twenty-second Street, Sixty-fourth Avenue, East River, and Sixty-fifth Avenue.

The One Hundred and Third Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East Twenty-second Street, Sixty-fifth Avenue, East River, and Sixty-sixth Avenue.

The One Hundred and Fourth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East Twenty-second Street, Sixty-sixth Avenue, East River, and Sixty-seventh Avenue.

The One Hundred and Fifth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East Twenty-second Street, Sixty-seventh Avenue, East River, and Sixty-eighth Avenue.

The One Hundred and Sixth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East Twenty-second Street, Sixty-eighth Avenue, East River, and Sixty-ninth Avenue.

The One Hundred and Seventh Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East Twenty-second Street, Sixty-ninth Avenue, East River, and Seventieth Avenue.

The One Hundred and Eighth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East Twenty-second Street, Seventieth Avenue, East River, and Seventy-first Avenue.

The One Hundred and Ninth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East Twenty-second Street, Seventy-first Avenue, East River, and Seventy-second Avenue.

The One Hundred and Tenth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East Twenty-second Street, Seventy-second Avenue, East River, and Seventy-third Avenue.

The One Hundred and Eleventh Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East Twenty-second Street, Seventy-third Avenue, East River, and Seventy-fourth Avenue.

The One Hundred and Twelfth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East Twenty-second Street, Seventy-fourth Avenue, East River, and Seventy-fifth Avenue.

The One Hundred and Thirteenth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East Twenty-second Street, Seventy-fifth Avenue, East River, and Seventy-sixth Avenue.

The One Hundred and Fourteenth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East Twenty-second Street, Seventy-sixth Avenue, East River, and Seventy-seventh Avenue.

The One Hundred and Fifteenth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East Twenty-second Street, Seventy-seventh Avenue, East River, and Seventy-eighth Avenue.

The One Hundred and Sixteenth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East Twenty-second Street, Seventy-eighth Avenue, East River, and Seventy-ninth Avenue.

The One Hundred and Seventeenth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East Twenty-second Street, Seventy-ninth Avenue, East River, and Eightieth Avenue.

The One Hundred and Eighteenth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East Twenty-second Street, Eightieth Avenue, East River, and Eighty-first Avenue.

The One Hundred and Nineteenth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East Twenty-second Street, Eighty-first Avenue, East River, and Eighty-second Avenue.

The One Hundred and Twentieth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East Twenty-second Street, Eighty-second Avenue, East River, and Eighty-third Avenue.

The One Hundred and Twenty-first Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East Twenty-second Street, Eighty-third Avenue, East River, and Eighty-fourth Avenue.

The One Hundred and Twenty-second Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East Twenty-second Street, Eighty-fourth Avenue, East River, and Eighty-fifth Avenue.

The One Hundred and Twenty-third Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East Twenty-second Street, Eighty-fifth Avenue, East River, and Eighty-sixth Avenue.

The One Hundred and Twenty-fourth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East Twenty-second Street, Eighty-sixth Avenue, East River, and Eighty-seventh Avenue.

The One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East Twenty-second Street, Eighty-seventh Avenue, East River, and Eighty-eighth Avenue.

The One Hundred and Twenty-sixth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East Twenty-second Street, Eighty-eighth Avenue, East River, and Eighty-ninth Avenue.

The One Hundred and Twenty-seventh Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East Twenty-second Street, Eighty-ninth Avenue, East River, and Ninetieth Avenue.

The One Hundred and Twenty-eighth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East Twenty-second Street, Ninetieth Avenue, East River, and Ninety-first Avenue.

The One Hundred and Twenty-ninth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East Twenty-second Street, Ninety-first Avenue, East River, and Ninety-second Avenue.

The One Hundred and Thirtieth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East Twenty-second Street, Ninety-second Avenue, East River, and Ninety-third Avenue.

The One Hundred and Thirty-first Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East Twenty-second Street, Ninety-third Avenue, East River, and Ninety-fourth Avenue.

The One Hundred and Thirty-second Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East Twenty-second Street, Ninety-fourth Avenue, East River, and Ninety-fifth Avenue.

The One Hundred and Thirty-third Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East Twenty-second Street, Ninety-fifth Avenue, East River, and Ninety-sixth Avenue.

The One Hundred and Thirty-fourth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East Twenty-second Street, Ninety-sixth Avenue, East River, and Ninety-seventh Avenue.

The One Hundred and Thirty-fifth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East Twenty-second Street, Ninety-seventh Avenue, East River, and Ninety-eighth Avenue.

The One Hundred and Thirty-sixth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East Twenty-second Street, Ninety-eighth Avenue, East River, and Ninety-ninth Avenue.

The One Hundred and Thirty-seventh Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East Twenty-second Street, Ninety-ninth Avenue, East River, and One Hundredth Avenue.

The One Hundred and Thirty-eighth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East Twenty-second Street, One Hundredth Avenue, East River, and One Hundred and First Avenue.

The One Hundred and Thirty-ninth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East Twenty-second Street, One Hundred and First Avenue, East River, and One Hundred and Second Avenue.

The One Hundred and Fortieth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East Twenty-second Street, One Hundred and Second Avenue, East River, and One Hundred and Third Avenue.

The One Hundred and Forty-first Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East Twenty-second Street, One Hundred and Third Avenue, East River, and One Hundred and Fourth Avenue.

The One Hundred and Forty-second Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East Twenty-second Street, One Hundred and Fourth Avenue, East River, and One Hundred and Fifth Avenue.

The One Hundred and Forty-third Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East Twenty-second Street, One Hundred and Fifth Avenue, East River, and One Hundred and Sixth Avenue.

The One Hundred and Forty-fourth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East Twenty-second Street, One Hundred and Sixth Avenue, East River, and One Hundred and Seventh Avenue.

The One Hundred and Forty-fifth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East Twenty-second Street, One Hundred and Seventh Avenue, East River, and One Hundred and Eighth Avenue.

The One Hundred and Forty-sixth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East Twenty-second Street, One Hundred and Eighth Avenue, East River, and One Hundred and Ninth Avenue.

The One Hundred and Forty-seventh Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East Twenty-second Street, One Hundred and Ninth Avenue, East River, and One Hundred and Tenth Avenue.

The One Hundred and Forty-eighth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East Twenty-second Street, One Hundred and Tenth Avenue, East River, and One Hundred and Eleventh Avenue.

The One Hundred and Forty-ninth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East Twenty-second Street, One Hundred and Eleventh Avenue, East River, and One Hundred and Twelfth Avenue.

The One Hundred and Fiftieth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East Twenty-second Street, One Hundred and Twelfth Avenue, East River, and One Hundred and Thirteenth Avenue.

The One Hundred and Fifty-first Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East Twenty-second Street, One Hundred and Thirteenth Avenue, East River, and One Hundred and Fourteenth Avenue.

The One Hundred and Fifty-second Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East Twenty-second Street, One Hundred and Fourteenth Avenue, East River, and One Hundred and Fifteenth Avenue.

The One Hundred and Fifty-third Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East Twenty-second Street, One Hundred and Fifteenth Avenue, East River, and One Hundred and Sixteenth Avenue.

The One Hundred and Fifty-fourth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East Twenty-second Street, One Hundred and Sixteenth Avenue, East River, and One Hundred and Seventeenth Avenue.

The One Hundred and Fifty-fifth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East Twenty-second Street, One Hundred and Seventeenth Avenue, East River, and One Hundred and Eighteenth Avenue.

The One Hundred and Fifty-sixth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East Twenty-second Street, One Hundred and Eighteenth Avenue, East River, and One Hundred and Nineteenth Avenue.

The One Hundred and Fifty-seventh Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East Twenty-second Street, One Hundred and Nineteenth Avenue, East River, and One Hundred and Twentieth Avenue.

The One Hundred and Fifty-eighth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East Twenty-second Street, One Hundred and Twentieth Avenue, East River, and One Hundred and Twenty-first Avenue.

The One Hundred and Fifty-ninth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East Twenty-second Street, One Hundred and Twenty-first Avenue, East River, and One Hundred and Twenty-second Avenue.

The One Hundred and Sixtieth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East Twenty-second Street, One Hundred and Twenty-second Avenue, East River, and One Hundred and Twenty-third Avenue.

The One Hundred and Sixty-first Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East Twenty-second Street, One Hundred and Twenty-third Avenue, East River, and One Hundred and Twenty-fourth Avenue.

The One Hundred and Sixty-second Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East Twenty-second Street, One Hundred and Twenty-fourth Avenue, East River, and One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Avenue.

The One Hundred and Sixty-third Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East Twenty-second Street, One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Avenue, East River, and One Hundred and Twenty-sixth Avenue.

The One Hundred and Sixty-fourth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East Twenty-second Street, One Hundred and Twenty-sixth Avenue, East River, and One Hundred and Twenty-seventh Avenue.

The One Hundred and Sixty-fifth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East Twenty-second Street, One Hundred and Twenty-seventh Avenue, East River, and One Hundred and Twenty-eighth Avenue.

The One Hundred and Sixty-sixth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East Twenty-second Street, One Hundred and Twenty-eighth Avenue, East River, and One Hundred and Twenty-ninth Avenue.

The One Hundred and Sixty-seventh Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East Twenty-second Street, One Hundred and Twenty-ninth Avenue, East River, and One Hundred and Thirtieth Avenue.

The One Hundred and Sixty-eighth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East Twenty-second Street, One Hundred and Thirtieth Avenue, East River, and One Hundred and Thirty-first Avenue.

The One Hundred and Sixty-ninth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East Twenty-second Street, One Hundred and Thirty-first Avenue, East River, and One Hundred and Thirty-second Avenue.

The One Hundred and Seventieth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East Twenty-second Street, One Hundred and Thirty-second Avenue, East River, and One Hundred and Thirty-third Avenue.

The One Hundred and Seventy-first Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East Twenty-second Street, One Hundred and Thirty-third Avenue, East River, and One Hundred and Thirty-fourth Avenue.

The One Hundred and Seventy-second Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East Twenty-second Street, One Hundred and Thirty-fourth Avenue, East River, and One Hundred and Thirty-fifth Avenue.

The One Hundred and Seventy-third Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East Twenty-second Street, One Hundred and Thirty-fifth Avenue, East River, and One Hundred and Thirty-sixth Avenue.

The One Hundred and Seventy-fourth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East Twenty-second Street, One Hundred and Thirty-sixth Avenue, East River, and One Hundred and Thirty-seventh Avenue.

The One Hundred and Seventy-fifth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East Twenty-second Street, One Hundred and Thirty-seventh Avenue, East River, and One Hundred and Thirty-eighth Avenue.

The One Hundred and Seventy-sixth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East Twenty-second Street, One Hundred and Thirty-eighth Avenue, East River, and One Hundred and Thirty-ninth Avenue.

The One Hundred and Seventy-seventh Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East Twenty-second Street, One Hundred and Thirty-ninth Avenue, East River, and One Hundred and Fortieth Avenue.

The One Hundred and Seventy-eighth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East Twenty-second Street, One Hundred and Fortieth Avenue, East River, and One Hundred and Forty-first Avenue.

The One Hundred and Seventy-ninth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East Twenty-second Street, One Hundred and Forty-first Avenue, East River, and One Hundred and Forty-second Avenue.

The One Hundred and Eightieth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East Twenty-second Street, One Hundred and Forty-second Avenue, East River, and One Hundred and Forty-third Avenue.

The One Hundred and Eighty-first Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East Twenty-second Street, One Hundred and Forty-third Avenue, East River, and One Hundred and Forty-fourth Avenue.

The One Hundred and Eighty-second Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East Twenty-second Street, One Hundred and Forty-fourth Avenue, East River, and One Hundred and Forty-fifth Avenue.

The One Hundred and Eighty-third Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East Twenty-second Street, One Hundred and Forty-fifth Avenue, East River, and One Hundred and Forty-sixth Avenue.

The One Hundred and Eighty-fourth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East Twenty-second Street, One Hundred and Forty-sixth Avenue, East River, and One Hundred and Forty-seventh Avenue.

The One Hundred and Eighty-fifth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East Twenty-second Street, One Hundred and Forty-seventh Avenue, East River, and One Hundred and Forty-eighth Avenue.

The One Hundred and Eighty-sixth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East Twenty-second Street, One Hundred and Forty-eighth Avenue, East River, and One Hundred and Forty-ninth Avenue.

The One Hundred and Eighty-seventh Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East Twenty-second Street, One Hundred and Forty-ninth Avenue, East River, and One Hundred and Fiftieth Avenue.

The One Hundred and Eighty-eighth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East Twenty-second Street, One Hundred and Fiftieth Avenue, East River, and One Hundred and Fifty-first Avenue.

The One Hundred and Eighty-ninth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East Twenty-second Street, One Hundred and Fifty-first Avenue, East River, and One Hundred and Fifty-second Avenue.

The One Hundred and Ninetieth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East Twenty-second Street, One Hundred and Fifty-second Avenue, East River, and One Hundred and Fifty-third Avenue.

The One Hundred and Ninety-first Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East Twenty-second Street, One Hundred and Fifty-third Avenue, East River, and One Hundred and Fifty-fourth Avenue.

The One Hundred and Ninety-second Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East Twenty-second Street, One Hundred and Fifty-fourth Avenue, East River, and One Hundred and Fifty-fifth Avenue.

The One Hundred and Ninety-third Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East Twenty-second Street, One Hundred and Fifty-fifth Avenue, East River, and One Hundred and Fifty-sixth Avenue.

The One Hundred and Ninety-fourth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East Twenty-second Street, One Hundred and Fifty-sixth Avenue, East River, and One Hundred and Fifty-seventh Avenue.

The One Hundred and Ninety-fifth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East Twenty-second Street, One Hundred and Fifty-seventh Avenue, East River, and One Hundred and Fifty-eighth Avenue.

The One Hundred and Ninety-sixth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East Twenty-second Street, One Hundred and Fifty-eighth Avenue, East River, and One Hundred and Fifty-ninth Avenue.

The One Hundred and Ninety-seventh Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East Twenty-second Street, One Hundred and Fifty-ninth Avenue, East River, and One Hundred and Sixtieth Avenue.

The One Hundred and Ninety-eighth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East Twenty-second Street, One Hundred and Sixtieth Avenue, East River, and One Hundred and Sixty-first Avenue.

The One Hundred and Ninety-ninth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East Twenty-second Street, One Hundred and Sixty-first Avenue, East River, and One Hundred and Sixty-second Avenue.

The Two Hundredth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East Twenty-second Street, One Hundred and Sixty-second Avenue, East River, and One Hundred and Sixty-third Avenue.

The Two Hundred and First Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East Twenty-second Street, One Hundred and Sixty-third Avenue, East River, and One Hundred and Sixty-fourth Avenue.

The Two Hundred and Second Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East Twenty-second Street, One Hundred and Sixty-fourth Avenue, East River, and One Hundred and Sixty-fifth Avenue.

The Two Hundred and Third Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East Twenty-second Street, One Hundred and Sixty-fifth Avenue, East River, and One Hundred and Sixty-sixth Avenue.

The Two Hundred and Fourth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East Twenty-second Street, One Hundred and Sixty-sixth Avenue, East River, and One Hundred and Sixty-seventh Avenue.

The Two Hundred and Fifth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East Twenty-second Street, One Hundred and Sixty-seventh Avenue, East River, and One Hundred and Sixty-eighth Avenue.

The Two Hundred and Sixth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East Twenty-second Street, One Hundred and Sixty-eighth Avenue, East River, and One Hundred and Sixty-ninth Avenue.

The Two Hundred and Seventh Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East Twenty-second Street, One Hundred and Sixty-ninth Avenue, East River, and One Hundred and Seventieth Avenue.

The Two Hundred and Eighth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East Twenty-second Street, One Hundred and Seventieth Avenue, East River, and One Hundred and Seventy-first Avenue.

The Two Hundred and Ninth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East Twenty-second Street, One Hundred and Seventy-first Avenue, East River, and One Hundred and Seventy-second Avenue.

The Two Hundred and Tenth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East Twenty-second Street, One Hundred and Seventy-second Avenue, East River, and One Hundred and Seventy-third Avenue.

The Two Hundred and Eleventh Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East Twenty-second Street, One Hundred and Seventy-third Avenue, East River, and One Hundred and Seventy-fourth Avenue.

The Two Hundred and Twelfth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East Twenty-second Street, One Hundred and Seventy-fourth Avenue, East River, and One Hundred and Seventy-fifth Avenue.

The Two Hundred and Thirteenth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East Twenty-second Street, One Hundred and Seventy-fifth Avenue, East River, and One Hundred and Seventy-sixth Avenue.

The Two Hundred and Fourteenth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East Twenty-second Street, One Hundred and Seventy-sixth Avenue, East River, and One Hundred and Seventy-seventh Avenue.

The Two Hundred and Fifteenth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East Twenty-second Street, One Hundred and Seventy-seventh Avenue, East River, and One Hundred and Seventy-eighth Avenue.

The Two Hundred and Sixteenth Election District

ELECTION NOTICES.

south sides of West Forty-sixth Street, from Sixth to Seventh Avenue, and the east side of Seventh Avenue, from West Forty-sixth Street to West Forty-seventh Street.

The Fifteenth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within north and south sides of West Forty-fifth Street, from Sixth to Seventh Avenue, west side of Sixth Avenue, from West Forty-fourth Street to West Forty-fifth Street, West Forty-fourth Street, and the east side of Broadway and Seventh Avenue, from West Forty-fourth Street to West Forty-sixth Street.

The Sixteenth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within West Forty-fourth Street, Sixth Avenue, West Forty-second Street, and Seventh Avenue.

The Seventeenth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within West Forty-second Street, Sixth Avenue, West Fortieth Street, and Seventh Avenue.

The Eighteenth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within West Fortieth Street, Sixth Avenue, West Thirty-eighth Street, and Seventh Avenue.

The Nineteenth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within West Thirty-eighth Street, Sixth Avenue, West Thirty-sixth Street, and Seventh Avenue.

The Twentieth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within West Thirty-eighth Street, Fifth Avenue, West Thirty-sixth Street, and Sixth Avenue.

The Twenty-first Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within West Fortieth Street, Fifth Avenue, West Thirty-eighth Street, and Sixth Avenue.

The Twenty-second Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within West Forty-fourth Street, Fifth Avenue, West Fortieth Street, and Sixth Avenue.

The Twenty-third Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within West Forty-fifth Street, Fifth Avenue, West Forty-fourth Street, and Sixth Avenue.

The Twenty-fourth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within West Forty-sixth Street, Fifth Avenue, and West Forty-fifth Street, and Sixth Avenue.

The Twenty-fifth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East Forty-fourth Street, Park Avenue, East Forty-second Street, and Fifth Avenue.

The Twenty-sixth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within Park Avenue, Depew Place, East Forty-second Street, and Fifth Avenue.

The Twenty-seventh Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East Forty-fifth Street, Park Avenue, East Forty-fourth Street, and Fifth Avenue.

The Twenty-eighth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East Forty-fifth Street, Park Avenue, East Forty-fourth Street, and Fifth Avenue.

The Twenty-ninth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East Forty-fifth Street, Park Avenue, East Forty-fourth Street, and Fifth Avenue.

The Thirtieth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East Forty-fifth Street, Park Avenue, East Forty-fourth Street, Depew Place, East Forty-second Street, Park Avenue, East Fortieth Street, and Fifth Avenue.

The Thirty-first Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East Fortieth Street, Park Avenue, East Thirty-eighth Street, and Fifth Avenue.

The Thirty-second Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East Fortieth Street, Lexington Avenue, East Thirty-sixth Street, and Park Avenue.

The Thirty-third Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East Fortieth Street, Sixth Avenue, West Forty-second Street, and Seventh Avenue.

The Thirty-fourth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East Forty-second Street, Sixth Avenue, West Forty-third Street, and Seventh Avenue.

The Thirty-fifth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East Forty-third Street, Sixth Avenue, West Forty-fourth Street, and Seventh Avenue.

The Thirty-sixth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East Forty-fourth Street, Sixth Avenue, West Forty-fifth Street, and Seventh Avenue.

The Thirty-seventh Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East Forty-fifth Street, Sixth Avenue, West Forty-sixth Street, and Seventh Avenue.

The Thirty-eighth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East Forty-sixth Street, Sixth Avenue, West Forty-seventh Street, and Seventh Avenue.

The Thirty-ninth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East Forty-seventh Street, Sixth Avenue, West Forty-eighth Street, and Seventh Avenue.

The Fortieth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East Forty-eighth Street, Sixth Avenue, West Forty-ninth Street, and Seventh Avenue.

The Forty-first Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East Forty-ninth Street, Sixth Avenue, West Fiftieth Street, and Seventh Avenue.

The Forty-second Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East Fiftieth Street, Sixth Avenue, West Fifty-first Street, and Seventh Avenue.

The Forty-third Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East Fifty-first Street, Sixth Avenue, West Fifty-second Street, and Seventh Avenue.

The Forty-fourth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East Fifty-second Street, Sixth Avenue, West Fifty-third Street, and Seventh Avenue.

The Forty-fifth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East Fifty-third Street, Sixth Avenue, West Fifty-fourth Street, and Seventh Avenue.

The Forty-sixth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East Fifty-fourth Street, Sixth Avenue, West Fifty-fifth Street, and Seventh Avenue.

The Forty-seventh Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East Fifty-fifth Street, Sixth Avenue, West Fifty-sixth Street, and Seventh Avenue.

The Forty-eighth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East Fifty-sixth Street, Sixth Avenue, West Fifty-seventh Street, and Seventh Avenue.

The Forty-ninth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East Fifty-seventh Street, Sixth Avenue, West Fifty-eighth Street, and Seventh Avenue.

The Fiftieth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East Fifty-eighth Street, Sixth Avenue, West Fifty-ninth Street, and Seventh Avenue.

The Fifty-first Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East Fifty-ninth Street, Sixth Avenue, West Sixtieth Street, and Seventh Avenue.

The Fifty-second Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East Sixtieth Street, Sixth Avenue, West Sixty-first Street, and Seventh Avenue.

The Fifty-third Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East Sixty-first Street, Sixth Avenue, West Sixty-second Street, and Seventh Avenue.

The Fifty-fourth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East Sixty-second Street, Sixth Avenue, West Sixty-third Street, and Seventh Avenue.

The Fifty-fifth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East Sixty-third Street, Sixth Avenue, West Sixty-fourth Street, and Seventh Avenue.

The Fifty-sixth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East Sixty-fourth Street, Sixth Avenue, West Sixty-fifth Street, and Seventh Avenue.

The Fifty-seventh Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East Sixty-fifth Street, Sixth Avenue, West Sixty-sixth Street, and Seventh Avenue.

The Fifty-eighth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East Sixty-sixth Street, Sixth Avenue, West Sixty-seventh Street, and Seventh Avenue.

The Fifty-ninth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East Sixty-seventh Street, Sixth Avenue, West Sixty-eighth Street, and Seventh Avenue.

The Sixtieth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East Sixty-eighth Street, Sixth Avenue, West Sixty-ninth Street, and Seventh Avenue.

The Sixty-first Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East Sixty-ninth Street, Sixth Avenue, West Seventieth Street, and Seventh Avenue.

The Sixty-second Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East Seventieth Street, Sixth Avenue, West Seventy-first Street, and Seventh Avenue.

The Sixty-third Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East Seventy-first Street, Sixth Avenue, West Seventy-second Street, and Seventh Avenue.

The Sixty-fourth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East Seventy-second Street, Sixth Avenue, West Seventy-third Street, and Seventh Avenue.

The Sixty-fifth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East Seventy-third Street, Sixth Avenue, West Seventy-fourth Street, and Seventh Avenue.

The Sixty-sixth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East Seventy-fourth Street, Sixth Avenue, West Seventy-fifth Street, and Seventh Avenue.

The Sixty-seventh Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East Seventy-fifth Street, Sixth Avenue, West Seventy-sixth Street, and Seventh Avenue.

The Sixty-eighth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East Seventy-sixth Street, Sixth Avenue, West Seventy-seventh Street, and Seventh Avenue.

The Sixty-ninth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East Seventy-seventh Street, Sixth Avenue, West Seventy-eighth Street, and Seventh Avenue.

The Seventieth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East Seventy-eighth Street, Sixth Avenue, West Seventy-ninth Street, and Seventh Avenue.

The Seventy-first Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East Seventy-ninth Street, Sixth Avenue, West Eightieth Street, and Seventh Avenue.

The Seventy-second Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East Eightieth Street, Sixth Avenue, West Eighty-first Street, and Seventh Avenue.

The Seventy-third Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East Eighty-first Street, Sixth Avenue, West Eighty-second Street, and Seventh Avenue.

The Seventy-fourth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East Eighty-second Street, Sixth Avenue, West Eighty-third Street, and Seventh Avenue.

The Seventy-fifth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East Eighty-third Street, Sixth Avenue, West Eighty-fourth Street, and Seventh Avenue.

The Seventy-sixth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East Eighty-fourth Street, Sixth Avenue, West Eighty-fifth Street, and Seventh Avenue.

The Seventy-seventh Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East Eighty-fifth Street, Sixth Avenue, West Eighty-sixth Street, and Seventh Avenue.

The Seventy-eighth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East Eighty-sixth Street, Sixth Avenue, West Eighty-seventh Street, and Seventh Avenue.

The Seventy-ninth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East Eighty-seventh Street, Sixth Avenue, West Eighty-eighth Street, and Seventh Avenue.

The Eightieth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East Eighty-eighth Street, Sixth Avenue, West Eighty-ninth Street, and Seventh Avenue.

The Eighty-first Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East Eighty-ninth Street, Sixth Avenue, West Ninetieth Street, and Seventh Avenue.

The Eighty-second Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East Ninetieth Street, Sixth Avenue, West Ninety-first Street, and Seventh Avenue.

The Eighty-third Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East Ninety-first Street, Sixth Avenue, West Ninety-second Street, and Seventh Avenue.

The Eighty-fourth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East Ninety-second Street, Sixth Avenue, West Ninety-third Street, and Seventh Avenue.

The Eighty-fifth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East Ninety-third Street, Sixth Avenue, West Ninety-fourth Street, and Seventh Avenue.

The Eighty-sixth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East Ninety-fourth Street, Sixth Avenue, West Ninety-fifth Street, and Seventh Avenue.

The Eighty-seventh Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East Ninety-fifth Street, Sixth Avenue, West Ninety-sixth Street, and Seventh Avenue.

The Eighty-eighth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East Ninety-sixth Street, Sixth Avenue, West Ninety-seventh Street, and Seventh Avenue.

The Eighty-ninth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East Ninety-seventh Street, Sixth Avenue, West Ninety-eighth Street, and Seventh Avenue.

The Ninetieth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East Ninety-eighth Street, Sixth Avenue, West Ninety-ninth Street, and Seventh Avenue.

The Ninety-first Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East Ninety-ninth Street, Sixth Avenue, West One Hundredth Street, and Seventh Avenue.

The Ninety-second Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East One Hundredth Street, Sixth Avenue, West One Hundred and First Street, and Seventh Avenue.

The Ninety-third Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East One Hundred and First Street, Sixth Avenue, West One Hundred and Second Street, and Seventh Avenue.

The Ninety-fourth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East One Hundred and Second Street, Sixth Avenue, West One Hundred and Third Street, and Seventh Avenue.

The Ninety-fifth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East One Hundred and Third Street, Sixth Avenue, West One Hundred and Fourth Street, and Seventh Avenue.

The Ninety-sixth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East One Hundred and Fourth Street, Sixth Avenue, West One Hundred and Fifth Street, and Seventh Avenue.

The Ninety-seventh Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East One Hundred and Fifth Street, Sixth Avenue, West One Hundred and Sixth Street, and Seventh Avenue.

The Ninety-eighth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East One Hundred and Sixth Street, Sixth Avenue, West One Hundred and Seventh Street, and Seventh Avenue.

The Ninety-ninth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East One Hundred and Seventh Street, Sixth Avenue, West One Hundred and Eighth Street, and Seventh Avenue.

The One Hundredth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East One Hundred and Eighth Street, Sixth Avenue, West One Hundred and Ninth Street, and Seventh Avenue.

The One Hundred and First Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East One Hundred and Ninth Street, Sixth Avenue, West One Hundred and Tenth Street, and Seventh Avenue.

The One Hundred and Second Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East One Hundred and Tenth Street, Sixth Avenue, West One Hundred and Eleventh Street, and Seventh Avenue.

The One Hundred and Third Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East One Hundred and Eleventh Street, Sixth Avenue, West One Hundred and Twelfth Street, and Seventh Avenue.

The One Hundred and Fourth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East One Hundred and Twelfth Street, Sixth Avenue, West One Hundred and Thirteenth Street, and Seventh Avenue.

The One Hundred and Fifth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East One Hundred and Thirteenth Street, Sixth Avenue, West One Hundred and Fourteenth Street, and Seventh Avenue.

The One Hundred and Sixth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East One Hundred and Fourteenth Street, Sixth Avenue, West One Hundred and Fifteenth Street, and Seventh Avenue.

The One Hundred and Seventh Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East One Hundred and Fifteenth Street, Sixth Avenue, West One Hundred and Sixteenth Street, and Seventh Avenue.

The One Hundred and Eighth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East One Hundred and Sixteenth Street, Sixth Avenue, West One Hundred and Seventeenth Street, and Seventh Avenue.

The One Hundred and Ninth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East One Hundred and Seventeenth Street, Sixth Avenue, West One Hundred and Eighteenth Street, and Seventh Avenue.

The One Hundred and Tenth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East One Hundred and Eighteenth Street, Sixth Avenue, West One Hundred and Nineteenth Street, and Seventh Avenue.

The One Hundred and Eleventh Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East One Hundred and Nineteenth Street, Sixth Avenue, West One Hundred and Twentieth Street, and Seventh Avenue.

The One Hundred and Twelfth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East One Hundred and Twentieth Street, Sixth Avenue, West One Hundred and Twenty-first Street, and Seventh Avenue.

The One Hundred and Thirteenth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East One Hundred and Twenty-first Street, Sixth Avenue, West One Hundred and Twenty-second Street, and Seventh Avenue.

The One Hundred and Fourteenth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East One Hundred and Twenty-second Street, Sixth Avenue, West One Hundred and Twenty-third Street, and Seventh Avenue.

The One Hundred and Fifteenth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East One Hundred and Twenty-third Street, Sixth Avenue, West One Hundred and Twenty-fourth Street, and Seventh Avenue.

The One Hundred and Sixteenth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East One Hundred and Twenty-fourth Street, Sixth Avenue, West One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street, and Seventh Avenue.

The One Hundred and Seventeenth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street, Sixth Avenue, West One Hundred and Twenty-sixth Street, and Seventh Avenue.

The One Hundred and Eighteenth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East One Hundred and Twenty-sixth Street, Sixth Avenue, West One Hundred and Twenty-seventh Street, and Seventh Avenue.

The One Hundred and Nineteenth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East One Hundred and Twenty-seventh Street, Sixth Avenue, West One Hundred and Twenty-eighth Street, and Seventh Avenue.

The One Hundred and Twentieth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East One Hundred and Twenty-eighth Street, Sixth Avenue, West One Hundred and Twenty-ninth Street, and Seventh Avenue.

The One Hundred and Twenty-first Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East One Hundred and Twenty-ninth Street, Sixth Avenue, West One Hundred and Thirtieth Street, and Seventh Avenue.

The One Hundred and Twenty-second Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East One Hundred and Thirtieth Street, Sixth Avenue, West One Hundred and Thirty-first Street, and Seventh Avenue.

The One Hundred and Twenty-third Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East One Hundred and Thirty-first Street, Sixth Avenue, West One Hundred and Thirty-second Street, and Seventh Avenue.

The One Hundred and Twenty-fourth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East One Hundred and Thirty-second Street, Sixth Avenue, West One Hundred and Thirty-third Street, and Seventh Avenue.

The One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East One Hundred and Thirty-third Street, Sixth Avenue, West One Hundred and Thirty-fourth Street, and Seventh Avenue.

The One Hundred and Twenty-sixth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East One Hundred and Thirty-fourth Street, Sixth Avenue, West One Hundred and Thirty-fifth Street, and Seventh Avenue.

The One Hundred and Twenty-seventh Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East One Hundred and Thirty-fifth Street, Sixth Avenue, West One Hundred and Thirty-sixth Street, and Seventh Avenue.

The One Hundred and Twenty-eighth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East One Hundred and Thirty-sixth Street, Sixth Avenue, West One Hundred and Thirty-seventh Street, and Seventh Avenue.

The One Hundred and Twenty-ninth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East One Hundred and Thirty-seventh Street, Sixth Avenue, West One Hundred and Thirty-eighth Street, and Seventh Avenue.

The One Hundred and Thirtieth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East One Hundred and Thirty-eighth Street, Sixth Avenue, West One Hundred and Thirty-ninth Street, and Seventh Avenue.

The One Hundred and Thirty-first Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East One Hundred and Thirty-ninth Street, Sixth Avenue, West One Hundred and Fortieth Street, and Seventh Avenue.

The One Hundred and Thirty-second Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East One Hundred and Fortieth Street, Sixth Avenue, West One Hundred and Forty-first Street, and Seventh Avenue.

The One Hundred and Thirty-third Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East One Hundred and Forty-first Street, Sixth Avenue, West One Hundred and Forty-second Street, and Seventh Avenue.

The One Hundred and Thirty-fourth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East One Hundred and Forty-second Street, Sixth Avenue, West One Hundred and Forty-third Street, and Seventh Avenue.

The One Hundred and Thirty-fifth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East One Hundred and Forty-third Street, Sixth Avenue, West One Hundred and Forty-fourth Street, and Seventh Avenue.

The One Hundred and Thirty-sixth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East One Hundred and Forty-fourth Street, Sixth Avenue, West One Hundred and Forty-fifth Street, and Seventh Avenue.

The One Hundred and Thirty-seventh Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East One Hundred and Forty-fifth Street, Sixth Avenue, West One Hundred and Forty-sixth Street, and Seventh Avenue.

The One Hundred and Thirty-eighth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East One Hundred and Forty-sixth Street, Sixth Avenue, West One Hundred and Forty-seventh Street, and Seventh Avenue.

The One Hundred and Thirty-ninth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East One Hundred and Forty-seventh Street, Sixth Avenue, West One Hundred and Forty-eighth Street, and Seventh Avenue.

The One Hundred and Fortieth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East One Hundred and Forty-eighth Street, Sixth Avenue, West One Hundred and Forty-ninth Street, and Seventh Avenue.

The One Hundred and Forty-first Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East One Hundred and Forty-ninth Street, Sixth Avenue, West One Hundred and Fiftieth Street, and Seventh Avenue.

The One Hundred and Forty-second Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East One Hundred and Fiftieth Street, Sixth Avenue, West One Hundred and Fifty-first Street, and Seventh Avenue.

The One Hundred and Forty-third Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East One Hundred and Fifty-first Street, Sixth Avenue, West One Hundred and Fifty-second Street, and Seventh Avenue.

The One Hundred and Forty-fourth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East One Hundred and Fifty-second Street, Sixth Avenue, West One Hundred and Fifty-third Street, and Seventh Avenue.

The One Hundred and Forty-fifth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East One Hundred and Fifty-third Street, Sixth Avenue, West One Hundred and Fifty-fourth Street, and Seventh Avenue.

The One Hundred and Forty-sixth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East One Hundred and Fifty-fourth Street, Sixth Avenue, West One Hundred and Fifty-fifth Street, and Seventh Avenue.

The One Hundred and Forty-seventh Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East One Hundred and Fifty-fifth Street, Sixth Avenue, West One Hundred and Fifty-sixth Street, and Seventh Avenue.

The One Hundred and Forty-eighth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East One Hundred and Fifty-sixth Street, Sixth Avenue, West One Hundred and Fifty-seventh Street, and Seventh Avenue.

The One Hundred and Forty-ninth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East One Hundred and Fifty-seventh Street, Sixth Avenue, West One Hundred and Fifty-eighth Street, and Seventh Avenue.

The One Hundred and Fiftieth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East One Hundred and Fifty-eighth Street, Sixth Avenue, West One Hundred and Fifty-ninth Street, and Seventh Avenue.

The One Hundred and Fifty-first Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East One Hundred and Fifty-ninth Street, Sixth Avenue, West One Hundred and Sixtieth Street, and Seventh Avenue.

The One Hundred and Fifty-second Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East One Hundred and Sixtieth Street, Sixth Avenue, West One Hundred and Sixty-first Street, and Seventh Avenue.

The One Hundred and Fifty-third Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East One Hundred and Sixty-first Street, Sixth Avenue, West One Hundred and Sixty-second Street, and Seventh Avenue.

The One Hundred and Fifty-fourth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East One Hundred and Sixty-second Street, Sixth Avenue, West One Hundred and Sixty-third Street, and Seventh Avenue.

The One Hundred and Fifty-fifth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East One Hundred and Sixty-third Street, Sixth Avenue, West One Hundred and Sixty-fourth Street, and Seventh Avenue.

The One Hundred and Fifty-sixth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East One Hundred and Sixty-fourth Street, Sixth Avenue, West One Hundred and Sixty-fifth Street, and Seventh Avenue.

The One Hundred and Fifty-seventh Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East One Hundred and Sixty-fifth Street, Sixth Avenue, West One Hundred and Sixty-sixth Street, and Seventh Avenue.

The One Hundred and Fifty-eighth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East One Hundred and Sixty-sixth Street, Sixth Avenue, West One Hundred and Sixty-seventh Street, and Seventh Avenue.

The One Hundred and Fifty-ninth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East One Hundred and Sixty-seventh Street, Sixth Avenue, West One Hundred and Sixty-eighth Street, and Seventh Avenue.

The One Hundred and Sixtieth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East One Hundred and Sixty-eighth Street, Sixth Avenue, West One Hundred and Sixty-ninth Street, and Seventh Avenue.

The One Hundred and Sixty-first Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East One Hundred and Sixty-ninth Street, Sixth Avenue, West One Hundred and Seventieth Street, and Seventh Avenue.

The One Hundred and Sixty-second Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East One Hundred and Seventieth Street, Sixth Avenue, West One Hundred and Seventy-first Street, and Seventh Avenue.

The One Hundred and Sixty-third Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East One Hundred and Seventy-first Street, Sixth Avenue, West One Hundred and Seventy-second Street, and Seventh Avenue.

The One Hundred and Sixty-fourth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East One Hundred and Seventy-second Street, Sixth Avenue, West One Hundred and Seventy-third Street, and Seventh Avenue.

The One Hundred and Sixty-fifth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East One Hundred and Seventy-third Street, Sixth Avenue, West One Hundred and Seventy-fourth Street, and Seventh Avenue.

The One Hundred and Sixty-sixth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East One Hundred and Seventy-fourth Street, Sixth Avenue, West One Hundred and Seventy-fifth Street, and Seventh Avenue.

The One Hundred and Sixty-seventh Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East One Hundred and Seventy-fifth Street, Sixth Avenue, West One Hundred and Seventy-sixth Street, and Seventh Avenue.

The One Hundred and Sixty-eighth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East One Hundred and Seventy-sixth Street, Sixth Avenue, West One Hundred and Seventy-seventh Street, and Seventh Avenue.

The One Hundred and Sixty-ninth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East One Hundred and Seventy-seventh Street, Sixth Avenue, West One Hundred and Seventy-eighth Street, and Seventh Avenue.

The One Hundred and Seventieth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East One Hundred and Seventy-eighth Street, Sixth Avenue, West One Hundred and Seventy-ninth Street, and Seventh Avenue.

The One Hundred and Seventy-first Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East One Hundred and Seventy-ninth Street, Sixth Avenue, West One Hundred and Eightieth Street, and Seventh Avenue.

The One Hundred and Seventy-second Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East One Hundred and Eightieth Street, Sixth Avenue, West One Hundred and Eighty-first Street, and Seventh Avenue.

The One Hundred and Seventy-third Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East One Hundred and Eighty-first Street, Sixth Avenue, West One Hundred and Eighty-second Street, and Seventh Avenue.

The One Hundred and Seventy-fourth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East One Hundred and Eighty-second Street, Sixth Avenue, West One Hundred and Eighty-third Street, and Seventh Avenue.

The One Hundred and Seventy-fifth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East One Hundred and Eighty-third Street, Sixth Avenue, West One Hundred and Eighty-fourth Street, and Seventh Avenue.

The One Hundred and Seventy-sixth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East One Hundred and Eighty-fourth Street, Sixth Avenue, West One Hundred and Eighty-fifth Street, and Seventh Avenue.

The One Hundred and Seventy-seventh Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East One Hundred and Eighty-fifth Street, Sixth Avenue, West One Hundred and Eighty-sixth Street, and Seventh Avenue.

The One Hundred and Seventy-eighth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East One Hundred and Eighty-sixth Street, Sixth Avenue, West One Hundred and Eighty-seventh Street, and Seventh Avenue.

The One Hundred and Seventy-ninth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East One Hundred and Eighty-seventh Street, Sixth Avenue, West One Hundred and Eighty-eighth Street, and Seventh Avenue.

The One Hundred and Eightieth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East One Hundred and Eighty-eighth Street, Sixth Avenue, West One Hundred and Eighty-ninth Street, and Seventh Avenue.

The One Hundred and Eighty-first Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East One Hundred and Eighty-ninth Street, Sixth Avenue, West One Hundred and Ninetieth Street, and Seventh Avenue.

The One Hundred and Eighty-second Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East One Hundred and Ninetieth Street, Sixth Avenue, West One Hundred and Ninety-first Street, and Seventh Avenue.

The One Hundred and Eighty-third Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East One Hundred and Ninety-first Street, Sixth Avenue, West One Hundred and Ninety-second Street, and Seventh Avenue.

The One Hundred and Eighty-fourth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East One Hundred and Ninety-second Street, Sixth Avenue, West One Hundred and Ninety-third Street, and Seventh Avenue.

The One Hundred and Eighty-fifth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East One Hundred and Ninety-third Street, Sixth Avenue, West One Hundred and Ninety-fourth Street, and Seventh Avenue.

The One Hundred and Eighty-sixth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East One Hundred and Ninety-fourth Street, Sixth Avenue, West One Hundred and Ninety-fifth Street, and Seventh Avenue.

The One Hundred and Eighty-seventh Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East One Hundred and Ninety-fifth Street, Sixth Avenue, West One Hundred and Ninety-sixth Street, and Seventh Avenue.

The One Hundred and Eighty-eighth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East One Hundred and Ninety-sixth Street, Sixth Avenue, West One Hundred and Ninety-seventh Street, and Seventh Avenue.

The One Hundred and Eighty-ninth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East One Hundred and Ninety-seventh Street, Sixth Avenue, West One Hundred and Ninety-eighth Street, and Seventh Avenue.

The One Hundred and Ninetieth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East One Hundred and Ninety-eighth Street, Sixth Avenue, West One Hundred and Ninety-ninth Street, and Seventh Avenue.

The One Hundred and Ninety-first Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East One Hundred and Ninety-ninth Street, Sixth Avenue, West Two Hundredth Street, and Seventh Avenue.

The One Hundred and Ninety-second Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East One Hundred and Two Hundredth Street, Sixth Avenue, West One Hundred and First Street, and Seventh Avenue.

The One Hundred and Ninety-third Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East One Hundred and First Street, Sixth Avenue, West One Hundred and Second Street, and Seventh Avenue.

The One Hundred and Ninety-fourth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East One Hundred and Second Street, Sixth Avenue, West One Hundred and Third Street, and Seventh Avenue.

The One Hundred and Ninety-fifth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East One Hundred and Third Street, Sixth Avenue, West One Hundred and Fourth Street, and Seventh Avenue.

The One Hundred and Ninety-sixth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East One Hundred and Fourth Street, Sixth Avenue, West One Hundred and Fifth Street, and Seventh Avenue.

The One Hundred and Ninety-seventh Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East One Hundred and Fifth Street, Sixth Avenue, West One Hundred and Sixth Street, and Seventh Avenue.

The One Hundred and Ninety-eighth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East One Hundred and Sixth Street, Sixth Avenue, West One Hundred and Seventh Street, and Seventh Avenue.

The One Hundred and Ninety-ninth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East One Hundred and Seventh Street, Sixth Avenue, West One Hundred and Eighth Street, and Seventh Avenue.

The Two Hundredth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East One Hundred and Eighth Street, Sixth Avenue, West One Hundred and Ninth Street, and Seventh Avenue.

The Two Hundred and First Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East One Hundred and Ninth Street, Sixth Avenue, West One Hundred and Tenth Street, and Seventh Avenue.

The Two Hundred and Second Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East One Hundred and Tenth Street, Sixth Avenue, West One Hundred and Eleventh Street, and Seventh Avenue.

The Two Hundred and Third Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East One Hundred and Eleventh Street, Sixth Avenue, West One Hundred and Twelfth Street, and Seventh Avenue.

The Two Hundred and Fourth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East One Hundred and Twelfth Street, Sixth Avenue, West One Hundred and Thirteenth Street, and Seventh Avenue.

The Two Hundred and Fifth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East One Hundred and Thirteenth Street, Sixth Avenue, West One Hundred and Fourteenth Street, and Seventh Avenue.

The Two Hundred and Sixth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East One Hundred and Fourteenth Street, Sixth Avenue, West One Hundred and Fifteenth Street, and Seventh Avenue.

The Two Hundred and Seventh Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East One Hundred and Fifteenth Street, Sixth Avenue, West One Hundred and Sixteenth Street, and Seventh Avenue.

The Two Hundred and Eighth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East One Hundred and Sixteenth Street, Sixth Avenue, West One Hundred and Seventeenth Street, and Seventh Avenue.

The Two Hundred and Ninth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East One Hundred and Seventeenth Street, Sixth Avenue, West One Hundred and Eighteenth Street, and Seventh Avenue.

The Two Hundred and Tenth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East One Hundred and Eighteenth Street, Sixth Avenue, West One Hundred and Nineteenth Street, and Seventh Avenue.

The Two Hundred and Eleventh Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East One Hundred

ELECTION NOTICES.

Avenue, East One Hundred and Sixtieth Street, and Melrose Avenue.

The Twenty-first Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East One Hundred and Sixty-fifth Street, Trinity Avenue, East One Hundred and Sixty-first Street, Third Avenue and Boston Road.

The Twenty-second Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East One Hundred and Sixty-third Street, Tinton Avenue, Denman Place, and Trinity Avenue.

The Twenty-third Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East One Hundred and Sixty-fifth Street, Mott Avenue, East One Hundred and Sixty-fifth Street, and Jerome Avenue.

The Thirty-fourth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East One Hundred and Sixty-ninth Street, One Hundred and Sixty-seventh Street, Washington Avenue, East One Hundred and Sixty-eighth Street, and Railroad Avenue.

The Thirty-fifth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within Ward line, Fulton Avenue, East One Hundred and Sixty-ninth Street, and Railroad Avenue.

The Thirty-sixth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within Ward line, Prospect Avenue, East One Hundred and Sixty-ninth Street, and Fulton Avenue.

The Thirty-seventh Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East One Hundred and Seventy-third Street, Mohegan Avenue, Tremont Avenue, Bronx River, ward line, and Prospect Avenue.

The Thirty-eighth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East One Hundred and Seventy-third Street, Prospect Avenue, ward line, and Webster Avenue.

The Thirty-ninth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within Tremont Avenue, Third Avenue, East One Hundred and Seventy-fifth Street, Bathgate Avenue, East One Hundred and Seventy-fourth Street, Railroad Avenue, East One Hundred and Seventy-fifth Street, and Third Avenue.

The Fortieth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within Tremont Avenue, Third Avenue, East One Hundred and Seventy-fifth Street, Bathgate Avenue, East One Hundred and Seventy-fourth Street, and Railroad Avenue.

The Forty-first Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within Tremont Avenue, Railroad Avenue, East One Hundred and Sixty-ninth Street, Boston Road, Forest Avenue, Home Street, Tinton Avenue, Gerard Street, Spring Place, Fulton Avenue, East One Hundred and Sixty-seventh Street, and Third Avenue.

The Twenty-eighth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East One Hundred and Sixty-seventh Street, Fulton Avenue, Spring Place, Boston Road, East One Hundred and Sixty-fourth Street, and Washington Avenue.

The Twenty-ninth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within Wolf Street, Ogden Avenue, Devoe Street, Jerome Avenue, East One Hundred and Sixty-fifth Street, Mott Avenue, East One Hundred and Sixty-first Street, Jerome Avenue, and Harlem River.

The Thirty-second Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within Wolf Street, Devoe Street, Jerome Avenue, East One Hundred and Sixty-fifth Street, Elizabeth Street, and Bronx River.

The Thirty-third Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within Ward line, Railroad Avenue, East One Hundred and Sixty-fourth Street, Morris Avenue, East One Hundred and Sixty-first Street, Mott Avenue, East One Hundred and Sixty-fifth Street, and Jerome Avenue.

The Thirty-fourth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within Railroad Avenue, East One Hundred and Sixty-seventh Street, Washington Avenue, East One Hundred and Sixty-eighth Street, and Railroad Avenue.

The Thirty-fifth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within Ward line, Bronx River, Westchester Avenue, Union Avenue, Denman Place, and Tinton Avenue.

The Twenty-fourth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within Ward line, Bronx River, Westchester Avenue, East One Hundred and Sixty-fifth Street, Hall Place, East One Hundred and Sixty-ninth Street and Prospect Avenue.

The Twenty-fifth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East One Hundred and Sixty-ninth Street, Hall Place, East One Hundred and Sixty-fifth Street, Tinton Avenue, Home Street, Forest Avenue, and Boston Road.

The Twenty-sixth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within George Street, Tinton Avenue, East One Hundred and Sixty-third Street, Trinity Avenue, East One Hundred and Sixty-fifth Street, and Boston Road.

The Twenty-seventh Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East One Hundred and Sixty-ninth Street, Boston Road, Forest Avenue, Home Street, Tinton Avenue, George Street, Spring Place, Fulton Avenue, East One Hundred and Sixty-seventh Street, and Third Avenue.

The Twenty-eighth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East One Hundred and Sixty-seventh Street, Fulton Avenue, Spring Place, Boston Road, East One Hundred and Sixty-fourth Street, and Washington Avenue.

The Twenty-ninth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within Wolf Street, Ogden Avenue, Devoe Street, Jerome Avenue, East One Hundred and Sixty-fifth Street, Mott Avenue, East One Hundred and Sixty-first Street, Jerome Avenue, and Harlem River.

The Thirty-second Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within Wolf Street, Devoe Street, Jerome Avenue, East One Hundred and Sixty-fifth Street, Elizabeth Street, and Bronx River.

The Thirty-third Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within Ward line, Railroad Avenue, East One Hundred and Sixty-fourth Street, Morris Avenue, East One Hundred and Sixty-first Street, Mott Avenue, East One Hundred and Sixty-fifth Street, and Jerome Avenue.

The Thirty-fourth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within Railroad Avenue, East One Hundred and Sixty-seventh Street, Washington Avenue, East One Hundred and Sixty-eighth Street, and Railroad Avenue.

The Thirty-fifth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within Ward line, Bronx River, Westchester Avenue, Union Avenue, Denman Place, and Tinton Avenue.

The Thirty-fourth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within Ward line, Railroad Avenue, East One Hundred and Sixty-seventh Street, Washington Avenue, East One Hundred and Sixty-eighth Street, and Railroad Avenue.

The Thirty-fifth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within Ward line, Fulton Avenue, East One Hundred and Sixty-ninth Street, and Railroad Avenue.

The Thirty-sixth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within Ward line, Prospect Avenue, East One Hundred and Sixty-ninth Street, and Fulton Avenue.

The Thirty-seventh Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East One Hundred and Seventy-third Street, Mohegan Avenue, Tremont Avenue, Bronx River, ward line, and Prospect Avenue.

The Thirty-eighth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East One Hundred and Seventy-third Street, Prospect Avenue, ward line, and Webster Avenue.

The Thirty-ninth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within Tremont Avenue, Third Avenue, East One Hundred and Seventy-fifth Street, Bathgate Avenue, East One Hundred and Seventy-fourth Street, Railroad Avenue, East One Hundred and Seventy-fifth Street, and Third Avenue.

The Fortieth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within Tremont Avenue, Third Avenue, East One Hundred and Seventy-fifth Street, Bathgate Avenue, East One Hundred and Seventy-fourth Street, and Railroad Avenue.

The Forty-first Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within Tremont Avenue, Railroad Avenue, East One Hundred and Sixty-ninth Street, Boston Road, Forest Avenue, Home Street, Tinton Avenue, George Street, Spring Place, Fulton Avenue, East One Hundred and Sixty-seventh Street, and Third Avenue.

The Forty-second Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within Wolf Street, Ogden Avenue, Devoe Street, Jerome Avenue, East One Hundred and Sixty-fifth Street, Mott Avenue, East One Hundred and Sixty-first Street, Jerome Avenue, and Harlem River.

The Forty-third Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within Wolf Street, Devoe Street, Jerome Avenue, East One Hundred and Sixty-fifth Street, Elizabeth Street, and Bronx River.

The Forty-fourth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within Ward line, Railroad Avenue, East One Hundred and Sixty-fourth Street, Morris Avenue, East One Hundred and Sixty-first Street, Mott Avenue, East One Hundred and Sixty-fifth Street, and Jerome Avenue.

The Forty-fifth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within Railroad Avenue, East One Hundred and Sixty-seventh Street, Washington Avenue, East One Hundred and Sixty-eighth Street, and Railroad Avenue.

The Forty-sixth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within Ward line, Bronx River, Westchester Avenue, Union Avenue, Denman Place, and Tinton Avenue.

The Forty-seventh Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within Ward line, Fulton Avenue, East One Hundred and Sixty-ninth Street, and Railroad Avenue.

The Forty-eighth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within Ward line, Prospect Avenue, East One Hundred and Sixty-ninth Street, and Fulton Avenue.

The Forty-ninth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East One Hundred and Seventy-third Street, Mohegan Avenue, Tremont Avenue, Bronx River, ward line, and Prospect Avenue.

The Fiftieth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East One Hundred and Seventy-third Street, Prospect Avenue, ward line, and Webster Avenue.

The Fifty-first Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within Tremont Avenue, Third Avenue, East One Hundred and Seventy-fifth Street, Bathgate Avenue, East One Hundred and Seventy-fourth Street, Railroad Avenue, East One Hundred and Seventy-fifth Street, and Third Avenue.

The Fifty-second Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within Tremont Avenue, Third Avenue, East One Hundred and Seventy-fifth Street, Bathgate Avenue, East One Hundred and Seventy-fourth Street, Railroad Avenue, East One Hundred and Sixty-ninth Street, Boston Road, Forest Avenue, Home Street, Tinton Avenue, George Street, Spring Place, Fulton Avenue, East One Hundred and Sixty-seventh Street, and Third Avenue.

The Fifty-third Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within Wolf Street, Ogden Avenue, Devoe Street, Jerome Avenue, East One Hundred and Sixty-fifth Street, Mott Avenue, East One Hundred and Sixty-first Street, Jerome Avenue, and Harlem River.

The Fifty-fourth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within Wolf Street, Devoe Street, Jerome Avenue, East One Hundred and Sixty-fifth Street, Elizabeth Street, and Bronx River.

The Fifty-fifth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within Ward line, Railroad Avenue, East One Hundred and Sixty-fourth Street, Morris Avenue, East One Hundred and Sixty-first Street, Mott Avenue, East One Hundred and Sixty-fifth Street, and Jerome Avenue.

The Fifty-sixth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within Railroad Avenue, East One Hundred and Sixty-seventh Street, Washington Avenue, East One Hundred and Sixty-eighth Street, and Railroad Avenue.

The Fifty-seventh Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within Ward line, Bronx River, Westchester Avenue, Union Avenue, Denman Place, and Tinton Avenue.

The Fifty-eighth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within Ward line, Fulton Avenue, East One Hundred and Sixty-ninth Street, and Railroad Avenue.

The Fifty-ninth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within Ward line, Prospect Avenue, East One Hundred and Sixty-ninth Street, and Fulton Avenue.

The Sixtieth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East One Hundred and Seventy-third Street, Mohegan Avenue, Tremont Avenue, Bronx River, ward line, and Prospect Avenue.

The Sixty-first Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East One Hundred and Seventy-third Street, Prospect Avenue, ward line, and Webster Avenue.

The Sixty-second Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within Tremont Avenue, Third Avenue, East One Hundred and Seventy-fifth Street, Bathgate Avenue, East One Hundred and Seventy-fourth Street, Railroad Avenue, East One Hundred and Seventy-fifth Street, and Third Avenue.

The Sixty-third Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within Tremont Avenue, Third Avenue, East One Hundred and Seventy-fifth Street, Bathgate Avenue, East One Hundred and Seventy-fourth Street, Railroad Avenue, East One Hundred and Sixty-ninth Street, Boston Road, Forest Avenue, Home Street, Tinton Avenue, George Street, Spring Place, Fulton Avenue, East One Hundred and Sixty-seventh Street, and Third Avenue.

The Sixty-fourth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within Wolf Street, Ogden Avenue, Devoe Street, Jerome Avenue, East One Hundred and Sixty-fifth Street, Mott Avenue, East One Hundred and Sixty-first Street, Jerome Avenue, and Harlem River.

The Sixty-fifth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within Wolf Street, Devoe Street, Jerome Avenue, East One Hundred and Sixty-fifth Street, Elizabeth Street, and Bronx River.

The Sixty-sixth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within Ward line, Railroad Avenue, East One Hundred and Sixty-fourth Street, Morris Avenue, East One Hundred and Sixty-first Street, Mott Avenue, East One Hundred and Sixty-fifth Street, and Jerome Avenue.

The Sixty-seventh Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within Railroad Avenue, East One Hundred and Sixty-seventh Street, Washington Avenue, East One Hundred and Sixty-eighth Street, and Railroad Avenue.

The Sixty-eighth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within Ward line, Bronx River, Westchester Avenue, Union Avenue, Denman Place, and Tinton Avenue.

The Sixty-ninth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within Ward line, Fulton Avenue, East One Hundred and Sixty-ninth Street, and Railroad Avenue.

The Seventieth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within Ward line, Prospect Avenue, East One Hundred and Sixty-ninth Street, and Fulton Avenue.

The Seventy-first Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East One Hundred and Seventy-third Street, Mohegan Avenue, Tremont Avenue, Bronx River, ward line, and Prospect Avenue.

The Seventy-second Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East One Hundred and Seventy-third Street, Prospect Avenue, ward line, and Webster Avenue.

The Seventy-third Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within Tremont Avenue, Third Avenue, East One Hundred and Seventy-fifth Street, Bathgate Avenue, East One Hundred and Seventy-fourth Street, Railroad Avenue, East One Hundred and Seventy-fifth Street, and Third Avenue.

The Seventy-fourth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within Tremont Avenue, Third Avenue, East One Hundred and Seventy-fifth Street, Bathgate Avenue, East One Hundred and Seventy-fourth Street, Railroad Avenue, East One Hundred and Sixty-ninth Street, Boston Road, Forest Avenue, Home Street, Tinton Avenue, George Street, Spring Place, Fulton Avenue, East One Hundred and Sixty-seventh Street, and Third Avenue.

The Seventy-fifth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within Wolf Street, Ogden Avenue, Devoe Street, Jerome Avenue, East One Hundred and Sixty-fifth Street, Mott Avenue, East One Hundred and Sixty-first Street, Jerome Avenue, and Harlem River.

The Seventy-sixth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within Wolf Street, Devoe Street, Jerome Avenue, East One Hundred and Sixty-fifth Street, Elizabeth Street, and Bronx River.

The Seventy-seventh Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within Ward line, Railroad Avenue, East One Hundred and Sixty-fourth Street, Morris Avenue, East One Hundred and Sixty-first Street, Mott Avenue, East One Hundred and Sixty-fifth Street, and Jerome Avenue.

The Seventy-eighth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within Railroad Avenue, East One Hundred and Sixty-seventh Street, Washington Avenue, East One Hundred and Sixty-eighth Street, and Railroad Avenue.

The Seventy-ninth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within Ward line, Bronx River, Westchester Avenue, Union Avenue, Denman Place, and Tinton Avenue.

The Eightieth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within Ward line, Fulton Avenue, East One Hundred and Sixty-ninth Street, and Railroad Avenue.

The Eighty-first Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within Ward line, Prospect Avenue, East One Hundred and Sixty-ninth Street, and Fulton Avenue.

The Eighty-second Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East One Hundred and Seventy-third Street, Mohegan Avenue, Tremont Avenue, Bronx River, ward line, and Prospect Avenue.

The Eighty-third Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East One Hundred and Seventy-third Street, Prospect Avenue, ward line, and Webster Avenue.

The Eighty-fourth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within Tremont Avenue, Third Avenue, East One Hundred and Seventy-fifth Street, Bathgate Avenue, East One Hundred and Seventy-fourth Street, Railroad Avenue, East One Hundred and Seventy-fifth Street, and Third Avenue.

The Eighty-fifth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within Tremont Avenue, Third Avenue, East One Hundred and Seventy-fifth Street, Bathgate Avenue, East One Hundred and Seventy-fourth Street, Railroad Avenue, East One Hundred and Sixty-ninth Street, Boston Road, Forest Avenue, Home Street, Tinton Avenue, George Street, Spring Place, Fulton Avenue, East One Hundred and Sixty-seventh Street, and Third Avenue.

The Eighty-sixth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within Wolf Street, Ogden Avenue, Devoe Street, Jerome Avenue, East One Hundred and Sixty-fifth Street, Mott Avenue, East One Hundred and Sixty-first Street, Jerome Avenue, and Harlem River.

The Eighty-seventh Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within Wolf Street, Devoe Street, Jerome Avenue, East One Hundred and Sixty-fifth Street, Elizabeth Street, and Bronx River.

The Eighty-eighth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within Ward line, Railroad Avenue, East One Hundred and Sixty-fourth Street, Morris Avenue, East One Hundred and Sixty-first Street, Mott Avenue, East One Hundred and Sixty-fifth Street, and Jerome Avenue.

The Eighty-ninth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within Railroad Avenue, East One Hundred and Sixty-seventh Street, Washington Avenue, East One Hundred and Sixty-eighth Street, and Railroad Avenue.

The Ninetieth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within Ward line, Bronx River, Westchester Avenue, Union Avenue, Denman Place, and Tinton Avenue.

The Ninety-first Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within Ward line, Fulton Avenue, East One Hundred and Sixty-ninth Street, and Railroad Avenue.

The Ninety-second Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within Ward line, Prospect Avenue, East One Hundred and Sixty-ninth Street, and Fulton Avenue.

The Ninety-third Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East One Hundred and Seventy-third Street, Mohegan Avenue, Tremont Avenue, Bronx River, ward line, and Prospect Avenue.

The Ninety-fourth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East One Hundred and Seventy-third Street, Prospect Avenue, ward line, and Webster Avenue.

The Ninety-fifth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within Tremont Avenue, Third Avenue, East One Hundred and Seventy-fifth Street, Bathgate Avenue, East One Hundred and Seventy-fourth Street, Railroad Avenue, East One Hundred and Seventy-fifth Street, and Third Avenue.

The Ninety-sixth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within Tremont Avenue, Third Avenue, East One Hundred and Seventy-fifth Street, Bathgate Avenue, East One Hundred and Seventy-fourth Street, Railroad Avenue, East One Hundred and Sixty-ninth Street, Boston Road, Forest Avenue, Home Street, Tinton Avenue, George Street, Spring Place, Fulton Avenue, East One Hundred and Sixty-seventh Street, and Third Avenue.

The Ninety-seventh Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within Wolf Street, Ogden Avenue, Devoe Street, Jerome Avenue, East One Hundred and Sixty-fifth Street, Mott Avenue, East One Hundred and Sixty-first Street, Jerome Avenue, and Harlem River.

The Ninety-eighth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within Wolf Street, Devoe Street, Jerome Avenue, East One Hundred and Sixty-fifth Street, Elizabeth Street, and Bronx River.

The Ninety-ninth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within Ward line, Railroad Avenue, East One Hundred and Sixty-fourth Street, Morris Avenue, East One Hundred and Sixty-first Street, Mott Avenue, East One Hundred and Sixty-fifth Street, and Jerome Avenue.

The One Hundredth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within Railroad Avenue, East One Hundred and Sixty-seventh Street, Washington Avenue, East One Hundred and Sixty-eighth Street, and Railroad Avenue.

The One Hundred and First Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within Ward line, Bronx River, Westchester Avenue, Union Avenue, Denman Place, and Tinton Avenue.

The One Hundred and Second Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within Ward line, Fulton Avenue, East One Hundred and Sixty-ninth Street, and Railroad Avenue.

The One Hundred and Third Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within Ward line, Prospect Avenue, East One Hundred and Sixty-ninth Street, and Fulton Avenue.

The One Hundred and Fourth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East One Hundred and Seventy-third Street, Mohegan Avenue, Tremont Avenue, Bronx River, ward line, and Prospect Avenue.

The One Hundred and Fifth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East One Hundred and Seventy-third Street, Prospect Avenue, ward line, and Webster Avenue.

The One Hundred and Sixth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within Tremont Avenue, Third Avenue, East One Hundred and Seventy-fifth Street, Bathgate Avenue, East One Hundred and Seventy-fourth Street, Railroad Avenue, East One Hundred and Seventy-fifth Street, and Third Avenue.

The One Hundred and Seventh Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within Tremont Avenue, Third Avenue, East One Hundred and Seventy-fifth Street, Bathgate Avenue, East One Hundred and Seventy-fourth Street, Railroad Avenue, East One Hundred and Sixty-ninth Street, Boston Road, Forest Avenue, Home Street, Tinton Avenue, George Street, Spring Place, Fulton Avenue, East One Hundred and Sixty-seventh Street, and Third Avenue.

The One Hundred and Eighth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within Wolf Street, Ogden Avenue, Devoe Street, Jerome Avenue, East One Hundred and Sixty-fifth Street, Mott Avenue, East One Hundred and Sixty-first Street, Jerome Avenue, and Harlem River.

The One Hundred and Ninth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within Wolf Street, Devoe Street, Jerome Avenue, East One Hundred and Sixty-fifth Street, Elizabeth Street, and Bronx River.

The One Hundred and Tenth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within Ward line, Railroad Avenue, East One Hundred and Sixty-fourth Street, Morris Avenue, East One Hundred and Sixty-first Street, Mott Avenue, East One Hundred and Sixty-fifth Street, and Jerome Avenue.

The One Hundred and Eleventh Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within Railroad Avenue, East One Hundred and Sixty-seventh Street, Washington Avenue, East One Hundred and Sixty-eighth Street, and Railroad Avenue.

The One Hundred and Twelfth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within Ward line, Bronx River, Westchester Avenue, Union Avenue, Denman Place, and Tinton Avenue.

The One Hundred and Thirteenth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within Ward line, Fulton Avenue, East One Hundred and Sixty-ninth Street, and Railroad Avenue.

The One Hundred and Fourteenth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within Ward line, Prospect Avenue, East One Hundred and Sixty-ninth Street, and Fulton Avenue.

The One Hundred and Fifteenth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East One Hundred and Seventy-third Street, Mohegan Avenue, Tremont Avenue, Bronx River, ward line, and Prospect Avenue.

The One Hundred and Sixteenth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East One Hundred and Seventy-third Street, Prospect Avenue, ward line, and Webster Avenue.

The One Hundred and Seventeenth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within Tremont Avenue, Third Avenue, East One Hundred and Seventy-fifth Street, Bathgate Avenue, East One Hundred and Seventy-fourth Street, Railroad Avenue, East One Hundred and Seventy-fifth Street, and Third Avenue.

The One Hundred and Eighteenth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within Tremont Avenue, Third Avenue, East One Hundred and Seventy-fifth Street, Bathgate Avenue, East One Hundred and Seventy-fourth Street, Railroad Avenue, East One Hundred and Sixty-ninth Street, Boston Road, Forest Avenue, Home Street, Tinton Avenue, George Street, Spring Place, Fulton Avenue, East One Hundred and Sixty-seventh Street, and Third Avenue.

The One Hundred and Nineteenth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within Wolf Street, Ogden Avenue, Devoe Street, Jerome Avenue, East One Hundred and Sixty-fifth Street, Mott Avenue, East One Hundred and Sixty-first Street, Jerome Avenue, and Harlem River.

The One Hundred and Twentieth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within Wolf Street, Devoe Street, Jerome Avenue, East One Hundred and Sixty-fifth Street, Elizabeth Street, and Bronx River.

The One Hundred and Twenty-first Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within Ward line, Railroad Avenue, East One Hundred and Sixty-fourth Street, Morris Avenue, East One Hundred and Sixty-first Street, Mott Avenue, East One Hundred and Sixty-fifth Street, and Jerome Avenue.

The One Hundred and Twenty-second Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within Railroad Avenue, East One Hundred and Sixty-seventh Street, Washington Avenue, East One Hundred and Sixty-eighth Street, and Railroad Avenue.

The One Hundred and Twenty-third Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within Ward line, Bronx River, Westchester Avenue, Union Avenue, Denman Place, and Tinton Avenue.

The One Hundred and Twenty-fourth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within Ward line, Fulton Avenue, East One Hundred and Sixty-ninth Street, and Railroad Avenue.

The One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within Ward line, Prospect Avenue, East One Hundred and Sixty-ninth Street, and Fulton Avenue.

The One Hundred and Twenty-sixth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East One Hundred and Seventy-third Street, Mohegan Avenue, Tremont Avenue, Bronx River, ward line, and Prospect Avenue.

The One Hundred and Twenty-seventh Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East One Hundred and Seventy-third Street, Prospect Avenue, ward line, and Webster Avenue.

The One Hundred and Twenty-eighth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within Tremont Avenue, Third Avenue, East One Hundred and Seventy-fifth Street, Bathgate Avenue, East One Hundred and Seventy-fourth Street, Railroad Avenue, East One Hundred and Seventy-fifth Street, and Third Avenue.

The One Hundred and Twenty-ninth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within Tremont Avenue, Third Avenue, East One Hundred and Seventy-fifth Street, Bathgate Avenue, East One Hundred and Seventy-fourth Street, Railroad Avenue, East One Hundred and Sixty-ninth Street, Boston Road, Forest Avenue, Home Street, Tinton Avenue, George Street, Spring Place, Fulton Avenue, East One Hundred and Sixty-seventh Street, and Third Avenue.

The One Hundred and Thirtieth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within Wolf Street, Ogden Avenue, Devoe Street, Jerome Avenue, East One Hundred and Sixty-fifth Street, Mott Avenue, East One Hundred and Sixty-first Street, Jerome Avenue, and Harlem River.

The One Hundred and Thirty-first Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within Wolf Street, Devoe Street, Jerome Avenue, East One Hundred and Sixty-fifth Street, Elizabeth Street, and Bronx River.

The One Hundred and Thirty-second Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within Ward line, Railroad Avenue, East One Hundred and Sixty-fourth Street, Morris Avenue, East One Hundred and Sixty-first Street, Mott Avenue, East One Hundred and Sixty-fifth Street, and Jerome Avenue.

The One Hundred and Thirty-third Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within Railroad Avenue, East One Hundred and Sixty-seventh Street, Washington Avenue, East One Hundred and Sixty-eighth Street, and Railroad Avenue.

The One Hundred and Thirty-fourth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within Ward line, Bronx River, Westchester Avenue, Union Avenue, Denman Place, and Tinton Avenue.

The One Hundred and Thirty-fifth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within Ward line, Fulton Avenue, East One Hundred and Sixty-ninth Street, and Railroad Avenue.

The One Hundred and Thirty-sixth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within Ward line, Prospect Avenue, East One Hundred and Sixty-ninth Street, and Fulton Avenue.

The One Hundred and Thirty-seventh Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East One Hundred and Seventy-third Street, Mohegan Avenue, Tremont Avenue, Bronx River, ward line, and Prospect Avenue.

The One Hundred and Thirty-eighth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East One Hundred and Seventy-third Street, Prospect Avenue, ward line, and Webster Avenue.

The One Hundred and Thirty-ninth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within Tremont Avenue, Third Avenue, East One Hundred and Seventy-fifth Street, Bathgate Avenue, East One Hundred and Seventy-fourth Street, Railroad Avenue, East One Hundred and Seventy-fifth Street, and Third Avenue.

The One Hundred and Fortieth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within Tremont Avenue, Third Avenue, East One Hundred and Seventy-fifth Street, Bathgate Avenue, East One Hundred and Seventy-fourth Street, Railroad Avenue, East One Hundred and Sixty-ninth Street, Boston Road, Forest Avenue, Home Street, Tinton Avenue, George Street, Spring Place, Fulton Avenue, East One Hundred and Sixty-seventh Street, and Third Avenue.

The One Hundred and Forty-first Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within Wolf Street, Ogden Avenue, Devoe Street, Jerome Avenue, East One Hundred and Sixty-fifth Street, Mott Avenue, East One Hundred and Sixty-first Street, Jerome Avenue, and Harlem River.

The One Hundred and Forty-second Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within Wolf Street, Devoe Street, Jerome Avenue, East One Hundred and Sixty-fifth Street, Elizabeth Street, and Bronx River.

The One Hundred and Forty-third Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within Ward line, Railroad Avenue, East One Hundred and Sixty-fourth Street, Morris Avenue, East One Hundred and Sixty-first Street, Mott Avenue, East One Hundred and Sixty-fifth Street, and Jerome Avenue.

The One Hundred and Forty-fourth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within Railroad Avenue, East One Hundred and Sixty-seventh Street, Washington Avenue, East One Hundred and Sixty-eighth Street, and Railroad Avenue.

The One Hundred and Forty-fifth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within Ward line, Bronx River, Westchester Avenue, Union Avenue, Denman Place, and Tinton Avenue.

The One Hundred and Forty-sixth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within Ward line, Fulton Avenue, East One Hundred and Sixty-ninth Street, and Railroad Avenue.

The One Hundred and Forty-seventh Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within Ward line, Prospect Avenue, East One Hundred and Sixty-ninth Street, and Fulton Avenue.

The One Hundred and Forty-eighth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East One Hundred and Seventy-third Street, Mohegan Avenue, Tremont Avenue, Bronx River, ward line, and Prospect Avenue.

The One Hundred and Forty-ninth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East One Hundred and Seventy-third Street, Prospect Avenue, ward line, and Webster Avenue.

The One Hundred and Fiftieth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within Tremont Avenue, Third Avenue, East One Hundred and Seventy-fifth Street, Bathgate Avenue, East One Hundred and Seventy-fourth Street, Railroad Avenue, East One Hundred and Seventy-fifth Street, and Third Avenue.

The One Hundred and Fifty-first Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within Tremont Avenue, Third Avenue, East One Hundred and Seventy-fifth Street, Bathgate Avenue, East One Hundred and Seventy-fourth Street, Railroad Avenue, East One Hundred and Sixty-ninth Street, Boston Road, Forest Avenue, Home Street, Tinton Avenue, George Street, Spring Place, Fulton Avenue, East One Hundred and Sixty-seventh Street, and Third Avenue.

The One Hundred and Fifty-second Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within Wolf Street, Ogden Avenue, Devoe Street, Jerome Avenue, East One Hundred and Sixty-fifth Street, Mott Avenue, East One Hundred and Sixty-first Street, Jerome Avenue, and Harlem River.

The One Hundred and Fifty-third Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within Wolf Street, Devoe Street, Jerome Avenue, East One Hundred and Sixty-fifth Street, Elizabeth Street, and Bronx River.

The One Hundred and Fifty-fourth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within Ward line, Railroad Avenue, East One Hundred and Sixty-fourth Street, Morris Avenue, East One Hundred and Sixty-first Street, Mott Avenue, East One Hundred and Sixty-fifth Street, and Jerome Avenue.

The One Hundred and Fifty-fifth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within Railroad Avenue, East One Hundred and Sixty-seventh Street, Washington Avenue, East One Hundred and Sixty-eighth Street, and Railroad Avenue.

The One Hundred and Fifty-sixth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within Ward line, Bronx River, Westchester Avenue, Union Avenue, Denman Place, and Tinton Avenue.

The One Hundred and Fifty-seventh Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within Ward line, Fulton Avenue, East One Hundred and Sixty-ninth Street, and Railroad Avenue.

The One Hundred and Fifty-eighth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within Ward line, Prospect Avenue, East One Hundred and Sixty-ninth Street, and Fulton Avenue.

The One Hundred and Fifty-ninth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East One Hundred and Seventy-third Street, Mohegan Avenue, Tremont Avenue, Bronx River, ward line, and Prospect Avenue.

The One Hundred and Sixtieth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East One Hundred and Seventy-third Street, Prospect Avenue, ward line, and Webster Avenue.

The One Hundred and Sixty-first Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within Tremont Avenue, Third Avenue, East One Hundred and Seventy-fifth Street, Bathgate Avenue, East One Hundred and Seventy-fourth Street, Railroad Avenue, East One Hundred and Seventy-fifth Street, and Third Avenue.

The One Hundred and Sixty-second Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within Tremont Avenue, Third Avenue, East One Hundred and Seventy-fifth Street, Bathgate Avenue, East One Hundred and Seventy-fourth Street, Railroad Avenue, East One Hundred and Sixty-ninth Street, Boston Road, Forest Avenue, Home Street, Tinton Avenue, George Street, Spring

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The New-York Times.

Part Three
Pages 17-20

SEEKING CAMPAIGN FUNDS

CUSTOM HOUSE MEN ASKED TO AID DEMOCRATS.

Deputy Collector Phelps Says the Circular Is an Open Violation of Civil Service Laws—The Letterhead Bears the Names of Elliot Danforth and Others—Distribution Stopped and Washington Officials Notified.

In the mail delivered at the Custom House yesterday morning were several hundred circular letters from the headquarters of the Democratic State Committee, soliciting contributions for campaign purposes. So many of the envelopes were addressed to persons who, from death and other causes, long since ceased to be employes of the Custom House, that the colored messenger whose duty it is to distribute the mail called the attention of Collector Kilbreth to the matter.

After reading one of the circulars, the Collector sent for Deputy Collector Phelps, in charge of the law division, and ordered the distribution of the envelopes to be suspended. Col. Phelps read the circular and pronounced it an open violation of the civil service laws. Section 12 of an act passed by Congress, Jan. 16, 1883, provides that:

"No person, or persons, shall, in any room or building occupied, in the discharge of official duties, by any officer or employe of the United States, solicit in any manner whatever, or receive any contribution of money or any other thing of value for any political purpose whatever."

The penalty for a violation of this act is three years' imprisonment, or $5,000 fine, or both.

The circular sent to the Custom House employes, and also to many of the employes in the Appraiser's Department yesterday, caused an unusual commotion, and aroused Collector Kilbreth's indignation. Each circular was typewritten, with the printed letter head of the headquarters of the Democratic State Committee, in the Bartholdi Hotel. The names of Chairman Elliot Danforth and his associate officers of the committee, together with the names of all the members of the Executive Committee, appear on the letter head.

Following is the text of one of these circulars, which bears date of Oct. 14, and is signed by James C. Truman, as Chairman of the Executive Committee:

"Dear Sir: Relying upon your known interest in Democratic success at the forthcoming Presidential election, the undersigned takes the liberty of soliciting from you such financial aid as you may be able and willing to give toward meeting the legitimate expenses of the campaign.

"In this contest the Democratic Party is compelled to wholly rely upon the voluntary contributions of the plain people for means with which to defray the cost of meetings, printing and distributing documents and literature, postage, and the other expenses of an efficient organization. Our opponents have on their side the concentrated money power of the country. Every trust, every monopoly, every millionaire corporation, every syndicate is supporting the Republican candidate, and these abhorrent forces are pouring into the coffers of the Republican Party a corruption fund more colossal than any ever before known in the politics of the United States.

"We have neither the means nor the disposition to meet the expenditures of the opposition, but we must urge our friends to see to it, so far as they can, that this committee does not lack the funds to carry on an efficient but honest campaign.

"Will you not help us? The need is urgent and immediate, and no matter how small your contribution may be, it will be gladly received and acknowledged. Every dollar contributed will be used for purely legitimate purposes.

"We should be pleased to see you at these headquarters; or, if more convenient, contributions may be sent by mail to Elliot Danforth, Chairman Finance Committee, Bartholdi Hotel, New-York City. Yours for the cause."

Collector Kilbreth said that this was the first instance since the civil service law was enacted that so open a violation of its provisions had been attempted in this city. He regarded the action of the Campaign Committee in sending such circulars to Government employes as outrageous. He wrote to the Treasury Department in Washington last evening asking for instructions as to how he should proceed in the matter.

SUING FOR A FORTUNE.

Mrs. Bentley Wants the Control of Her Husband's Estate.

The affairs of the Peter Bentley family were again before the public yesterday in the Chancery Court, in Jersey City. The children of the late Peter Bentley, a lawyer, who died six years ago, procured the appointment of William J. Lewis as receiver of the estate, in 1894, on the ground that their mother was wasting it in bad bargains.

Cortlandt Parker of Newark yesterday argued a motion to have the receivership set aside. Gilbert Collins opposed the motion.

Five years ago the estate was worth $350,000. It is now estimated at $150,000. Lawyer Parker's argument rested largely on the fact that Peter Bentley's will gave his widow absolute control of the estate until she married. The receiver now allows her $25 a week.

Vice Chancellor Pitney reserved decision.

Funeral of Freeholder Cullen.

The funeral of the late Freeholder Andrew J. Cullen of Hoboken, who died in the New-York Hospital, under an operation, last Monday, was held yesterday from the Church of Our Lady of Grace, Hoboken. The cortege was one of the largest ever seen in Hudson County. The pall-bearers were: Freeholders Keating and Kenny, ex-Councilman Londrigan and William Tallon, representing the Exempt Firemen and Catholic Benevolent Legion; Jeremiah O'Connor and Nicholas O'Day, representing the Andrew Cullen Association, and Edward L. Phalon and Gustav Guerber, representing the Friday Night Club.

In Justice to Mr. Moody.

There has been considerable comment over one remark attributed to the preacher, Dwight L. Moody, in his recent address at the Collegiate Church in this city. As reported, he is said to have advised preachers "to give up preaching the Gospel only," and to have added: "One of the greatest calamities that has ever befallen the Church is that Sunday night services are given up entirely to preaching the Gospel." Mr. Moody, on his attention having been called to this, writes: "Most everything but the Gospel is what I said."

Two Steamships Sight the Paris.

The steamship Spree of the North German Lloyd Line, which arrived yesterday from Bremen, reported stormy weather throughout her passage, with rain and high seas. She spoke the disabled American Liner Paris on Oct. 11, in latitude 47 degrees 7 minutes, longitude 44 degrees 49 minutes. The Aachen of the same line also passed the Paris on the same day.

FOR THE CHANLER PRIZE.

Winner of the Paris Scholarship Soon to be Chosen.

The winner of the Chanler Paris Art Scholarship, consisting of a five years' course in the art schools of Paris, will probably be selected Sunday, Oct. 25.

The preliminary examination closed Monday, Oct. 12. Twenty-seven students from this State took part. Two were women. While the number of contestants was not so large as five years ago, the general merit of the work was of a higher order.

Of the original competitors, thirteen have been selected to compete in the final examinations, which will begin Monday, Oct. 19, and will end Saturday, Oct. 24. Of this number eleven are students at the Art Students' League in this city.

The Chanler Prize was established five years ago by John Armstrong Chanler and some of his friends. The winner receives $900 a year for five years, to pay expenses while studying in the art schools of Paris. The winner five years ago was Bryson Burroughs.

The Committee of Judges selected to pass on the merit of the work consists of H. G. Marquand, President of the Metropolitan Museum of Art; Thomas Woods, President of the National Academy of Design; John La Farge, President of the Society of American Artists; George W. Breck, President of the Art Students' League; Messrs. Shirlaw, Beckwith, and Turner of the National Academy of Design; Augustus St. Gaudens, E. H. Blashfield, and George D. Brush of the Society of American Artists, and J. G. Brown, President of the Water Color Society, selected by the donors of the prize.

This committee met Tuesday evening and passed on the selections submitted by the twenty-seven competitors. The committee was anxious to give the two women competing all the chance that was possible, but neither was chosen for the finals.

The committee has laid out a programme which is intended to try the talents of the thirteen to the utmost. Five mornings of next week will be devoted to life drawing. Five afternoons will be taken up with portrait painting, and Saturday will be devoted to composition. On this day the students will be kept in a room until their work is completed, and will not be allowed to communicate with any one, so that the showing will be the result of their own ideas.

THE LAZARUS SCHOLARSHIP

May Be Awarded During the First Week of December.

The Lazarus Scholarship for the study of mural painting will be decided in this city during the first week of December. The income of this scholarship is $3,000 for three years, and includes the traveling expenses of the winner to and from Europe.

The scholarship is open to any unmarried male citizen of the United States. The successful competitor will be obliged to spend the first twenty-four months in Italy—sixteen in Rome and eight in other places, according to regulations hereafter to be specified. A large number of artists have signified their intention of competing for the scholarship.

The candidates will be required to pass preliminary examinations in perspective, artistic anatomy, and painted nude figures from life. These examinations will begin Monday, Nov. 2. Those candidates who shall have passed a preliminary examination satisfactory to the committee will then be required to pass a further examination in the following subjects:

History of architecture; written examination. Freehand drawing from memory of classical and Renaissance ornament; Freehand drawing from memory of the architectural orders; elementary French and Italian, written and oral; painted sketch for a mural figure composition with ornamental border.

These second examinations will begin Monday, Nov. 9. During their progress candidates will not be permitted to consult books, drawings, photographs, or other aids. On Thursday, Nov. 12, the committee, or jury appointed by it, will make selections from the competitors, and those selected shall alone be entitled to enter the final stage of the competition. Should no work be deemed worthy, the award of the fund may be withheld for this year.

The selected candidates will be allowed until Saturday, Nov. 28, for a fuller development of the preliminary sketches. These final compositions must be in by noon Wednesday, Dec. 2, and will be hung for examination by the jury next day. The final award will be made by the majority vote of the jury.

The committee in charge of the Lazarus Scholarship are Frederic Crowninshield, J. C. Beckwith, E. H. Blashfield, W. H. Low, G. W. Maynard, C. F. McKim, H. Siddons Mowbray, Walter Shirlaw, and Edgar M. Ward.

EVANGELICAL LUTHERAN SYNOD

Matters Before the Twenty-fifth Yearly Convention.

The Evangelical Lutheran Synod of New-York and New-Jersey, which is holding its twenty-fifth annual convention at St. John's Church, 81 Christopher Street, resumed its sessions yesterday morning.

Before the business of the day a prayer meeting, led by the Rev. C. H. Traver of Rhinebeck, was held.

At the conclusion of the prayer meeting the Rev. Dr. J. B. Remensnyder, president of the Synod, called the business session to order. Parochial matters were discussed, during which Dr. Remensnyder reported that the St. James's Lutheran Church, of which he is pastor, at Seventy-third Street and Madison Avenue, had reduced its debt $35,000.

The Rev. Dr. J. J. Young of St. John's Church lamented the fact that so many persons who came to communion and preparatory services failed to contribute anything toward the support of the church.

At the afternoon session the Rev. Dr. G. W. Wenner, chairman of the deaconesses' association of the General Synod, said that a building had been purchased in Baltimore for the training of deaconesses. He appealed for financial aid.

Kreuger's Shot Was Justifiable.

A jury impaneled by Coroner Nason, in Brooklyn, yesterday exonerated of the charge of homicide John Kreuger of 1,238 Gates Avenue, the saloon keeper who shot and killed Ernest Mitschele, the baker, who entered his room early Wednesday morning. The jury declared the shooting was justifiable, but it also declared its belief that Mitschele was a somnambulist and was walking about in his sleep when he entered Kreuger's apartments.

Mitschele's body has been claimed by his brother, William Mitschele, of 130 Central Avenue. Another brother lives in Harlem. William said yesterday that Ernest was a somnambulist from childhood, and that he frequently walked while sleeping.

"Daughters of Syria" Organized.

A society has been organized among the Syrian young women of this city under the name of the Daughters of Syria. The organization was perfected last Tuesday evening when the following officers were elected: President—Miss Fareedy Fluty; Vice President—Miss Mary Beesha; Treasurer—Miss Martha Haddad. The Syrian Society has given the young women the use of its schoolroom, at 95 Washington Street, for a meeting place. The objects of the new organization are to increase the social relations between the members and to discuss household economy.

Kept at Sea by the Tide.

Gustav Yarkalman, sixty-two years old, of 13 Lincoln Road, Brooklyn, went rowing in a skiff in Old Mill Creek Wednesday evening, and put out to sea so far that he was unable to row back against the tide. He spent the night on the water, and his friends thought he was drowned. Yesterday morning he managed to reach the shore and later his home.

A TELL-TALE FORECAST

SILVER MEN'S CLAIMS AS TO THE NEXT CONGRESS.

Figures Respecting Certain States That Indicate Lack of Sincerity in Predictions that Bryan Will Carry Those States—Curious Claims as to Illinois, Indiana, Kansas, and Kentucky—Based on Guesswork Without Doubt.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 15.—A "conservative estimate" of the make-up of the Fifty-fifth Congress is put forth by the silver men here with a disregard of its significance as a pointer for those who are looking for indications touching the larger Presidential election. It plainly is founded on mere conjecture, and not upon conviction after a canvass. The table made out by the silver men finds 190 silver members of the next House from thirty-eight States, as follows:

Alabama	9	Nebraska	4
Arkansas	6	Nevada	1
California	7	New-Jersey	2
Colorado	2	New-York	5
Florida	2	North Carolina	8
Georgia	11	North Dakota	1
Idaho	1	Ohio	2
Illinois	8	Pennsylvania	1
Indiana	10	South Carolina	7
Iowa	4	South Dakota	2
Kansas	5	Tennessee	8
Kentucky	9	Texas	13
Louisiana	6	Utah	1
Maryland	3	Virginia	9
Massachusetts	1	Washington	2
Michigan	5	West Virginia	3
Minnesota	2	Wisconsin	1
Mississippi	7	Wyoming	1
Missouri	14		
Montana	1	Total	190

It will not be disputed that the silver people will get the solid delegations from the States of Arkansas, Colorado, Florida, Georgia, Idaho, Louisiana, Mississippi, Montana, Nevada, South Carolina, Utah, and Wyoming—forty-six representatives.

In Illinois, if they are to get but eight members, it is difficult to see how they can elect Bryan and Altgeld. The probability is that the delegation from Illinois will be nearly or quite solid for sound money.

Ten members for silver are claimed from Indiana. The tide that would elect Bryan in that State and Illinois would be strong enough to elect all thirteen members from Indiana.

So with Kansas, put down for five silver men.

The claim of nine silver men from Kentucky pays no attention whatever to the manifest danger in that State that the majority of the delegation will be chosen by the sound-money men.

In Missouri it is absurd to give but one district to the Republicans, as all the members from the City of St. Louis, three in number, are certain of election, and the chances are considered good for several other Republican candidates who are not for silver.

The conjecture for New-York is based simply on the fact that that State now has five members of the House of Representatives of the Democratic Party, and it is not comprehended that the Democrats will be lucky to elect three members in the State in November. The admission that they do not expect to get more than five members is an acknowledgment that there is no hope of carrying New-York for Bryan.

If the table put out by the silver men is corrected with some respect for the ascertained indications, the silver strength, from the best point of view for the silver men, will be as follows:

Alabama	6	Nebraska	4
Arkansas	4	Nevada	1
California	4	New-Jersey	1
Colorado	2	New-York	3
Florida	2	North Carolina	7
Georgia	11	North Dakota	1
Idaho	1	Ohio	0
Illinois	3	Pennsylvania	0
Indiana	5	South Carolina	7
Iowa	1	South Dakota	2
Kansas	1	Tennessee	8
Kentucky	5	Texas	13
Louisiana	6	Utah	1
Maryland	3	Virginia	5
Massachusetts	0	Washington	2
Michigan	2	West Virginia	0
Minnesota	1	Wisconsin	1
Mississippi	7	Wyoming	1
Missouri	11		
Montana	1	Total	139

This leaves 219 members, or a majority of eighty, for sound money. Assuming that the predictions of the silver men are true, not as to figures, but as to indications, it is apparent by their own admissions that Illinois, Iowa, Michigan, North Carolina, Tennessee, Virginia, and West Virginia are not ablaze with the silver fever. It ought to be noticed that the silver men do not expect to carry the Sate of Delaware. Yet Jones has claimed it right along for President. If Bryan can carry the State, it ought to be able to elect a silver Representative to enforce the free-silver policy that it is his determination to enforce if he is successful in reaching the White House.

HE JUMPED FROM A TRAIN.

But the Constable Jumped After Him and Captured Him.

HACKENSACK, N. J., Oct. 15.—Constable Henry Dipple of Carlstadt went to Peetsburg last night to arrest George Harris, a milkman of that place, on a charge of having assaulted a ten-year-old girl named Hannon. Harris was expected to resist the arrest, but to the surprise of the constable he submitted quietly and was taken on board a train for this place. Everything went quietly until the train was nearing Cherry Hill Station. Then Harris asked permission to go to the end of the car and obtain a drink of water. Dipple gave permission, and while Harris was drinking Dipple stepped out on the platform.

From there he watched his prisoner. He saw Harris raise a window, and as the train began to slow up he swung himself through and dropped. Dipple had descended to the lowest step, and as he came abreast of where his prisoner had landed on all fours, he swung himself off on top of the escaping man. Harris is twice the size of his captor, but the force with which Dipple sprang from the moving train bore Harris flat to the earth, although he had started to rise. Dipple had the handcuffs on him before Harris regained his breath and started to fight. The train pulled out while the men were wrangling, and when Harris finally submitted there was nothing for it but to walk into Hackensack. This they did, and Harris was locked up.

Was Thrown from Her Carriage.

SAYVILLE, L. I., Oct. 15.—While out driving last evening, a spirited horse owned by Mrs. Leopold Pausewang became frightened at a ball thrown by some boys and ran away. Mrs. Pausewang, who is very stout, was thrown from her carriage and severely bruised. She escaped without serious injuries.

Married in an Opera House.

DETROIT, Oct. 15.—Miss Eloise Mortimer, prima donna of the Wilbur Opera Company, was married last night to Louis F. Schmidt of Rochester, N. Y. The ceremony took place in Whitney's Opera House, at the conclusion of last evening's performance of "Fra Diavolo." The Rev. Reed Stuart, Unitarian, officiated.

Said He Would Die, and Died.

WINSTED, Conn., Oct. 15.—Samuel Foote, colored, sixty years of age, of Norfolk, died suddenly of heart disease last night. Upon learning of the death of a friend, Foote remarked, "I will go next." He had only finished the sentence when he dropped dead.

SMITH PLEADS GUILTY.

Quick Ending of His Trial for the Murder of Miss Drowns.

BALTIMORE, Oct. 15.—James Smith, who murdered Miss Margaret Drowns, at Seat Pleasant, near Bennings Station, July 28, was tried at Marlboro to-day and found guilty. When asked to plead, Smith said in a firm and steady voice:

"Guilty of the murder, but not of the assault, as charged."

His counsel asked for a jury trial, and it was quickly under way. Four witnesses for the State were examined, their testimony being strongly against the accused.

The prisoner was then put on the stand, and in reply to a query said:

"On the evening of July 28 Miss Drowns and I had a quarrel. I knocked her down, choked her, went downstairs, got a knife, returned, took the knife and cut her throat. That's all there was to it."

Neither side wished to argue the case, so it was given to the jury upon the evidence. The jury remained out about fifteen minutes, and returned a verdict of guilty of murder in the first degree.

The Judge then pronounced the death sentence, with a few brief remarks. The Governor will name a day for the execution.

Smith was employed by the aunt of Miss Drowns, Mrs. Sarah Drowns, who conducted a boarding house near Bennings Station. Smith had been reared in Washington, and was a good waiter of reputable character. A few days before the murder he had acted unbecomingly toward Miss Drowns and had been discharged, but upon his professing penitence and promising good behavior in the future, Mrs. Drowns allowed him to return to her house. On the day of the murder Miss Drowns was alone in the house with the servants. She was found dead in her room in the early evening.

JUSTICE BEFORE FORMALITY.

Convicted Prisoner to Appear Personally Before the Supreme Court.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 15.—A case was docketed in the Supreme Court of the United States to-day under conditions that have obtained but once before in the history of the court.

Warren E. Price, a book seller of San Francisco, was convicted in the District Court for the Northern District of California of using the mails for the purpose of advertising obscene books, and sentenced to pay a fine of $500 and to be imprisoned for eighteen months. He appealed the case to the Supreme Court of the United States last Spring, but it could not be docketed, under the rules of the court, for the reason that the attorney was not a member of the bar of the Supreme Court of the United States. He advised his client, however, that the case could be docketed upon his personal appearance, and Price offered this. But that was rejected by the Clerk, under the rules.

Monday last, Solicitor General Conrad moved the court that the case be docketed and dismissed for failure to prosecute the appeal. But to-day, Chief Justice Fuller announced that the motion to dismiss would be overruled, and the Clerk was ordered to docket the case.

Price will be allowed to prosecute the appeal in propria personae. Monday next the Government will move to advance the cause for an early hearing.

EARLY GOLDEN WEDDING.

The Event Celebrated at Palmyra, Penn.—Some Odd Old Costumes.

PALMYRA, Penn., Oct. 15.—Mr. and Mrs. Martin Early recently celebrated their golden wedding here.

Martin Early and Miss Sarah Hummel were married Oct. 8, 1846, and settled in Palmyra. For years Mr. Early has been one of the leading business men of the Lebanon Valley.

At the wedding anniversary, Mrs. Early wore the identical costume in which she was married. It is of white mull, full waist, straight sleeves, and looks very strange among the dresses of to-day. Mr. Early wore the same suit of clothes in which he was married, consisting of black coat and trousers and white Marseilles vest. The dress worn by Mrs. Sadie Hummel Early-Richer, a granddaughter of Mrs. Early, was the original wedding gown worn by Mrs. Early's mother, the wife of Col. Joseph Hummel, of Hummelstown. The owner of this dress died several years ago, at the age of ninety-two.

Among the guests were Martin H. Early and Charles Carrol Hummel of New-York. There were four generations of Earlys represented at the banquet.

ASSESSING YALE'S PROPERTY.

When the Taxes Are Called For a Fight Will Surely Be Made.

NEW-HAVEN, Conn., Oct. 15.—The town Assessors are now engaged in computing the value of the property of Yale University for the purpose of taxation. This is in accordance with the opinion of the Town Council rendered some months ago. This opinion was that the town had the right, under the law, to tax the property of the university not used exclusively for educational purposes. This would include dormitories, the gymnasium, and the like.

The value of the Yale property which the assessors will tax is at present hard to arrive at, but it is believed that it will reach $1,000,000, if not more. The university authorities will no doubt oppose paying a tax on this assessment, and litigation over the matter is certain to come.

Indian Assaults a Hotel Keeper.

COLD SPRING HARBOR, L. I., Oct. 15.—Tebestibon, an Indian, who is known around the country as "Little Crow," is in jail here awaiting the action of the Grand Jury on a charge of assault and battery. Sol. Ward, a Shinnecock Indian, took Tebestibon to his house. Many of the colored girls became infatuated with the Indian, and otherwise he was very popular. He gave a war dance in the house of Joseph Nimmo, Jr., and received much atention. His sudden popularity turned his head. So yesterday afternoon he went to Edward White's hotel and drank whisky. Mr. White, after a time, refused to supply more liquor, and Tebestibon thereupon hit him on the head with a beer bottle, inflicting an ugly scalp wound. Policeman Wright arrested the Indian and Justice Veltor committed him.

Officials Thrive on Tramps.

HEMPSTEAD, L. I., Oct. 15.—The large bills presented to the Hempstead Town Board by Justices of the Peace and constables on account of the tramp nuisance has caused an agitation for fixed salaries for these officials. One of the Justices has put in a claim for $1,750.45 for forty-four days, not including Sundays, while the bill of a constable for twelve weeks was $1,512.65. Some of the taxpayers say that the position of a Justice or constable in Hempstead is better than an important office in a larger city.

Firemen's Parade in Peekskill.

PEEKSKILL, N. Y., Oct. 15.—The annual parade and review of the Volunteer Fire Department of this village was held today, and business men generally made the occasion a holiday. It was the best showing ever made by the department. Many visiting companies were in town, and all took part in the parade, which had four divisions. The houses along the line of march were gayly decorated with flags and bunting, and the streets were crowded with sightseers.

FOR AN UNDERGROUND ROAD

RAPID TRANSIT PLANS WILL BE READY NEXT MONTH.

Proposed that One Route, Commencing at the City Hall, Run North to Forty-second Street—There It Will Separate into Two Distinct Routes, One Running on the East Side and the Other Traversing the West Side.

W. D. Parsons, Chief Engineer of the Rapid Transit Commission, has been working hard for the past few weeks surveying and laying out plans for a new underground route. This plan was briefly outlined in a rough report made by the engineer in August last, but the details are yet to come.

The commission was to have held a meeting yesterday, but two of the Commissioners are out of the city, and the meeting was postponed. Lewis L. Delafield, Secretary to the commission, explained, however, the work that has been surveyed and laid out by Engineer Parsons up to this date.

"It may be several weeks," he said, "before Mr. Parsons has his report ready for the board. He is working very carefully, as he wishes to avoid any mistakes. His report, as far as decided upon, is for a route beginning at the City Hall and running north, through Elm Street and Fourth Avenue to Forty-second Street. At this point the route separates and runs north by two distinct routes, one on the east side and the other on the west side.

"The east side route will run up Park Avenue to a point above One Hundred and Sixth Street, then it will pass through private ground and across the Harlem River. The west side route has not been fully determined yet, but Mr. Parsons is working on this at the present time. It is likely that the Boulevard will be chosen.

"When this report is complete it will advocate four tracks along the route as far as Forty-second Street. Provision for three tracks may also be made along the Boulevard, if that route is selected. It is estimated that the cost of constructing a modern underground line on the route described will be less than $30,000,000. Mr. Parsons is engaged now in making a more detailed survey of the route mentioned, and will also reconstruct in detail the estimates covering the cost. There is an enormous amount of work connected with a report of this kind. It may be several weeks before he is prepared to lay his report before the Commission. It is expected, however, by Nov. 10, or thereabouts.

"We are learning that by the aid of improved methods an underground route may be constructed very cheaply as compared with work of this kind in years past. People imagine that there is a great deal of discomfort connected with riding on a modern underground road, but this is not so. With the improvements in ventilation and motive power, one may secure absolute comfort and speed on a route of this character, and I think Mr. Parsons's report will show this.

"In line with this I may mention that I have received a letter from Alfred R. Conklin, dated Buda-Pesth, Hungary. He has been riding on the underground roads of that city, and speaks in most favorable terms of the comfort and speed with which they are run. The air, he says, is always pure in the cars, and the speed is much greater than that on our elevated system. He is enthusiastic on the subject, and states that New-York should at once avail itself of this plan."

Recently Mr. Parsons and a corps of assistants have been engaged in making boring tests along Elm Street and other streets on the route mentioned, for the purpose of determining the nature of the ground. Just what his plans are in detail as far as prepared could not be learned last evening, owing to the absence of Mr. Parsons from the city.

WHO OWNS THE GOLD?

Perth Amboy's Chief of Police Has a Troublesome Bit of Evidence.

PERTH AMBOY, N. J., Oct. 15.—Chief of Police Burke has in his custody twenty-two ounces of gold, valued at about $200. He does not own it, and apparently no one else does.

David Anderson, an expert refiner, who was employed in the Guggenheim refinery, was arrested charged with stealing gold from the firm. The man's trunk was searched and the twenty-two ounces found. It was alleged by the firm that Anderson, while carrying the molten gold from the smelting pot to the mold, would drop some into the sand and would then gather it up and carry it away.

Anderson's trial was held in New-Brunswick yesterday. Anderson disclaimed ownership of the gold. When the trial was nearing its end, Howard McSherry, counsel for the prisoner, asked for the latter's discharge on the ground that the prosecution had not identified the gold as belonging to the Guggenheims. The court refused this request, but Mr. McSherry allowed the case to go to the jury on this point, and his client was acquitted.

Now the question arises, who owns the gold? It would appear the firm had failed to identify it, and Anderson disclaims it. The Chief says it is not his. The courts will probably decide.

MRS. PRISK EXONORATED.

Jury at White Plains Refuse Her Husband's Plea for Divorce.

WHITE PLAINS, N. Y., Oct. 15.—The divorce suit of Joseph H. Prisk against Ellen Leah Prisk, which was tried in the Supreme Court here yesterday, was ended to-day. The jury, after half an hour's deliberation, rendered a verdict for the defendant, with costs.

The jury also found Mr. Prisk was not guilty of infidelity. The defendant did not like this finding. She is suing in Saratoga County for a divorce, on the ground of infidelity. The counsel for Mr. Prisk said he would appeal the case.

The defendant, Mrs. Prisk, has returned to the home of her mother in Waterford, N. Y., where she has her little boy, and where she will probably continue to reside.

Defaulting Bank Clerk Caught.

BALTIMORE, Oct. 15.—Richard H. Green, Jr., a defaulting clerk of the Farmers' National Bank of Annapolis, Md., has been captured near Grafton, Penn. Green was married early in September. While absent on a two weeks' bridal trip irregularities in his books were discovered. He returned to Annapolis on the 15th ult., but, suspecting that his crime had been discovered, fled. Green is thirty-two years old. The bank officials say his peculations had been systematically carried on for more than two years and amounted to $20,000.

Monument to Federal Dead.

KNOXVILLE, Tenn., Oct. 15.—The cornerstone of the monument over the Federal dead in the National Cemetery was laid here to-day, Commander Chase of Chattanooga officiating. Gen. G. P. Thurston of Nashville delivered the principal address. Many veterans were present.

MAYOR DID NOT ARRIVE.

So a Reception Was Spoiled and Some Roses Disappeared.

It was expected that Mayor Strong would yesterday afternoon inspect the room in Centre Market selected by the Board of Aldermen for the use of the Volunteer Firemen.

The quarters in the rear of this room are occupied by Brian G. Hughes & Brother, manufacturers of boxes, and in connection with the Mayor's inspection Mr. Hughes planned a surprise for his Honor.

In a conspicuous place in the large paste room, where are employed 55 or 60 girls, a big gilt frame, festooned with evergreens and roses, was set up, and in the centre rested the Mayor's picture.

Near by on a little round table was tastefully arranged an antique china tea set, various samples of fine tea, and some cake. Over all fluttered the American colors and a huge spread eagle. All this in honor of the Mayor.

Near the little table rested a jug filled with the best apple cider, intended for the Firemen's Committee. It was also arranged that when Mayor Strong made his appearance the girls were to stop work and with one voice give him a mighty cheer.

All these preparations were, however, for naught for the day, because shortly before 4 o'clock, the appointed time, the telephone bell tinkled and word came that not until 9 o'clock this morning could his Honor possibly inspect the room.

Everybody was disappointed, and none more so than Mr. Hughes. Friday, however, he thought would do just as well for his reception. "So," said Mr. Hughes, as he left the building at night, "girls, don't any of you dare to touch one of those roses. Do you hear? Don't you dare!"

But the girls thus addressed knew too well their employer to set much store by commands of this sort, however stern. The first girl out looked sidewise at the frame; the second stopped to smell the flowers, the third—well, the office boy got there in time to sit on a basket containing the tea and cake and saved them, while the roses found their way to homes not over familiar with delicacies of this sort, especially at this time of the year.

MAY NOT CARRY A DISTRICT.

From Appearances Tammany Can Only Look for Defeat.

The Tammany leaders are very much alarmed regarding the campaign in the Congressional districts lying south of Forty-second Street. The districts to the north are hopelessly anti-Tammany and anti-free silver, and the Wigwam leaders are practically letting them go by default. It now looks as if Tammany will not carry a single district.

In the tidal wave of 1894 Franklin Bartlett, running as the Tammany candidate, was elected by 1,400 majority in the Seventh District. Now Mr. Bartlett is the Republican and National Democratic candidate, and he believes that he will again be elected. If he should win in such a Tammany stronghold as the Seventh always has been, that organization certainly cannot hope to carry any of the other districts.

The three districts that Tammany feels that there is a fair chance of carrying, besides the Seventh, are those in which Cummings, McClellan, and Sulzer are the respective candidates.

John C. Sheehan opposed Sulzer's nomination upon the ground that he could not be re-elected, and Sulzer's canvass so far goes to confirm the correctness of Sheehan's opinion. Amos J. Cummings, in the Tenth District, is depending entirely upon his personal popularity to secure him a large number of Republican votes, and Mr. Cummings himself will be surprised if he is elected.

George B. McClellan cannot be regarded as simply the Tammany candidate, for he is also nominated by the sound-money Democrats. The great danger to McClellan's chances is that the momentum of McKinley's strength will carry Hess, the Republican candidate, with it. Democrats who have determined to vote for McKinley are very apt to be displeased enough with the Popocrats to also vote the straight Republican ticket.

ELEVATION OF ERIE TRACKS.

President Thomas Submits an Agreement to Jersey City's Mayor.

President Thomas of the Erie Railroad yesterday filed with Mayor Wanser a draft of the agreement the company wishes the city authorities to sign before the work of elevating the Erie tracks in Jersey City is entered upon.

The agreement asks for the vacation of Division and Provost Streets, on the water front and Brunswick Street, the first street east of the Heights, those immediately adjacent to the Heights in that section having been vacated previously for other railroads. The company would like to have Monmouth Street vacated also, but Mayor Wanser will not consent.

Mr. Thomas claims that unless Monmouth Street is vacated the elevation cannot be accomplished. On the other hand, Mayor Wanser says that it will be necessary only to depress Monmouth Street a few feet. His opinion is indorsed by competent engineers, although it is conceded that the company must reach its railroad shops on Monmouth Street at grade. But there is little or no public traffic at that point, as the section in question abuts on the Heights.

Another point of disagreement relates to crossing at the foot of Pavonia Avenue by the spur which runs from the Erie freight yards to the Central Stock Yards. The company claims that the grade from the stock yards to the avenue would be too steep. It proposes instead to depress the tracks and elevate the street, which can be done, the company claims, without public inconvenience, the lower end of Pavonia Avenue being unoccupied and only of value as an approach to the Erie ferry. If this plan is adopted, the company will pay half the cost of raising the street.

The company proposes to make another variation from the plan and construct a solid roadbed for its elevated tracks instead of a trestle. That, however, is a matter with which the city has nothing to do, because the Erie tracks do not run through public streets, but through the centres of blocks that are owned by the company. The intervening streets, in which the city is interested, will be spanned by bridges.

$100 for the Conscience Fund.

A well-dressed man of pleasing address walked into the office of Cashier Northrup at the Custom House yesterday and said that he desired to settle "a little matter of unpaid duties." He tendered a new one-hundred-dollar bill, and asked for a receipt. "What name?" asked the cashier. "Oh, no name," was the reply; "just make a memorandum of the receipt of the money. I am only an agent in the matter." The money was taken and added to the conscience fund.

Steamship Normannia Delayed.

The Hamburg-American Line steamship Normannia, which was to have sailed from Hamburg yesterday for this port with an unusually large list of cabin passengers, will not leave until to-day. The delay in her departure was caused by the detention of mails and freight. She will therefore not be due until Oct. 24.

Brooklyn Tax Certificate Awards.

Mayor Wurster and Controller Palmer of Brooklyn yesterday made their award on the bids which were offered the day before for the $1,000,000 tax certificates, bearing 5 per cent. interest, and maturing eight months from date. The total premiums amounted to $144.90.

INCUMBER THE HIGHWAY

WASHINGTON MARKET STANDS NOW COMPLAINED OF.

Sidewalks Around the Market Are Covered by Sheds and Fish Stalls Obstruct the Passage of Pedestrians—City Derives Revenue from It—Citizens Will Appeal to Public Works Commissioner—Newsdealers Are Also in Arms.

The decision of the Court of Appeals confirming the contention of Philip Bohnet in his suit for a mandamus to compel the Commissioner of Public Works to remove obstructions from the sidewalks and streets, was hailed with much satisfaction by those who had long sought relief from the illegal occupation of public highways. No one was more rejoiced at the outcome of the struggle than L. J. Callanan, head of the firm of Callanan & Kemp of 41 Vesey Street, who had been a persistent leader in the fight for unencumbered sidewalks. To a reporter for THE NEW-YORK TIMES he said yesterday:

"I have always contended, and still contend, that every merchant and storekeeper, large or small, can carry on his business without displaying his goods on the sidewalk and encumbering the public highway to the great annoyance of his neighbors. The law is plain in the matter, and it should be enforced without oppressing or favoring anybody. The authorities should enforce the law without waiting for a complaint. It is the duty of the Commissioner of Public Works to do so, and if he fails in his duty a complaint should be made to the Mayor against him.

"It is, however, almost idle to expect the authorities to enforce the law without considerable prodding, as the city itself is one of the chief offenders. Look at the encumbered sidewalks surrounding Washington Market. The sidewalks are shedded over and let out for stands for the sale of meat, fish, vegetables, and provisions, while the interior of the market is left unoccupied. These stands on the sidewalk are clearly illegal, and they should be moved to the interior of the market building, where there is plenty of room for them, and the sidewalks should be left clear for pedestrians. If this were done and proper care were taken of the building, Washington Market would be a source of pride to the city instead of the disgrace which it now is. Of course, these sidewalk stands are a source of revenue to the city, but the same amount of revenue would be forthcoming if the stands were all placed inside the market.

"After all, it amounts simply to an enforcement of the law, and nobody should have the power claimed by the Board of Aldermen to grant permits for placing obstructions on the sidewalks. We propose to see what the Commissioner of Public Works, through the Bureau of Encumbrances, is going to do toward the removal of the obstructions still allowed to exist in Vesey Street and about Washington Market, now that the highest tribunal in the State has decided that it is clearly within his province to clear the sidewalks and streets from all obstructions and encumbrances. I hope it will not be necessary to obtain another mandamus to compel him to do his duty, but we will not hesitate if the necessity arises for an application to the courts."

The Newsdealers' Association is preparing to contest in the courts the ordinance which has been passed by the Board of Aldermen, over the Mayor's veto, which contemplates the issue of permits to news vendors to occupy the space under the stirs leading to the elevated railroad stations. The members of the association contend that the ordinance is illegal and is at variance with the act of the Legislature, which permits news stands on the sidewalk with the consent of the property owners in front of whose property the stands are placed. The Aldermen have assumed the power to issue permits for stands under the elevated railroad stairs without first obtaining the consent of the adjoining property owners. This would result in many cases in ousting the present occupants of stands who have the consent of the property owners, and giving the spaces thus vacated to other dealers who have not, and under the ordinance need not, obtain the consent of the adjacent property owners. Counsel for the Newsdealers' Association propose to apply to the Supreme Court for an injunction restraining the Aldermen from

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

THURSDAY—P. M.

A firm stock market, though under much bear pressure. "Evening-up" processes cause weakness in some quarters. Silver stays down. Money ranged up to 8 per cent. and down to 5.

The Bank of England has again been unkind to the worrying bears of Wall Street. Instead of putting up the discount rate to-day, the Old Lady of Threadneedle Street calmly kept her figures just where they have been the fortnight past. This omission to do as excited Wall Street speculators had determined she should do produced something of a flurry at the opening of to-day's market. Everything was strong, some conspicuous bears running to cover.

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There are new evidences every day, however, of a disposition in high quarters to keep the market quiet, rather than resort to any activity which would mean chiefly an immediate dislodgment of a short interest which may later prove of consequential value to the friends of better prices.

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Sales of long stock are discernible in some quarters. In not a single case, however, is there any indication that the holders of stocks are selling because they are frightened. But half a dozen years of depression in Wall Street have been fruitful in teaching to the brokers of the Stock Exchange, and to their customers as well, the advantages in ultra caution.

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The election of Mr. McKinley to the Presidency isn't any longer even quibbled about. To the mind of the average man in the financial world, the only remaining question in the election situation at all is as to how great the McKinley majorities are going to be.

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In two or three industrial stocks there is indispu able evidence of liquidation. For the first time this evidence seems of significant character in Sugar Trust stock. Important insiders now refuse plumply to have anything to do with the campaign for boosting the price of the stock just at this juncture. This scheme was a pretty one as it started, and the pool which loaded up with stock preliminary to manipulative games is hardly in a happy situation. Speculation depending upon the good graces of a millionaire who abruptly repudiates the whole proceeding is not speculation likely to make the original speculators joyous.

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The latest opposition to the Sugar Trust is taking on more serious importance than at first seemed at all probable. And it is likely to be soon disclosed that the big commercial firm starting this new opposition is not acting alone, but that other capitalists of equal standing have taken large interests in the project. The purpose of the new plant is not merely to fight the Sugar Trust in the grocery markets, but to give co-operation opportunities to some of the biggest customers the trust has had. The product of the new refinery may not be limited to the demands of the co-operating millionare consumers; any surplus will, of course, come upon the general sugar market. But this will be an incident of the enterprise and not the main purpose of it.

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The Sugar Trust is not the only big industrial combination likely to suffer from the same sort of concerted action among big customers unwilling to submit to arbitrary exactions and uncertain market prices.

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Anything that happens in an over-manipulated trust stock like sugar will not be taken by sensible people as any criterion for the rest of the market. The securities of every well-managed railroad in the country are to-day selling below intrinsic values, and as soon as scarecrows are taken out of National politics, there is bound to be substantial appreciation in market values. Even the highest Wall Street authorities, counseling customers to "do nothing until after election," acknowledge the truth of this, and all of them are basing on the truth of it unhesitating predictions that the squelching of Bryanism in November will be the prelude to a security market with opportunities unprecedented.

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Transactions in silver bullion reflect only continued heaviness. The commercial quotation for an American silver dollar still stays 49@50c.

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Net changes in stocks of one-half of 1 per cent. or more:

STOCKS ADVANCED.

Am. Cotton Oil	¾	Den. & R. G. pf	½
Am. Cotton Oil pf	½	Ill. Central	4
Am. Tobacco	3	Minn. Iron	½
Baltimore & Ohio	⅞	N. J. Central	1¾

STOCKS DECLINED.

Am. Sug. Refs. pf.	½	Lake Shore	¾
At., T. & S. F.	1	Louis. & Nash.	⅞
Bay State Gas	⅜	Manhattan	½
Chi., Bur. & Q.	¾	M., K. & T. pf.	½
Chicago Gas	½	Mo. Pacific	½
Chi., Mil. & St. P.	1	Nat. Lead	1¼
Chi., R. I. & P.	⅞	N. Y. Central	1
C., C., C. & St. L.	⅝	Pacific Mail	⅝
Col. Fuel & I.	1	P. & R., all in. pd.	½
Consol. Gas	1½	Southern Ry. pf.	1½
Erie 2d pf.	1⅝	Tenn. Coal & I.	½
Gen. Electric	1⅜	U. S. Leather pf.	¾
Laclede Gas	¾	Western Union	⅝

The changes in bond quotations of 1 per cent. or more were:

BONDS ADVANCED.

Ann Arbor 1st	1	Chi. & E. Ill., gen.	1½
C., C., C. & St. L., 1st St. L. Div.	1	L. & N. 1st, N. O. & Mob. 1st	1

BONDS DECLINED.

Chic. & Ind Coal. 1st..2 | Iron Mountain 5s....1

THE MONEY MARKET.

The money market was quiet. Call loans were made at 5@8 per cent. The last loan was made at 5 per cent.

Time money was 6 per cent. for all periods. With occasional exceptions, at a higher rate. Commercial paper rates were 7 per cent. for choice indorsements and 7½@9 per cent for other grades.

Clearing House exchanges to-day, $95,786,340; balances, $5,450,591; Sub-Treasury debit balance, $579,053.

Money on call in London, 1½ per cent.; discount rate in the open market, 2¾ per cent. for both short and three months' bills.

FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC EXCHANGE.

Foreign exchange closed steady. Nominal rates were unchanged at $4.81½ for 60 days and $4.84½ for demand. Actual rates were $4.80½@$4 81 for 60-day bills, $4.83¾ for demand, $4.84¼ for cable transfers, and $4.79¼@$4.79½ for commercial.

In Continental, Paris francs were quoted at 5.21⅞ for long and 5.20⅝ for short, reichsmarks at 94⅜ and 95⅛, and guilders at 40⅛ and 40½.

New-York exchange was quoted as follows: Chicago—$1 discount. Boston—10@16 2-3c discount. San Francisco—Sight, par; telegraph, par. New-Orleans—Commercial, $2 discount; bank, par. Savannah—Buying, 1-16 off; selling, par. Charleston—Buying, ⅛ discount; selling at par.

THE LONDON MARKET.

American shares were strong in the London market. The principal changes were: Advanced—Reading, ⅝, to 12¾; St. Paul, ⅛, to 73½; Erie 1st preferred, ¼, to 33¼; Canadian Pacific, ⅛, to 59¼; Erie, ⅛, to 14⅝, and Louisville and Nashville, ⅛, to 44¾. Declined—Illinois Central, 1, to 94. New-York Central sold at 94½ and Atchison at 13¾. British consols were firm at 108½ for money and 108⅝ for the account.

The bullion in the Bank of England decreased £1,916,000 in the last week. The proportion of the Bank of England's reserve to liability, which last week was 50.67 per cent., is now 50.27 per cent., against a decline from 56.97 per cent. to 56.02 per cent. in the corresponding week last year. The Bank of England's rate of discount remains unchanged at 3 per cent.

GOVERNMENT BONDS.

Government bonds were firm. The 4s, 1907, coupon, advanced ¼, and the 5s, coupon, ¼. The 4s, 1925, registered, declined ¼, and the coupons ⅛. The sales were $30,000 5s, coupon, at 111; $10,000 4s, 1925, coupon, at 115¾; $1,000 4s, 1907, coupon, at 107½; $500 do., at 107, and $1,000 4s, 1907, registered, at 105⅞. The following were the closing quotations:

	Bid.	Asked.
2s, r., 1891	92¼	
4s, r., 1907	105¾	106¼
4s, c., 1907	107	107¾
*4s r., 1925	114½	115
4s, c., 1925	115½	116
5s, r., 1904	109¼	110
5s, c., 1904	110¾	112
Currency 6s, 1899	104	..
Currency 6s, 1898	102¾	..
Currency 6s, 1897	101	..
Cherokee 4s, 1896	100	..
Cherokee 4s, 1897	100	..
Cherokee 4s, 1898	100	..
Cherokee 4s, 1899	100	..

*Ex. interest.

ONLY EVENING UP.

The market will, in our opinion, keep within a narrow range at about the present level from now until shortly before the election—a natural result of the continued evening up of nearly all people interested in the market speculatively.

Nearly everybody prefers to have as few contracts open as possible over the election, and, wherever feasible, securities are being sold in order to further liquidate liabilities. This is also true in the market for investment bonds, bank shares, and unlisted securities.

As we approach the election we think we will see some improvement on the same movement by shorts, as we doubt whether many people will desire to be short of stocks over the election.

P. J. GOODHART & CO.

HANDSOME PROFITS AHEAD.

Money is the factor in the market at the moment. Banks and corporations are housecleaning, causing shifting of loans and throwing out of doubtful collateral. This disturbance is liable to be more pronounced as the critical day is reached, though call money was cheap and plentiful to-day. Stocks bought on these breaks and paid for ought to show handsome profits.

MACY & PENDLETON.

SOME MARKET INFLUENCES.

Declines in the afternoon were facilitated by the report that a committee had been appointed by the Governors of the Stock Exchange to examine into the affairs and methods of a firm which for some time has appeared to be doing a disproportionate share of business.

It has been hinted there might be cause for inquiring whether the rules of the Stock Exchange were being lived up to. It cannot be learned that any distinct charges have been made. At any rate, great secrecy prevails, as it would be a wrong to the firm should an unjust suspicion be cast upon them The effect of the appointment of the committee, however, was unfavorable on the market.

The market will continue to be restricted for the balance of the month by the anxiety about the election, but there is added indisposition to trade even by those who are confident of McKinley's election, because of the difficulty in making time loans. Lenders hesitate to put out time money even at high rates, although call money on Stock Exchange securities will doubtless be in ample supply around 6 per cent.

WOERISHOFFER & CO.

A SUGAR TRUST STRAW.

It is significant that while prices for refined sugar, are advanced, Sugar stock is weak and there is no apparent obstacle to its working still lower.

CURTIS & ROMAINE.

NEW CHICAGO STOCK EXCHANGE.

The following from Chicago will interest Wall Street:

The new plan for trading on the Chicago Stock Exchange has been formulated; it has been submitted to lawyers for their legal opinion, has been pronounced sound in law, and it will be submitted for the formal approval of the Governing Committee of the Stock Exchange at its next meeting, Wednesday, Oct. 21. A number of prominent brokers, all of whom are also members of the Governing Committee, have had under consideration for more than a week past a system which would practically allow trading in the account, but which would divest account trading of its objectionable features as carried on under the existing rules of the Exchange. The weakness in the old system, when subjected to legal analysis, was found to be the substitution sheet in the Clearing House. The new method makes radical changes. It abolishes the Clearing House altogether and thus does away with substitutions, but it allows trading in futures, or for two months ahead. The new plan closely resembles the system prevailing on the Board of Trade. At first it was suggested that trading three or four months ahead be allowed, as is done on the Board of Trade, but it was finally decided that this was too wide a spread and would be attended with too much risk.

Uner the new system signed contracts will be exchanged between the brokers making the trade. These contracts will read as follows, a supposititious transaction being filled in for the purpose of illustration:

CHICAGO, Oct. 13, 1896.

A., B. & Co.:

We have sold to you one hundred shares North Chicago at 210, deliverable Nov. 30, 1896.

Margin may be called at any time by either party.

It is specially agreed that all dividends, assessments, or privileges whatsoever, shall revert to the purchaser. C., D. & CO.

The contract from the buying broker is identical with the above, except that "have sold to" reads "have bought from."

By this system the trade is made direct between the two members of the Exchange and each is bound to the other by the written contract, but provision is made whereby trades may be "rung up." Either party to the contract can call for margins from the other side, according to the course of the market. The present scale of margins, as recently modified, will be maintained. They are as follows:

On stocks selling below $50 ..... $5
On stocks selling from $50 to par 10
On stocks selling from par to $150 15
On stocks selling from $150 to $200 20
On stocks selling above $200 25

The new system will require more capital on the part of members to conduct business than in the past, but it will have the element of safety in the protection of contracts. Under the present method, a broker who had a capital of, say, only $1,000 could buy, for example, 500 shares of City Railway in the forenoon and sell the stock again in the afternoon of the same day and substitute another name in the Clearing House. He had handled property worth $100,000 with a capital of $1,000, and all that was required of him was to pay his differences into the Clearing House, if he had lost, or take his profits if he had gained in the transaction.

It is expected that the new plan will meet with vigorous objection from the brokers with small capital, but a canvass among the older and substantial members of the Exchange has resulted in the assurance of the adoption of the new system. A member may be released from his contract by securing the assent of the other party to it to assign the same. This will be done outside the Stock Exchange. For example: Suppose A sells 100 shares of North Chicago in the December account to B, and B in turn sells the stock to C. B does not want his capital tied up for a month or two if he is out of the market, so B asks A to accept C on the contract, and if A sees fit to do so he will take C's name on his books as the party to take in the stock on delivery day. In other words, the contract will be assigned by consent of the parties to it, and such an assignment is good in law, while an assignment by one party without the explicit assent of the other, as trading is conducted under the present Clearing House system, it has been held is not valid in law.

There will be no record of trades made on the Exchange except that made by the clerk of the call; with the assignment of contracts the Exchange will have nothing to do. The whole new plan has been carefully gone over by expert attorneys who have said that it is entirely legal and would be sustained by the courts if the question should ever arise. There may be slight modifications made in it, but the plan as outlined will substantially be adopted. It is expected to add greatly to the business of the Exchange.

It is said that the new plan, while being formulated by the brokers, was really dictated by the banks. Brokers have been assured by the bankers that no more money would be loaned on Stock Exchange securities so long as the substitution sheet was in vogue. While there was a general desire to have the defects of the old system remedied, the attitude of the banks made it imperative. Some of the gentlemen who formulated the new plan were in favor of abolishing all trading for future delivery, but it was finally decided that some sort of contract for futures was necessary to the business of the Exchange. Under the new plan short selling can be carried on, but, according to the originators of the new scheme, scalping in and out of the market by irresponsibles will not be an easy matter.

This last provision doesn't sound like depending altogether on local traders.

THE OLD, OLD HOPE.

C. A. Whyland & Co. of Chicago are trying to cheer some drooping Wall Street souls. They say: "Samuel Rice, President of the American Spirits Manufacturing Company, arrived from the East this morning. Mr. Rice is to attend an important meeting, which will be held within a few days. It is known that the whisky company has not been making money lately. The independent manufacturers have been cutting prices, thus underselling the big organizations. It is surmised that the convocation will be one in which all the spirit manufacturers will take part. It is hoped that a uniform rate for spirits will be established."

IRON TRADE IMPROVES.

Jay Gould made popular the axiom that "as the iron market goes so goes the stock market," and in Wall Street the fluctuations at Pittsburg are taken to be a barometer for the whole financial world. Now iron begins to show signs of marked improvement.

Here is this week's Iron Age estimate:

"There is more animation in trade. Confidence is growing, and has been stimulated by the advance in grain. This is checking the export movement in the cruder forms of iron and steel on account of the advance in freight rates. It is reported that German steel makers, alarmed by the inroads of American sellers of steel, have agreed to make a heavy reduction on competitive business. Carnegie gets all the shapes and plates for two battleships. Bethlehem gets the order for plates for the ship to be built at San Francisco. Chicago reports a heavy volume of business in local coke iron. Reports from Louisville indicate a large demand at the stove factories.

"There was a sale at Pittsburg of 4,000 tons of gray forge at $9.75. The way that steel outside the pool is holding out and can be obtained below the pool price is surprising the trade. Demand for Southern iron has fallen off at Cincinnati, and there begins to be a feeling that the advance was not wholly warranted. Sales at Birmingham have been about sufficient to absorb the daily output."

ALAS! AND ALAS!

Finally the bear prophets have one dispensation in their favor. There is one crop that is disappointing, and here are the figures, compared with the bushels of a year ago:

	1896.	1895.
New-England	380,000	420,000
New-Jersey	84,000	210,000
Wisconsin and Michigan	50,000	10,000
Total	514,000	640,000

This crop is the cranberry crop. But what distresses the bear discoverers of these awful figures is that even cranberries are "up." The 514,000 bushels this year will bring considerably more than the 640,000 bushels did last year.

WALL STREET TALK.

A Stock Exchange broker, who has the habit of getting very nervous on a minimum of provocation, was almost prostrated yesterday over the discovery that two big international banking firms in Wall Street had just received orders to call in and send back to London $10,000,000 of foreign money now being loaned here. The bankers themselves, up to a late hour last night, had not, however, heard anything about it. It seems a pity that transactions on such a scale should be so carelessly attended to.

***

A Pittsburg manufacturer, writing to a Wall Street friend, says: "The business outlook makes a man fairly mad, because these last days of October go so slowly. With the election over and National credit no longer threatened, we are going to have an industrial boom in this country which will outrun the cheerfulest anticipation."

***

The "car famine" out West does not disappear. Yet with all the roads into Chicago and toward seabcard points loaded down with farm products rushing to market, the prices of those products rise continually. Wheat yesterday got up to the highest point it has touched during the present advance, and after the exchanges closed further advances were bid on the curb.

***

J. Edward Addicks's Bay State Gas stock did some more tumbling yesterday. The Financial News Bureau of Boston asked Henry Rogers of the Standard Oil Company what he knew about Bay State Gas affairs, and this is the answer, as The News Bureau gave it out: "Mr. Rogers says he knows absolutely nothing about Bay State Gas. He never owned a share and never hopes to."

Mr. Rogers must be mistaken; or else (what seems too utterly ridiculous!) some Bay State Gas speculators have not been quite frank and candid in their explanations of how they are managing Mr. Rogers's affairs for him.

***

One of the most conspicuous millionaires in Wall Street is said to have announced to intimate friends that he is closing up all connection with active business affairs, preliminary to spending the rest of his days "where I please and how I please—without having to bother over business hours or submit to continual business responsibilities."

BIDS FOR BANK STOCKS.

America	320	Mercantile	169
American Exchange	165	Merchants'	130
Butchers & Drovers'	120	Merchants' Ex.	110
Central National	120	Metropolis	400
Chemical	2700	New-Amsterdam	190
City	500	New-York	220
Citizens'	120	New-York County	610
Columbia	175	Ninth National	108
Commerce	195	Nat. B'k North Am.	127
Continental	130	Park	250
Corn Exchange	275	Phenix	100
East River	120	Republic	185
Fifth Avenue	2700	Seaboard National	170
First Nat. of S. I.	100	Second National	425
German-American	150	Seventh National	100
Germania	350	Shoe & Leather	90
Greenwich	165	State of New-York	105
Hanover	310	Third National	100
Imp. & Traders'	515	U. S. National	175
Irving	140	West Side	275
Manhattan	200	Western National	114
Market & Fulton	200		
Mechanics'	180		

BULLION STATISTICS.

Silver bullion certificates were quoted on the Stock Exchange at 65@65¼. There were sales of 10,000 ounces at 65.

The commercial price of bar silver was 64⅝c per ounce. Mexican silver dollars were quoted at 49⅞c.

The Mercantile Safe Deposit Company holds 1,042,430.96 ounces of silver bullion, against which 1,042 certificates are outstanding, consisting of 10 brown and 1,032 green.

Bar silver was quoted in London at 29⅞d per ounce.

The following is a comparative statement of the gold movement since 1893:

Exports from Jan. 1, 1896, to date	$50,651,048
Imports for same period	59,325,103
Net imports	$8,674,058
Net exports to date, 1895	45,063,600
Net exports to date, 1894	65,904,111
Net exports to date, 1893	13,181,122

THE CHICAGO SITUATION.

CHICAGO, Ill., Oct. 15.—The Sturgis Wrenn Committee met with the Governing Committee this morning, and after stating that they were unable to bring about any kind of an arrangement by which the pool would contribute cash to the settlement of Moore ttrades, requested to be discharged. The next move will be more significant, and will show that the brokers are not inclined to accept the ultimatum of the pool without a fight. Local securities are more active, with West Chicago, 83⅜; North Chicago, 206; Strawboard, 33; City Railway, 222; Chicago Dock, 5 per cent., 97 and interest; Chicago City Railway, 4½s, 98½ and interest.

THE BOSTON MARKET.

BOSTON, Mass., Oct. 15.—Local stocks were dull with the exception of Bay State Gas and Montana Mining. The former was weak while the latter was fairly strong. Bay State Gas declined ¼ to 4¼ on rumors of a receivership, which were specifically denied by Mr. Addicks, causing a recovery to 5. The firsts dropped ½ to 68 and the seconds lost 6 points, to 55. Montana was strong at the opening between 82¼ and 82½, then dropped to 80½, and closed at 81. The weakness toward close was on account of a rumor that at the directors' meeting to be held shortly only a regular and not an extra dividend would be declared. The balance of the market was dull, and, with one or two exceptions, unchanged. Boston and Albany lost 1 per cent., to 201½, Chicago Junction 1½, to 93½, New-York and New-Haven crept up ½, to 170½, and Old Colony lost ¼, to 173. There was almost nothing in the mining shares. Copper in London receded ⅛, to 46¼ for spot, and to 47⅛ for futures. The Clearing House rate was 5 to 6, mostly the latter.

Messrs. J. S. Bache & Co., 47 Exchange Place, New-York, report closing quotations received from F. R. Cordley & Co. as follows:

LAND STOCKS.

	Thursday. Bid.	Asked.	Wednesday. Bid.	Asked.
Anniston City	..	22	..	22
Boston	3¾	..	3¾	..
Boston W. P.	25	26	25	26
Brookline	..	4	..	4
East Boston	3	3¼	3⅛	3⅜
West End	11½	11⅝	11½	11⅝

TELEPHONE STOCKS.

Am. Bell	201	203	201½	202½
Erie	58⅜	59	58⅜	60
Mexican	65	75	65	75
New-England	93	..	94	..

MISCELLANEOUS STOCKS.

Dominion Coal	7⅞	7¾	7¾	7⅞
Gen. Electric pf.	59	63	59	63
Illinois Steel	40	..	41	42
Lamson Store Service	18	18½	18	18½
Philadelphia Company	..	..	18½	19½
Reece Button Hole	18¾	19½	19	19½
Westinghouse Elec. pf.	48½	49½	48½	49
Bay State Gas	4⅞	5	6	6¼

RAILROAD STOCKS.

Boston & Albany	..	202	202	203
Boston & Lowell	..	204	203	203½
Boston & Maine	..	..	156	157
Central Massachusetts	..	10	..	..
C. J. R. & S. Y.	93	94	93	94
C. J. R. & S. Y. pf.	99	101	99	100
Conn. & Pass	140	142	..	..
Fitchburg pf	90	..	90	..
N. Y., N. H. & H.	..	..	169¾	170
Old Colony	173	..	173	173½
West End	67¼	67¾	67½	..
West End pf.	89	90	89	90

MINING STOCKS.

Allouez	50	100	50	100
Atlantic	16	17	17	17⅛
Boston & Mon.	80¾	80⅞	80¼	80½
Butte & Boston	..	2⅛	..	2⅛
Calumet & Hecla	..	310	..	310
Franklin	..	9	..	9
Gold Coin	2	2¼	2⅜	2⅝
Kearsarge	10	10½	10⅝	..
Merced	6	..	5⅝	6
Osceola	24½	25½	25	26
Pioneer	5½	6	5½	6
Quincy	110	111	110	111
Tamarack	82	..	81	83
Wolverine	6¾	7¼	..	7

*BONDS.

B. & M. R. (Neb.) ex. 6s.	110	112	..	..
C. J. R. & S. Y. c. t. 5s.	..	..	106	106½
Con. R. of Vt. 1st 5s	50	..	..	..
Eastern 1st 5s	119½	..	119½	..
K. C., C. & S. 1st 6s	..	70	..	70
Mexican Central cn. 4s	64½	..	64¾	..
Mexican Central 1st inc.	15½	16½	15½	16½
Mexican Central 2d inc.	..	8	..	8
N. Y. & N. E. 1st 7s	..	118	117¼	118
N. Y. & N. E. 1st 6s	109¾	110	109½	110
B. U. Gas 1st 5s	65	68	70	72
B. U. Gas 2d 5s	55	60	62	65

UNLISTED.

Fort Wayne Elect.	1	2	1	2

*And accrued interest.

FINANCIAL ANNOUNCEMENTS.

—The reorganization committee of the first mortgage 5 per cent. bonds of the Terre Haute & Peoria Railroad Company, Mark T. Cox Chairman, announces that more than a majority of the bonds have been deposited under the bondholders' protective agreement, and that holders who have not already deposited their bonds with the New-York Security and Trust Company or with Drexel & Co., Philadelphia, must do so not later than Nov. 1, in order to participate in the benefits of the agreement.

—It is announced that the Homestake Mining Company has declared Dividend No. 219 of 25 cents per shfre, ($31,250,) making $6,025,000 paid in dividends to date, payable Oct. 26 at the office of the transfer agents, Lounsbery & Co., Mills Building. Transfer books close Oct. 20.

NEW-YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Complete Transactions in Stocks—Oct. 15, 1896.

Closing Bid.	Closing Asked.	Sales.		First.	High.	Law.	Last.	Net Change.
143	145	3	Adams Express	143	143	143	143	..
13⅜	14	310	Am. Cotton Oil	13⅜	14¼	13⅜	14¼	+ ⅛
50	51	375	Am. Cotton Oil pf.	50	51	50	50	+ ½
5½	5⅝	548	Am. Spirits Mfg.	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	..
14¾	16½	82	Am. Spirits Mfg. pf.	16	16	15½	15½	..
107	107⅞	41,626	Am. Sugar Refs.	107¾	108⅞	106⅞	107⅛	− ⅜
95½	96	1,529	Am. Sugar Refs. pf.	96	96¼	95½	95¾	− ½
75	75¾	10,313	American Tobacco	72¾	76	72½	75⅝	+3
17½	20	10	Ann Arbor pf.	17½	17½	17½	17½	..
12⅜	12⅞	2,145	At., T. & S.F., all in pd.	13⅛	13¼	12⅞	13	− ⅛
19¼	19⅜	2,952	At., T. & S. F. pf.	20⅜	20½	19¼	19¼	−1
14⅛	14½	200	Baltimore & Ohio	14⅜	14⅜	14⅜	14⅜	+ ⅞
9¾	10¼	3,550	Bay State Gas	11½	12	8¾	10½	−3½
35	40	400	Canada Southern	45	45	45	45	..
14	14½	300	Chesapeake & Ohio	14	14	14	14	− ⅛
68¼	68½	10,540	Chi., Bur. & Quincy	68⅝	69¾	68¼	68⅜	− ⅛
59½	59¾	2,710	Chicago Gas	60⅝	60¾	59¾	59¾	− ⅛
68⅝	69½	20,180	Chi., Mil. & St. P.	70½	70⅞	68⅝	69½	−1
..	125	8	Chi., Mil. & St. P. pf.	125	125	125	125	..
97⅝	97⅞	1,015	Chi. & Northwestern	98	98⅞	98	98	..
..	..	* 5	Chi. & Northw. pf.	143	143	143	143	..
59⅞	60	2,160	Chi., R. I. & Pac.	60¼	60⅞	59⅝	59⅝	− ⅜
25	25½	300	C., C., C. & St. L.	25⅛	25⅛	25⅛	25⅛	− ⅜
17⅜	18	300	Colorado Fuel & Iron.	18½	18¼	18	18	−1
16	16½	20	Col., H. V. & Tol.	16¾	16¾	16¾	16¾	..
144	144½	479	Consolidated Gas Co.	145¼	145¼	144	144½	−1½
121¾	123	15	Del. & Hudson	123¾	123¾	123¾	123¾	..
155	158	105	Del., Lack. & West.	156	156	155½	155½	..
42⅛	42¾	100	Den., R. G. pf.	42⅞	42⅞	42⅞	42⅞	+ ⅛
13½	13⅝	100	Erie	13⅜	13¾	13⅜	13⅝	+ ⅛
..	..	100	Erie 2d pf.	18	18	18	18	−1½
26	27	812	General Electric	27	27	25⅞	25⅞	−1½
117	123	225	Great Northern pf.	117	119½	117	119½	..
91	93	265	Illinois Central	92	92	92	92	+4
40¼	42¼	100	Illinois Steel Co.	42¼	42¾	42¼	42¼	+ ⅜
24½	25¼	1,200	Laclede Gas	25¼	25¼	24½	24½	− ⅛
144	145	100	Lake Shore	144	144	144	144	− ⅜
62	67	80	Long Island	65½	65½	65½	65½	..
42¼	42⅜	3,069	Louis. & Nash.	43¼	43⅜	42⅜	42⅜	− ⅞
¾	1	408	L., N. A. & Chi.	1	1	¾	¾	− ⅛
3¼	3¾	2	L., N. A. & Cl. pf.	3	3	3	3	..
90⅜	90⅝	10,420	Manhattan Con.	90⅞	91⅝	90	90¼	− ½
94½	95¾	210	*Metropolitan Trac.	95	95	95	95	..
53½	55	100	Minesota Iron	54⅜	54⅜	54⅜	54⅜	+ ½
10⅝	10⅝	200	Mo., Kan. & Texas	10⅜	10⅝	10⅜	10⅜	..
22⅞	23¼	800	Mo., Kan. & Tex. pf.	23	23½	23	23	− ⅛
19	19½	385	Mo. Pacific	19⅜	19¾	19¼	19¼	− ½
19¼	20	300	National Lead Co.	20	20	19½	19½	−1¼
98⅜	99½	300	N. J. Cent., ex div.	100¼	100¼	99½	99¾	+1⅜
90¾	91	188	N. Y. Central	90½	90¼	90¼	90¼	−1
169	172	52	N. Y., N. H. & H.	170	170	168½	168½	..
20⅜	21	200	N. Y. S. & W. pf.	21	21	21	21	..
14⅞	17⅜	30	N. & W., all in. pd.	14½	14½	14½	14½	..
4⅜	4¾	100	North American	4½	4½	4½	4½	+ ⅛
13¼	13½	350	N. P., all in. pd.	14	14	13¾	13⅜	..
20	20⅜	100	N. P. pf., all in. pd.	20¼	20¼	20¼	20¼	− ⅛
13½	13⅜	300	Ont. & Western	13¼	13½	13½	13½	− ⅛
⅞	¾	100	Oregon Imp., t. r.	⅞	⅞	⅞	⅞	− ⅛
18⅞	19⅛	1,475	Pacific Mail	19⅝	19⅝	19	19	− ⅛
22⅞	23	19,132	P. & R., all in. pd.	23¼	23¾	22⅞	22⅞	− ½
145½	146½	67	Pull. Pal. Car Co.	146¾	146¾	145	146	..
3⅝	4	100	St. L. Southwestern.	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	..
8¼	9	100	St. L. Southwestern pf.	8½	8½	8½	8½	..
8	8¼	1,333	Southern Railway	8⅝	8⅝	8¼	8½	− ⅛
23¼	23	2,045	Southern Railway pf.	24½	24½	23¼	23⅜	−1⅛
21⅜	21¾	1,800	Tenn. Coal & Iron	21⅞	22¼	21½	21½	− ½
7	7¼	4,735	Union Pacific, t. r.	7⅜	7⅝	7	7	− ⅛
1¼	1⅜	25	U. P., D. & G.	2	2	2	2	..
4¼	4⅜	120	U. S. Cordage	4¼	4¼	4¼	4¼	− ⅛
8¼	9	200	U. S. Cordage pf., t. r.	8⅞	8⅞	8⅜	8⅜	..
8⅜	9¼	1,528	U. S. Leather	9	9¼	9	9¼	+ ¼
58½	58⅜	6,855	U. S. Leather pf.	59⅝	60¼	58¼	58½	− ¾
6	6¼	100	Wabash	6	6	6	6	..
14	14⅛	200	Wabash pf.	14⅝	14⅝	14¼	14¼	− ⅛
85	95	56	Wells-Fargo Express.	85	90	85	90	..
83½	82⅞	1,517	W. U. Tel.	83⅜	83⅜	82⅜	82½	− ⅝
5⅜	5½	1,010	Wheel. & L. E.	5⅞	6	5½	5½	− ⅛
Sales		173,965						

Silver.

65	65¼	10,000	Bullion certificates	65	65	65	65

*Unlisted.

Complete Bond Transactions.

Am Cotton Oil Co 5s		East Tenn, Va & Ga Cons Gold 5s

OREGON SHORT LINE & UTAH NORTHERN	1896.	1895.	1894.
for August—			
Gross earnings...	477,848	462,504	508,836
Exp., exc. taxes..	349,771	250,492	303,043
Net earnings....	128,076	212,101	205,793
Eight months to Aug. 31—			
Gross earnings...	3,525,017	3,281,964	3,165,697
Exp., exc. taxes..	1,984,552	1,948,289	2,272,216
Net earnings.....	1,541,064	1,333,674	893,481
ST. JOSEPH & GRAND ISLAND for August—			
Gross earnings...	64,180	61,047	75,151
Exp., exc. taxes..	43,049	49,720	50,522
Net earnings.....	21,131	11,318	24,629
Eight months to Aug. 31—			
Gross earnings...	410,858	376,368	539,198
Exp., exc. taxes..	329,153	326,538	413,397
Net earnings.....	81,705	49,829	125,801
KANSAS CITY & OMAHA for August—			
Gross earnings...	9,607	6,151	7,789
Exp., exc. taxes..	9,396	8,012	14,107
Net earnings.....	211	*1,861	6,318
Eight months to Aug. 31—			
Gross earnings...	63,134	42,822	81,662
Exp., exc. taxes..	66,827	69,669	98,706
Deficit	3,692	26,847	17,044
*Deficit.			
CENTRAL BRANCH for August—			
Gross earnings...	41,281	28,229	28,227
Exp., exc. taxes..	18,703	20,202	18,566
Net earnings.....	22,577	8,027	9,661
Eight months to Aug. 31—			
Gross earnings...	270,455	186,650	269,646
Exp., exc. taxes..	154,682	149,756	170,103
Net earnings.....	115,772	36,894	99,543
ATCHISON, COLORADO & PACIFIC and ATCHISON, JEWELL COUNTY & WESTERN for August—			
Gross earnings...	31,323	24,198	28,934
Exp., exc. taxes..	29,052	28,361	29,749
Net earnings.....	2,275	*4,167	*815
Eight months to Aug. 31—			
Gross earnings...	202,407	170,293	247,151
Exp., exc. taxes..	230,586	208,483	238,120
Deficit	28,179	38,090	†9,031
*Deficit. †Surplus.			
UNION PACIFIC SYSTEM for August—			
Gross earnings...	2,159,487	1,898,805	2,236,110
Oper. expenses...	1,370,388	1,184,884	1,437,120
Net earnings.....	689,098	713,921	798,990
Eight months to Aug. 31—			
Gross earnings...14,665,562		13,631,696	14,658,233
Exp., exc. taxes..	9,167,683	9,037,653	10,890,934
Net earnings.....	4,897,878	4,594,043	3,767,299

PHILADELPHIA PRICES.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 15.—The stagnation in the local market which has been so prevalent of late was again in evidence to-day. Prices fluctuated within narrow limits, there being no significance attached to the dealings. In the traction group Metropolitan closed at a decline of 1 per cent., and Union at a decline of ⅝. The specialties were all firm up to the last hour, when realizing sales caused declines at the close of 1 per cent. in Storage preferred and ½ in Storage common. Welsbach held an early gain of ¾, to 40¾. United Gas Improvement was offered down to 66½, the last previous sale being at 67. Pennsylvania was bought for investment account up to 51¾, a net gain of ¼. At the close the general market was dull and steady.

Dick Brothers & Co., 30 Broad Street, New-York, report closing prices as follows:

	Thursday. Bid.	Asked.	Wednesday. Bid.	Asked.
Baltimore Traction.....	16¾	17	16¾	17
Cambria	39½	40	39½	40
Choctaw	6¾	6¼	6	6¼
Con. Traction stock.....	...	23	...	23
Electric Storage	27½	28	28	28½
Electric Storage pf.....	30	31	30½	31
Electro-Pneumatic	...	½	...	½
Hestonville	48	...	48	...
Hestonville pf.....	56	59	56	59
Hunt. & B. T.....	23½	24½	...	25
Hunt. & B. T. pf.....	49	50	49	50
Indianapolis	15	...	16	...
Ins. Co. of N. A.....	20¾	21	20¾	21
Lehigh Navigation	41¾	42	41¾	42
Lehigh Valley	24	29½	28¾	29½
Met. Traction	94½	95	94½	95½
Northern Central.....	...	65	...	65
Northern Pacific	13½	13¾	13½	13¾
Northern Pacific pf.....	19¾	20¾	20	20¾
Pennsylvania	51½	51¾	51½	51¾
Penn. R. R. pf.....	12¾	12¾	12¾	12¾
Penn. L., H. & P. pf...	18½	19	18¾	19
Pennsylvania Steel	...	30	...	30
Philadelphia Traction ..	63¼	63½	63½	63¾
Reading	11⅝	11⅞	11 11-16	11 13-16
Rochester Railway	...	16	...	16
Union Traction, $10 paid.	10¼	...	10¼	10¾
United Cos. of N. J....	235¼	235½	235¼	235½
United Gas Imp.	...	66¾	66¾	67
W. U. Tel. & P.	2¼	2½	2⅜	2⅝
Welsbach	40¼	41	40	41
Welsbach of Canada	1½	1¾	1½	1¾
Welsbach Commercial ..	...	22	...	22
Welsbach Comm'l pf.....	...	61	...	61
BONDS.				
Indianapolis 5s.....	73	80	73	80
N. J. Con. 5s.....	83¼	84½	...	84½
Newark Pass. 5s.....	101½	...	101½	...
People's Traction 5s....	92½	93	...	92¾
Union Trac. 4 per cent..	66¾	66¾	66¾	67

MINING STOCK QUOTATIONS.

SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 15.—The official closing quotations for mining stocks to-day were as follows:

	Thursday.	Wednesday.
Alta	.14	.15
Belcher	.64	.55
Best & Belcher.....	1.20	.90
Bodie Consolidated.....	.55	.55
Bulwer	.10	.41
Challar	2.55	1.05
Consolidated Cal. & Va.....	1.90	1.60
Crown Point	.54	.53
Gould & Curry.....	.90	.65
Hale & Norcross.....	1.70	1.30
Mexican	.52	.40
Mono	.15	.16
Ophir	1.40	1.10
Potosi	.85	.63
Savage	.76	.43
Sierra Nevada.....	.68	.68
Union Consolidated	.60	.51
Utah	.10	.09
Yellow Jacket	.60	.56

COLORADO SPRINGS, Oct. 15.—Gardiner & Co. report the closing quotations to-day as follows:

	Thursday.	Wednesday.
Alamo	.04¾	.04½
Anaconda	.07	.08
Argentine	.54½	.54½
Blue Bell.....	.08¾	.08¾
Consolidated	.13	.13
Elkton	1.41	1.41
Gibson	.45	.44
Golden Fleece.....	1.02	1.02
Isabella	.40¾	.40½
Jefferson	.13	.13
Mount Rosa.....	.16	.16
Pharmacist	.12¾	.12¾
Portland	1.45	1.45
Union	.20	.20
Work	.09	.09¼

TREASURY BALANCES.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 15.—Following is a statement of the condition of the United States Treasury and the receipts and expenditures of the Government on the 15th day of October, 1896:

CASH IN THE TREASURY.

Gold coin.....	$117,626,273	
Gold bullion.....	44,813,393	
Total.....	$162,439,667	
Net outstanding gold certificates	38,725,299	
Balance		*$123,714,368
Standard silver dollars...	$369,403,680	
Silver bullion.....	745,543	
Total.....	$370,149,223	
Net outstanding silver certificates	356,087,489	
Balance		14,061,734
Standard silver dollars of 1890	$11,243,862	
Silver bullion of 1890 (cost)	112,864,418	
Total.....	$124,108,280	
Less outstanding Treasury notes	124,108,280	
United States notes.....	96,009,826	
Net outstanding currency certificates	38,885,000	
Balance		59,124,826
Treasury notes of 1890....	$36,712,041	
National bank notes.....	15,187,342	
Fractional silver coin....	14,766,165	
Fractional currency	82	
Minor coin.....	1,219,731	
Deposits in National banks	16,776,922	
Bonds and interest paid..	5,206,518	
Total.....	$87,868,754	
Less National bank 5 per cent. fund....	9,220,607	
Outstanding checks and drafts	4,619,695	
Disbursing officers' balances	27,967,916	
Post Office Department account	3,925,989	
Miscellaneous items.....	1,677,710	
Total.....	$47,411,979	
Balance		40,456,774
Available cash balance, including gold reserve		$237,357,703

RECEIPTS.

	This Day.	This Month.	This Fiscal Year.
Customs	$411,592	$5,576,402	$41,237,345
Internal revenue.	669,309	6,457,471	44,400,479
Miscellaneous ...	32,497	566,245	5,937,846
Total.....	$1,115,398	$12,400,120	$91,575,670

EXPENDITURES.

	This Day.	This Month.	This Fiscal Year.
Civil and miscellaneous	$483,000	$4,006,000	$34,229,585
War	152,000	1,881,000	16,467,043
Navy	136,000	1,978,000	11,090,443
Indians	18,000	325,000	3,718,814
Pensions	475,000	5,261,000	42,243,790
Interest	71,000	4,689,000	14,760,003
Total.....	$1,335,000	$18,140,000	$122,509,679
Excess of expenditures over receipts	221,600	5,739,879	30,934,009

NATIONAL BANK FUND.

	This Day.	This Month.	This Fiscal Year.
Deposits under act July 14, 1890	....	$33,750	$492,200
Redemptions under act July 14, 1890	$77,127	348,620	2,063,324

REDEMPTION OF NOTES.

	United States Notes. (Since 1879.)	Treasury Notes. (Since 1890.)	Total.
To date.....	$459,322,188	$83,843,721	$543,165,909
This fiscal yr.	34,033,217	3,805,411	37,838,628
This month..	2,903,135	761,199	3,664,334
This day.....	276,341	38,002	314,343

*Net gold and bullion, including $100,000,000 reserved for redemption of United States notes. Section 42, act of July 12, 1882.

The receipts from internal revenue to-day were $669,309; from customs, $411,592, and miscellaneous, $32,497.

The National bank notes received to-day for redemption amounted to $236,425.

MEETING OF DOCK BOARD.

Lively Discussion over the Granting of a Dump Privilege.

The Board of Dock Commissioners had a lively discussion at their meeting yesterday over an application of H. J. Reilly for the dumping board at the foot of Canal Street, at a yearly rental of $2,900. The board is now occupied by Brown & Fleming, who pay $2,800. President O'Brien was in favor of granting Mr. Reilly's application, but Treasurer Einstein was opposed to it on the ground that Brown & Fleming had spent considerable money in erecting the dumping board. He thought to take the contract away from them would be disgraceful.

President O'Brien, who appeared to be very angry, said that there had been complaints that certain firms had a monopoly of Dock Board privileges, and that Brown & Flemming was one of them. He said he would offer a motion providing for the sale of these privileges at public auction to the highest bidder. Mr. Einstein said he had as much authority in the board as the President, and declared that he intended to use it.

President O'Brien replied that he did not know that the board should be under suspicion of fostering a monopoly in any form, and Mr. Einstein said he was not afraid of an investigation.

Commissioner Monks sustained Mr. Einstein and President O'Brien's motion to grant the contract to Mr. Reilly was lost.

DECIDES FOR WISSEMAN.

Police Board Says He Is a Candidate for Assembly.

Police Commissioners Roosevelt, Grant, and Andrews had several election cases before them Wednesday. There was a continued hearing in the dispute between William Lickmann and Conrad C. Wisseman. Each claimed to be the regular Republican candidate for Assembly in the Fourteenth District. Three of Lickmann's protests amounted to nothing, and the Commissioners counted the votes for Wisseman.

Samuel G. Bell, who was an Inspector of Election in the Thirty-fourth Election District of the Thirty-second Assembly District, was before the Board on the charge that he was intoxicated on the last day of registry and tore from the list of voters seven pages of names. Bell had already been removed, and the Commissioners approved his dismissal. The papers in his case will be sent to the District Attorney's office.

Towboat Smith Petit Burned.

The towboat, Smith Petit, owned by Smith & Pearsalls of Tottenville, S. I., was burned at an early hour yesterday morning, in Prince's Bay. The fire was discovered while the boat was on her way to Tottenville. Capt. Smith and Mr. Pearsalls were on board. The latter, with a deckhand, tried to stop the flames, which were burning in some packing about the boiler. They were unsuccessful, and narrowly escaped from the fire, which almost surrounded them. The boat was then beached, and those on board were compelled to jump overboard and swim ashore. The loss was about $3,000; half insured.

Would Not Contest with Women.

George D. Lord, Democratic nominee for School Commissioner, at Richmond, S. I., has retired from the contest with the two women candidates, Mrs. Julia K. West, the present incumbent of the office, who was renominated by the Republicans, and Mrs. Ella A. Boole, of Port Richmond, widow of the Rev. Dr. Boole, who was at the head of the Prohibition Park temperance movement.

MEETINGS AND ELECTIONS.

BALTIMORE AND OHIO SOUTHWESTERN RAILWAY COMPANY.

The annual meeting of the stockholders of the Baltimore and Ohio Southwestern Railway Company for the election of Directors and for such other business as may come before the meeting will be held at the principal office of the company, in the southwest corner of Third Street and Central Avenue, in Cincinnati, Ohio, on THURSDAY, November 19th, A. D. 1896, at twelve o'clock noon.

At said meeting there will be submitted to the stockholders for their action thereon a proposed Indenture of Lease and Agreement between this company and the Marietta Railway Company, providing for the perpetual leasing by this company of the railroad and property of the latter company at Marietta, Ohio, upon the terms and conditions therein contained.

The stock transfer books will be closed at 12 o'clock noon on Saturday, October 24th, 1896, and reopened at ten o'clock in the forenoon on Friday, November 20th, 1896.

EDWARD BRUCE, Secretary.

THE CHESAPEAKE AND OHIO RAILWAY COMPANY.

RICHMOND, Va., September 9, 1896.

The annual meeting of the Stockholders of the Chesapeake and Ohio Railway Company for the election of Directors and for the transaction of such other business as may lawfully come before the meeting (including the ratification of all acts of the Board of Directors and all Committees thereof since the last annual meeting) will be held at the office of the company, in the Pace Building, in the City of Richmond, Virginia, on Tuesday, the 20th day of October, 1896, at 10 o'clock A. M.

The stock transfer books will be closed at the office of Messrs. J. P. Morgan & Co., No. 23 Wall Street, New-York, on Saturday, September 19th, 1896, at 12 o'clock noon, and will reopen on Wednesday, October 21st, 1896, at 10 o'clock A. M. C. E. WELLFORD, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE ALABAMA & VICKSBURG RAILWAY COMPANY.

Jackson, Miss., September 24th, 1896.

Notice is hereby given that the annual meeting of the stockholders of this company, for the purpose of electing a Board of Directors for the ensuing year and for the transaction of such other business as may come before the meeting, will be held at the office of the Company, Capitol Street, in the City of Jackson, Miss., MONDAY, November 2d, 1896, at 12 o'clock noon. The stock transfer books will be closed from October 3d to November 3d, 1896.

By order of the Board.

JNO. F. BRENT, Secretary.

CLEVELAND, CINCINNATI, CHICAGO AND ST. LOUIS RAILWAY CO.

The annual meeting of the stockholders of this company for the election of Directors and for such other business as may come before the meeting will be held at the office of the company, corner Third and Smith Streets, in Cincinnati, Ohio, on WEDNESDAY, October 28th, 1896, at 10 o'clock A. M. The stock transfer books will be closed at the office of Messrs. J. P. Morgan & Co., No. 23 Wall Street, New-York, at 3 o'clock P. M., Monday, October 5th, 1896, and reopen at 10 o'clock A. M. Thursday, October 29th, 1896.

E. F. OSBORN, Secretary.

Cincinnati, September 10th, 1896.

OFFICE OF THE NEW-ORLEANS & NORTH EASTERN RAILROAD CO.

Notice is hereby given that the annual meeting of the stockholders of this company for the purpose of electing a Board of Directors for the ensuing year and for the transaction of such other business as may come before the meeting, will be held at the office of the company in the City of New-Orleans, on WEDNESDAY, November 4th, 1896, at 12 o'clock noon.

JNO. F. BRENT, Secretary.

New-Orleans, La., October 3d, 1896.

NOTICE.

A meeting of the stockholders of THE INTERNATIONAL NEWS & PUBLISHING COMPANY will be held at the offices of the Company, No. 45 William Street, in the City of New-York, on the 4th day of November, 1896, at 12 o'clock noon for the purpose of increasing the capital stock from $10,000.00 to $25,000.00.

Dated New-York, October 13th, 1896.

Signed.

MARLBOROUGH CHURCHILL, N. J. WEAVER, RIGNALD D. WOODWARD, A majority of the Board of Directors.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE SOCIETY of St. Luke's Hospital will be held at the office of Miller, Peckham & Dixon, 80 Broadway, on Monday, the 19th inst. at 5 o'clock P. M. J. PIERPONT MORGAN, Jr., Secretary.

FINANCIAL.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO., NO. 59 WALL ST., ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS, AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

FINANCIAL DIRECTORY

BANKS.

Merchants' National Bank
CAP. AND SURPLUS, $3,000,000. 42 Wall St.

Chemical National
270 Broadway.

National Bank of Commerce
CAP. AND SUR., $8,500,000.
58 Liberty St. and 35 Nassau St.

Hanover National Bank
CAPITAL, $1,000,000. SURPLUS, $2,000,000.
9 and 11 Nassau St.

The Nassau Bank
Corner Beekman and Nassau Streets.

Central National
291 Broadway.

PHILADELPHIA.

Fourth Street National Bank
Capital, $1,500,000. Surplus, $1,115,000.

TRUST COMPANIES.

Continental Trust Company
30 Broad St.

ATLANTIC TRUST COMPANY,
39 WILLIAM STREET.
L. V. F. RANDOLPH, Pres. J. S. SUYDAM, Secy.

NEW-YORK SECURITY & TRUST CO.,
44 and 46 Wall Street.
CAPITAL, $1,000,000. SURPLUS, $1,250,000.

Real Estate Trust Company of N. Y.
Interest paid on deposits, 30 Nassau St.
H. C. Swords, Pres. H. H. Cammann, V. Pres.

The State Trust Co.
100 Broadway.

Washington Trust Company
Stewart Building, 280 Broadway.

BANKERS' CARDS.

Simon Borg & Co.,
BANKERS,
No. 20 Nassau St., New-York.
INVESTMENT SECURITIES.

FINANCIAL.

Louisville, New-Albany & Chicago Railway Company.
TO THE HOLDERS OF
Consolidated Mortgage 6 per cent. Bonds, General Mortgage 5 per cent. Bonds, Equipment Mortgage Bonds.

The undersigned committee have prepared a plan and agreement for the protection of the interests of Bondholders, and have filed the same with the Central Trust Company of New-York, dated October 10th, 1896.

Bondholders are requested to deposit their bonds and all unpaid coupons with the Central Trust Company of New-York, 54 Wall Street, N. Y. City, under said agreement, on or before November 30th, 1896.

Holders of Consolidated Mortgage Bonds will receive a cash payment of $37.50 per bond at the time of deposit.

Negotiable Trust Certificates will be issued for deposited securities.

Copies of agreement may be had at the office of the Trust Company, or from members of the committee.

FREDERIC P. OLCOTT, Chairman.
HENRY W. POOR,
HENRY C. ROUSE,
Bondholders' Committee.
ADRIAN H. JOLINE,
HERBERT L. TURNER, } Counsel.

J. N. WALLACE, Secretary.
New-York, October 10th, 1896.

LOUISVILLE, NEW-ALBANY & CHICAGO RAILWAY COMPANY.
TO THE HOLDERS OF THE
Preferred and Common Stock:

Under an agreement between Frederic P. Olcott, Henry W. Poor, and Henry C. Rouse, Bondholders' Committee, and the syndicate which is to furnish cash necessary for the purposes of the Committee, holders of the Preferred and Common Stock of the Louisville, New-Albany and Chicago Railway Company have the right to subscribe for new Common Stock of a proposed new corporation, upon the following terms: Preferred stockholders may subscribe for new Common Stock to an amount equal to their holdings of old Preferred Stock, at $7.50 a share, payable in cash, and to receive in addition new Preferred Stock for such cash payment. Common stockholders may subscribe for new Common Stock to an amount equal to one-third of their holdings of old Common Stock upon payment of $7.50 in cash on each share of the new Common Stock, receiving with each subscription in addition new Preferred Stock equal to the amount of cash paid.

Stockholders electing to avail of the privilege of subscription may deposit with the Central Trust Company of New-York their certificates, duly indorsed, on or before November 30th, 1896, in exchange for receipts, under an agreement between the Central Trust Company of New-York and the syndicate, dated October 10th, 1896, to which reference is hereby made.

Due notice will be given by advertisement and otherwise of the time when cash payments will be required.

New-York, October 10th, 1896.

Central Trust Company of New-York.

Louisville, New-Albany & Chicago Railway Company.
HOLDERS OF THE
Consolidated Mortgage 6 Per Cent. Bonds

WHO ARE DISSATISFIED WITH THE PLAN OF REORGANIZATION WILL PLEASE SEND THEIR NAMES AND ADDRESSES TO THE UNDERSIGNED.

POMROY BROS.,
39 BROAD STREET.
WM. D. BARBOUR & CO.,
15 WALL STREET.

AUCTION SALES OF STOCKS AND BONDS.

NOTICE OF SALE OF LOMBARD INVESTMENT COMPANY SECURITIES.

WHEREAS, The Lombard Investment Company, a corporation of the State of Kansas, heretofore, to wit on or about and under date of July 1st, 1889, made and entered into a certain agreement or indenture of trust with the New-York Security and Trust Company, as Trustee, wherein and whereby it was provided that there should be deposited with the said New-York Security and Trust Company certain securities as collateral security for the debentures to be issued by the Lombard Investment Company, and

WHEREAS, The said Lombard Investment Company, a corporation of the State of Missouri, has succeeded to all the rights, obligations, and liabilities of the said Lombard Investment Company of the State of Kansas, and

WHEREAS, In said indenture, or agreement of trust, it is among other things provided that in case default should be made by the said Lombard Investment Company in the payments of interest upon any of said debentures and said default should continue for thirty days, or if default should be made in the payment of the principal when due, the said Trustee, at the request of any holder of said debentures or debenture, shall proceed to collect or sell the mortgage bonds in its hands pledged for the payment of same, in the best manner possible for all persons interested in said trust; the proceeds of such sale to be applied toward the payment of said debentures, and

WHEREAS, Default has been made in the payment of the interest upon said debentures issued under said agreement, and the same has continued for thirty days and longer, and now continues, and

WHEREAS, Holders of the debentures issued under said trust agreement have requested and directed that the securities pledged under said agreement as security for said debentures be sold,

NOW, THEREFORE, The New-York Security and Trust Company, as Trustee, hereby gives notice that on the 26th day of October, 1896, at the Real Estate Exchange and Salesrooms, at Number 59 Liberty Street, in the City of New-York, at 12 o'clock noon thereof, it will proceed to sell at public auction the securities pledged with it under each of said series, including any real estate which has been acquired by said Trustee under said trust agreement. If all of said securities are not sold on that day, said sale shall continue at the same place and at the same hour from day to day, until completed.

Lists of the securities can be seen upon application at the office of the New-York Security and Trust Company, Number 44 Wall Street, New-York City, where full explanations and information will be given with regard to said securities and the terms of sale.—Dated New-York, October 1st, 1896.

NEW-YORK SECURITY AND TRUST COMPANY, Trustee.
HornBlower, Byrne, Taylor & Miller, Counsel.
RICHARD V. HARNETT & CO., Auctioneers.

FINANCIAL.

MONEY TO LOAN
ON BOND AND MORTGAGE
BY
The Lawyers' Title Insurance Co.
AND
The Lawyers' Mortgage Insurance Co.
AT CURRENT RATES, IN SUMS TO SUIT. APPLICATIONS ACTED UPON PROMPTLY.
APPLY TO
BUREAU OF INVESTMENT
OF THE
Lawyers' Title Insurance Company.
37 and 39 LIBERTY STREET.

TO THE HOLDERS OF THE
First Mortgage 5% Bonds
OF THE
Terre Haute & Peoria R. R. Co.
GUARANTEED BY THE
Terre Haute & Indianapolis R. R. Co.

More than a MAJORITY of the above mentioned bonds having been deposited under a bondholders' prospective agreement wherein the undersigned are named as committee, the holders of bonds not already deposited are requested to deposit the same with the New-York Security & Trust Company, No. 44 Wall Street, New-York City, or with Messrs. Drexel & Company, Philadelphia, ON or BEFORE NOVEMBER 1, 1896, in order to participate in the benefits of the agreement. Negotiable certificates will be issued in exchange for bonds. Copies of the agreement may be seen on application to either the Trust Company or Messrs. Drexel & Company, or to any member of the committee.

New-York, October 15, 1896.

MARK T. COX, Chairman,
Of Robert Winthrop & Co.
JAMES A. BLAIR,
Of Blair & Co. } Committee.
JAMES W. PAUL, Jr.,
Of Drexel & Co., Philadelphia.
STRONG & CADWALADER, Counsel,
40 Wall Street, New-York City.

UNION TYPEWRITER CO. STOCK.

WM. WILLIS MERRILL.
418 Produce Exchange.

DIVIDENDS.

OFFICE OF JOHN K. COWEN AND OSCAR G. MURRAY,
RECEIVERS OF THE
Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company.
Baltimore, October 15, 1896.

Notice is hereby given to holders of Coupons of AKRON & CHICAGO JUNCTION RAILROAD COMPANY, due May 1, 1896, that the same will be paid with interest to date on presentation at the office of Mess. VERMILYE & COMPANY, 16 and 18 Nassau Street, New-York.

HOMESTAKE MINING CO.,
MILLS BUILDING, 15 BROAD STREET,
New-York, Oct. 15, 1896.
DIVIDEND NO. 219.

The regular monthly dividend, TWENTY-FIVE (25) CENTS PER SHARE, has been declared for September, payable at the office of the company, San Francisco, or at the transfer agency in New-York, on the 26th inst.

Transfer books close on the 20th inst.

LOUNSBERY & CO., Transfer Agents.

PULLMAN'S PALACE CAR COMPANY.
Chicago, October 15, 1896.
DIVIDEND NO. 119.

THE USUAL QUARTERLY DIVIDEND OF TWO DOLLARS PER SHARE from net earnings has been declared payable Nov. 16, to stockholders of record at close of business Nov. 2, 1896.

Transfer books will close Nov. 2, and reopen Nov. 17, 1896.

A. S. WEINSHEIMER, Secretary.

CINCINNATI, SANDUSKY & CLEVELAND RAILROAD COMPANY.
Oct. 10, 1896.

The semi-annual dividend of 3 per cent. will be paid on the preferred stock of this company on Nov. 2, 1896, at the office of Messrs. J. P. Morgan & Co., New-York. Transfer books will close at 3 o'clock P. M. Oct. 20, 1896, and reopen at 10 o'clock A. M. Nov. 3, 1896. C. F. COX, Treasurer.

PROPOSALS.

NEW-YORK STATE CANALS.—Notice to Contractors—Office of the Superintendent of Public Works, Albany, N. Y., October 12th, 1896.

Pursuant to Chapter 79, Laws of 1895, and Chapter 794, Laws of 1896, sealed proposals will be received by the Superintendent of Public Works at his office in Albany, N. Y., until Thursday, October 29th, 1896, at 12 o'clock noon of that day, for the improvement of the Erie Canal from Station 83x10, near Ferry Street, to Commercial Slip, and on Slips Nos. 1, 2, and 3, and Commercial Slip, at Buffalo, N. Y.

Plans, specifications, notices, and form of contract may be seen from the date of publication of this notice to the date fixed for the receipt of proposals, at the office of the Superintendent of Public Works in Albany, N. Y., and at the office of Thomas Wheeler, Assistant Superintendent of Public Works, in Syracuse, N. Y., and at the office of R. G. Lay, Assistant Superintendent of Public Works, in Rochester, N. Y.

REQUIREMENTS.—In the selection of cements to be used in the said work, those manufactured in this State will be given the preference, provided they satisfactorily pass the tests called for by the specifications.

In case any questions shall arise in relation to the accuracy of the cement tests as provided in the specifications for this work, the Superintendent of Public Works may require that said tests shall be repeated in the presence of and under the supervision of agents or experts employed by him to enable him to settle the questions thus raised.

The Superintendent of Public Works will require that all prices which shall be agreed upon between the contractor and resident engineer as compensation for materials and work furnished and done, and for which no prices are fixed in the contract, shall be submitted to him for approval or rejection. The location and extent of all borrow pits and spoil banks, proposed to be appropriated outside of the present canal appropriation lines, must be determined by the Superintendent of Public Works before the resident engineer shall direct that materials shall be taken therefrom or deposited thereon.

The delivery of all materials and all other work must progress in such order, at such times, and at such rates of speed as shall be satisfactory to the Superintendent of Public Works as is contemplated by Chapter 794 of the Laws of 1896.

The Superintendent of Public Works will employ inspectors to represent his department in and during the prosecution of the said work, and the orders and requirements of said inspectors must be observed by the contractor, and said inspectors must be furnished with every needed or required facility for the inspection of all materials and work under the contract.

This notice will be publicly exhibited at the letting of said work, and will be attached to and become a part of any contract which may be executed by the Superintendent of Public Works for said work, and shall have the same binding effect as any other part or portion thereof.

Every proposal for said work must be accompanied by a draft or certified check upon some good banking institution of the City of New-York or Albany, issued by a National or State bank in good credit within the State, payable at sight to the Superintendent of Public Works for the amount expressed below as required to be deposited with bid for the proposed work. The amount of deposit with bid for the same will be $15,500, and will be retained as a part of the security until the completion of the work; the amount of labor bond required on execution of contract, $108,500; the amount of bond for the faithful performance of contract, on execution of contract, $155,000. All proposals for the above work must be addressed to the Superintendent of Public Works at Albany, N. Y., and must be indorsed on envelope, "Proposal for the Improvement of the Erie Canal on Sec. 21, from the head of the Lockport locks to Station 328, near McDonald's culvert." The right is reserved to reject any or all bids.

GEO. W. ALDRIDGE,
Superintendent of Public Works.

NEW-YORK STATE CANALS.—Notice to Contractors—Office of the Superintendent of Public Works, Albany, N. Y., October 12th, 1896.

Pursuant to Chapter 79, Laws of 1895, and Chapter 794, Laws of 1896, sealed proposals will be received by the Superintendent of Public Works, at his office in Albany, N. Y., until Thursday, October 29th, 1896, at 12 o'clock noon of that day, for the improvement of the Erie Canal by building the Cartersville waste weir and spillway at Station 721, Sec. 15.

Plans, specifications, notices, and form of contract may be seen from the date of publication of this notice to the date fixed for the receipt of proposals, at the office of the Superintendent of Public Works in Albany, N. Y., and at the office of Thomas Wheeler, Assistant Superintendent of Public Works, in Syracuse, N. Y., and at the office of R. G. Lay, Assistant Superintendent of Public Works, in Rochester, N. Y.

REQUIREMENTS.—In the selection of cements to be used in the said work, those manufactured in this State will be given the preference, provided they satisfactorily pass the tests called for by the specifications.

In case any questions shall arise in relation to the accuracy of the cement tests as provided in the specifications for this work, the Superintendent of Public Works may require that said tests shall be repeated in the presence of and under the supervision of agents or experts employed by him to enable him to settle the questions thus raised.

The Superintendent of Public Works will employ inspectors to represent his department in and during the prosecution of the said work, and the orders and requirements of said inspectors must be observed by the contractor, and said inspectors must be furnished with every needed or required facility for the inspection of all materials and work under the contract.

This notice will be publicly exhibited at the letting of said work, and will be attached to and become a part of any contract which may be executed by the Superintendent of Public Works for said work, and shall have the same binding effect as any other part or portion thereof.

Every proposal for said work must be accompanied by a draft or certified check upon some good banking institution of the City of New-York or Albany, issued by a National or State bank in good credit within the State, payable at sight to the Superintendent of Public Works, for the amount expressed below as required to be deposited with bid for the proposed work. The amount of deposit with bid for the same will be $500, and will be retained as a part of the security until the completion of the work; the amount of labor bond required on execution of contract, $3,500; the amount of bond for the faithful performance of contract, on execution of contract, $5,000. All proposals for the above work must be addressed to the Superintendent of Public Works at Albany, N. Y., and must be indorsed on envelope, "Proposal for the improvement of the Erie Canal by building the Cartersville waste weir and spillway at Station 721, Sec. 15." The right is reserved to reject any or all bids.

GEO. W. ALDRIDGE,
Superintendent of Public Works.

NEW-YORK STATE CANALS.—Notice to Contractors—Office of the Superintendent of Public Works, Albany, N. Y., October 12th, 1896.

Pursuant to Chapter 79, Laws of 1895, and Chapter 794, Laws of 1896, sealed proposals will be received by the Superintendent of Public Works at his office in Albany, N. Y., until Thursday, October 29th, 1896, at 12 o'clock noon of that day, for the improvement of the Erie Canal between Station 328, Sec. 21, near McDonald's culvert, to Station 87x10, Sec. 23, near Ferry Street, Buffalo, N. Y.

Plans, specifications, notices, and form of contract may be seen from the date of publication of this notice to the date fixed for the receipt of proposals, at the office of the Superintendent of Public Works in Albany, N. Y., and at the office of Thomas Wheeler, Assistant Superintendent of Public Works, in Syracuse, N. Y., and at the office of R. G. Lay, Assistant Superintendent of Public Works, in Rochester, N. Y.

REQUIREMENTS.—In the selection of cements to be used in the said work, those manufactured in this State will be given the preference, provided they satisfactorily pass the tests called for by the specifications.

In case any questions shall arise in relation to the accuracy of the cement tests as provided in the specifications for this work, the Superintendent of Public Works may require that said tests shall be repeated in the presence of and under the supervision of agents or experts employed by him to enable him to settle the questions thus raised.

The Superintendent of Public Works will require that all prices which shall be agreed upon between the contractor and resident engineer as compensation for materials and work furnished and done, and for which no prices are fixed in the contract, shall be submitted to him for approval or rejection. The location and extent of all borrow pits and spoil banks, proposed to be appropriated outside of the present canal appropriation lines, must be determined by the Superintendent of Public Works before the resident engineer shall direct that materials shall be taken therefrom or deposited thereon.

The delivery of all materials and all other work must progress in such order, at such times, and at such rates of speed as shall be satisfactory to the Superintendent of Public Works as is contemplated by Chapter 794 of the Laws of 1896.

The Superintendent of Public Works will employ inspectors to represent his department in and during the pr

$1.80@$1.85 for common to good strained. Tar and pitch are steady but unchanged and quoted: Tar, regulars, $1.65@$1.70; oil, bbls, $3.50; pitch, $1.80@$1.90.

WILMINGTON, Oct. 15.—Resin firm; strained, $1.45; good strained, $1.50. Spirits of turpentine dull; machine, 26½c; irregular, 25c. Tar firm at $1. Crude turpentine quiet; hard, $1.30; soft, $1.70; virgin, $1.80.

SAVANNAH, Oct. 15.—Spirits of turpentine firm at 26½c; sales, 2,117 bbls. Resin firm at $1.50.

METALS.

TIN—The market was somewhat firmer, with sales of 15 tons October, 12.70c. Market closed at 12.75@12.85c. COPPER—Very little interest is exhibited in copper, and the close was at 10.50@10.75c for lake ingot. LEAD—Market quiet at 2.70@2.75c. SPELTER—Market flat at 3.60@3.70c.

FREIGHTS.

The market for berth freights continues firm, with considerable bueness being transacted which is not reported. Engagement: 5 loads to Antwerp, 5¼d, late November. Grain—Liverpool, 4½d; London, 5d; Glasgow, 5½d asked; Bristol, 5d; Leith, 5½d; Hull, 5d; Newcastle, 5d bid; Antwerp, 5¼d; Marseilles, 3s 9d; Copenhagen, 4s 9d; Bremen, no room; Hamburg, 70 pfennigs, January; Rotterdam, 11c, January; Amsterdam, 11c, January; Cork for orders, 4s 6d; petroleum, to United Kingdom, 2s 3d@3s; cotton, to Liverpool, 11-64d.

BUFFALO, Oct. 15.—Canal freights steady; wheat, 3¾c; corn, 3½c; oats, 2¾c; barley, 3½c; rye, 3½c; flaxseed, 3¾c.

CHICAGO, Oct. 15.—Freights—Lake rates were easy at 2c for corn to Buffalo; loads were difficult to obtain.

HAY AND STRAW.

Receipts continue rather moderate, and, with a fairly active demand, market is firm at about former prices. Straw steady. We quote: Hay, prime, per 100 lb, 82½@87½c; do, No. 3 to No. 1, 80@85c; do, clover and clover mixed, 50@60c; do, shipping, 50@60c; do, salt, 45@50c; do, trash, 35@45c; straw, long rye, per 100 lb, 75@90c; do, short rye, 55@65c; do, tangled rye, 50@55c; do, oat, 35@40c.

WOOL.

LONDON, Oct. 15.—To-day's wool sales were conducted by Thomas Ducroz and Buxton, Ronalds & Co. The offerings were 14,000 Rail bales, embracing a lot of good merinos, which were greatly in demand and keenly competed for. Some long fine staple New South Wales wools were well received by buyers at prices equal to those of the close of the last series of sales. American buyers picked up a few desirable lots. The sales and the prices obtained were: New South Wales—3,700 bales; scoured, 7d@1s 4d; locks and pieces, 6½d@1s 2d; greasy, 4½d@6½d; locks and pieces, 3@6¾d. Queensland—1,500 bales; scoured, 1s ½d@1s 2d; locks and pieces, 8d@1s ½d; greasy, 5@9d; locks and pieces, 5@7½d. Victoria—3,000 bales; scoured, 1s ¼d@1s 3d; locks and pieces, 9½d@1s 2d; greasy, 5½@9½d; locks and pieces, 7½d. South Australia—200 bales greasy at 5½@7½d. New Zealand—6,000 bales; scoured, 6½d@1s 4d; locks and pieces, 6d@1s 1½d; greasy, 5½@9½d; locks and pieces, 3@6d. Cape of Good Hope and Natal—500 bales; scoured, 5½d@1s 2½d; greasy, 4@6¼d.

THE LIVE STOCK MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Oct. 15.

BEEVES—Receipts, 11 cars, or 185 head, all consigned direct to city slaughterers. No trading. Feeling steady for good steers; dull for others. City-dressed native sides slow at 6@8¼c per lb. Latest cables quoted live cattle firm at London at 10½@11¼c; tops, 11½c, dressed weight. No shipments of live stock or fresh meat from this port to-day, and none reported for to-morrow.

CALVES—Receipts, 31 head; about 90 held over yesterday. Feeling barely steady for veals and grassers, and Western not wanted. The limited sales were at $4@$7.25 per 100 lb for poor to choice veals, and no sales of grassers or Westerns reported. Dressed calves dull and drooping at 7½@10½c for city-dressed veals; 6½@10c for country dressed; 4½@6½c for little calves, and 4@6c for dressed grassers and buttermilks.

SHEEP AND LAMBS—Receipts, 25 cars, or 5,185 head; 4 cars for butchers and 21 cars for the market. Including 10 cars held over Wednesday, the total offerings were 31 cars. Trade almost at a standstill, and butchers offering 15@25c lower than yesterday, and the limited sales were at a decline of 15c all around. Fully 20 cars were reported to be unsold at the late hour. Medium to prime sheep sold at $2.75@$3.25 per 100 lb; fair to prime lambs at $4.35@$4.75; "culls" at $3; Canada lambs at $4.50@$4.75. Dressed mutton depressed at 4@6½c per lb; dressed lambs weak at 7@9c.

HOGS—Receipts, 21 cars, or 3,275 head, including 63 head for sale. Sales late yesterday were at an advance of 10c over early quotations, but the market was rather easier to-day. Sellers nominally hold at $4.20@$4.30 for light to choice light do and pigs at $4.20@$4.30, and as high as $4.50 was paid Wednesday for fancy pigs. Country dressed steady at 4@6½c per lb for extreme weights.

BUFFALO, Oct. 15.—Cattle—Receipts for the past twenty-four hours, 1,222 head; total for week thus far, 8,452 head; for same time last week, 8,734 head; consigned through, 1,210 head; to New-York, 548 head; on sale, 22 head; market opened steady and closed firm; good to choice fat cows, $2.70@$3.25; extra, $3.50@$3.70; veals firm; good to choice, $5.75@$6.25. Hogs—Receipts for the past twenty-four hours, 7,520 head; total for week thus far, 37,640 head; for same time last week, 46,080 head; consigned through, 1,790 head; to New-York, 4,320 head; on sale, 6,760 head; market opened fairly active, but 10@15c lower; closed 5c lower; Yorkers, good to choice, $3.65@$3.67½; mixed packers, $3.60@$3.65; good mediums, $3.60@$3.65; pigs, $3.45@$3.60; roughs, $3@$3.25; stags, $2.25@$2.75. Sheep and Lambs—Receipts for the past twenty-four hours, 3,600 head; total for week thus far, 32,100 head; for same time last week, 24,100 head; consigned through, 400 head; to New-York, 1,200 head; on sale, 4,600 head, including holdovers; market opened dull and closed weak, with bulk of natives sold, but a few loads of Canadas held over; good to prime native lahms, $4.10@$4.30; common to fair, $3.60@$4; culls, $3@$3.50; good to mixed sheep, good to choice, $3@$3.25; common to fair, $2.15@$2.85; yearlings and wethers, $3.40@$3.50; export ewes, $3.25@$3.35; few heavy wethers, $3.40.

CHICAGO, Oct. 15.—Cattle—Receipts, 12,000 head; market for choice strong, others 10c lower; common to extra steers, $3.50@$5.25; stockers and feeders, $2.50@$3.85; cows and bulls, $1.25@$3.25; calves, $2.50@$6; Texans, $2.60@$3.15; Western rangers, $2.25@$3.85. Hogs—Receipts, 40,000 head; market 5c to 10c lower; heavy packing and Spring lots, $3.15@$3.45; common to choice mixed, $3.10@$3.55; choice assorted, $3.40@$3.52½; light, $3.10@$3.55; pigs, $2.25@$3.50. Sheep—Receipts, 15,000 head; market steady; inferior to choice, $1.75@$3.25; lambs, $3@$4.65.

ST. LOUIS, Oct. 15.—Cattle—Receipts, 4,133 head; market about steady; native steers, $3@$4; native cows, $1.70@$2.50; Texas steers, $2.60@$2.90. Hogs—Receipts, 7,500 head; 2,500 Texas; 10,579 head; market 10c lower; light, $3.10@$3.25; mixed, $2.90@$3.30; heavy, $3@$3.40. Sheep—Receipts, 2,190 head; market steady; native sheep, $2@$2.50; lambs, $3.50.

EAST LIBERTY, Oct. 15.—Cattle—Market steady; extra, $4.50@$4.60; prime, $4.40@$4.50; good, $4.15@$4.35; tidy, $3.90@$4; fair, $3.40@$3.80; common, $2.50@$3.25; common to good fat bulls and cows, $2@$3.25; heifers, $2.75@$3.75; fresh cows and springers, $15@$45. Hogs—Market ruled 10@15c lower; prime mixed, $3.70@$3.75; heavy Yorkers, $3.70@$3.75; light Yorkers, $3.60@$3.70; pigs, $2.50@$3.50; heavy hogs, $3.30@$3.60; good roughs, $2.90@$3.25. Sheep—Market slow; prime, $3@$3.40; good, $2.75@$3.40; fair mixed, $2.50@$3; common, $1.50@$2; culls, 50c@$1; choice lambs, $4.50@$4.75; fair to good lambs, $2.75@$3.75; veal calves, $4.50@$6.

KANSAS CITY, Oct. 15.—Hogs—Receipts, 12,000 head; market 10c lower; light and pigs, $3.20@$3.35; mixed, $3.10@$3.25; heavy, $3@$3.15. Cattle—Receipts, 6,000 head; market steady; native steers, best, $4.10@$4.55; fair to good, $3.10@$4.10; cows and heifers, best, $2.60@$3; fair to good, $1.60@$2; bulls, $1.80@$2.50; stockers and feeders, $2.40@$3.60; Texas and Western, $2.40@$3.60; calves, $5@$10. Sheep—Receipts, 1,000 head; market steady.

THE UNITED SERVICE.

Army.

—Major Henry McElderry, Surgeon, is relieved from duty at Fort Robinson, Neb., to take effect upon the expiration of his leave of absence, and will report to the commanding officer, Fort Leavenworth, Kansas, for duty at that post, to relieve Major Calvin De Witt, Surgeon. Major De Witt, upon being relieved, will represent the Medical Department of the army at the second Pan American Medical Congress, to be held in the City of Mexico Nov. 16 to 19, 1896, and, upon the adjournment of the Congress, will report to the commanding officer, Fort Monroe, Va., for duty at that post, to relieve Major Edward B. Moseley, Surgeon.

—Capt. William P. Kendall, Assistant Surgeon, will be relieved from duty at Fort Sam Houston, Texas, and will report in person to the commanding officer, Fort Brown, Texas, for duty at that post, to relieve Major Peter J. A. Cleary, Surgeon. Major Cleary, upon being relieved, will report to the commanding General, Department of Texas, for duty as Chief Surgeon of that department.

—The following transfers in the Twenty-third Infantry are made: Second Lieut. Herbert N. Royden, from Company D to Company I. Second Lieut. Celwyn E. Hampton, from Company I to Company D.

—The following transfers in the Fifteenth Infantry are made: Second Lieut. Frank B. McKenna, from Company D to Company K; Second Lieut. James A. Lynch, from Company K to Company D.

Navy.

—Paymaster H. T. Skelding will be retired Oct. 31, and Commander W. B. Newman Nov. 9. Paymaster Skelding was born in New-York, and entered the service in 1862. Commander Newman is a native of the same State, and entered the service in 1861.

—Commander Z. L. Tanner has been detached from duty with the Fish Commission and ordered home, to await orders.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

"All the News that's Fit to Print."

NEWS OF THE RAILROADS.

Annual Report of President Palmer of Rio Grande Western.

In the annual report of the Rio Grande Western Railroad just issued, President William J. Palmer explains why the payment of dividends was not resumed last year, when the net earnings amounted to $957,961.

"Our experience with the Tintic Range and Sevier lines for four years," he says, "had served to confirm the wisdom of the policy of building well-chosen branches at the right moment. It was accordingly decided to extend the line of the Sevier Railway Company from its terminus at Salina, for a distance of thirty-seven miles, to a point in the cañon of the Sevier, from which Marysvale can be reached at once by a wagon road following the ultimate water grade of the railroad. Seventeen and three-tenths miles of the line were fully completed and turned over under lease to our company on July 1, 1896, and the entire work will be completed by the 15th of October.

"The bonds and stocks to be issued by the Sevier Railway Company on this thirty-seven miles will be acquired by this company, which will pay therefor the actual cash cost of the work of construction."

The gross earnings of the Rio Grande Western for the year ended June 30 were $2,457,358. The actual fixed charges were $716,523, and the surplus earnings were $241,438.

Luncheon to Frederick Harrison.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 15.—A luncheon was given this afternoon by the officials of the Pennsylvania Railroad to General Manager Frederick Harrison and party of the London and Northwestern Railway Company. Mr. Harrison arrived from Washington shortly after noon, accompanied by Robert Turnbull, Superintendent, and C. A. Barahond, General Passenger and Freight Agent for the English company in America. They were met by Third Vice President Pugh, and several other prominent Pennsylvania officials.

After luncheon they visited the Baldwin Locomotive Works, and Independence Hall. This evening they continued their journey to New-York, and will sail for England on the Majestic on Wednesday.

St. Louis and San Francisco.

Dwight Braham, the holder of some of the securities of the St. Louis and San Francisco Railroad, has brought suit against the corporation, Directors, and mortgage trustee of the St. Louis and San Francisco Railroad for an accounting and statement concerning the consolidated mortgage bonds which were obtained through the Atchison Company or its Reorganization Committee. It is expected that there will be a hearing in court to-day on the application for an injunction to prevent the removal from New-York or the sale of any of the bonds. Roger Foster is the plaintiff's attorney.

Not for the Southern.

BALTIMORE, Oct. 15.—Gen. John A. Gill, who is now in Wilmington, N. C., attending the special masters' court in the matter of the Cape Fear and Yadkin Valley Railway, reiterates his statement that his purchase for the New-York syndicate of the controlling stock of the Seaboard Air Line was made with the understanding and agreement that it was not for the Southern Railway; that the line will be operated as an absolutely independent system in connection with the Port Royal and Augusta, and Port Royal and Western Railways.

Colorado Midland Finances.

The committee representing the Colorado Midland first and consolidated mortgage bonds have issued a circular giving the results from the operation of the road during the year ended June 30. The gross earnings were $1,906,280; operating expenses, $1,348,213; net earnings, $558,067; taxes, rentals, &c., $145,015; surplus, $413,052. There is an increase in the surplus over 1895 of $203,000.

TELEGRAPHIC BREVITIES.

NEWARK, N. J., Oct. 15.—Attorney General Stockton presided at a meeting of the Equal Tax Commission which was held here to-day. The commission, he announced, had discovered that about one-half of the property in the State escaped assessment, "and we shall report to the Legislature the necessity of sweeping reforms in taxation." The commission will ask for an increase of the tax on second-class railroad property, the municipalities to derive more revenue and the State less.

BANGOR, Me., Oct. 15.—Capt. William Clark of Hampden Lower Corner shot and killed his wife and then shot himself this noon at that place. Jealousy is assigned as the cause. Capt. Clark commanded the schooner Ira Laffrinier, now in Boston. Clark is forty years old. The physicians say he will die.

St. JOHNS, N. F., Oct. 15.—The British steamer Palestrina, Capt. Harder, from Rotterdam Oct. 3, via Sunderland 5, for Baltimore, in ballast, ran ashore in Bay Bulls, 20 miles from this city, at daylight this morning during a thick fog, and it is feared that she will prove a total wreck. Her crew are safe.

NEW-ORLEANS, La., Oct. 15.—Two freight trains on the Northeastern Road came into collision last night three miles from this city. Both engines were wrecked and the cars were burned. The killed were Engineer Fulcher and Fireman Alexander (colored) of the north-bound train.

MORRISVILLE, N. Y., Oct. 15.—Michael Corvey, alias Kelly, of New-York to-day was convicted of the murder of James George, an Indian, Sept. 27, 1894, and sentenced to die in the electric chair during the week of Nov. 23. This was his second trial.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Oct. 15.—The laying of the cornerstone of the new Rhode Island State House took place to-day. A parade was held at 10 o'clock, and at its conclusion the Masonic services were celebrated at the site of the handsome new building.

NEWARK, N. J. Oct. 15.—Thieves forced an entrance into the City Hospital stable last night and stole the two horses, Charlie and Barnie.

CANNELLTON, Ind., Oct. 15.—In a political row "Ed" Bassinger killed Emery Miles and fatally wounded Joel Dixon.

NEW CORPORATIONS.

—The Elmira Heights Water Company of Elmira, to supply water in Elmira City, the village of Elmira Heights, and portions of the towns of Elmira and Horseheads; capital, $6,000. Directors—Howard M. Hallock, James B. Rathbone, Jesse L. Cooley, John and Ralph Reynolds, A. Romer, and William W. Cole of Elmira and Walter Hawthurst of Mount Vernon.

—Ovington Brothers' Company, to deal in china and glassware in New-York City; capital, $50,000. Directors—Arthur H. Merritt and May W. Ovington of Brooklyn and Joseph T. Kelley of New-York City.

—The Joint Railway and Steamer Transfer Company of New-York City; capital, $25,000. Directors—Caleb Haley, Fred S. Roselle, George T. Moon, Percy M. Comstock, and Edward Longbotham.

—S. W. Rice Company of Brooklyn, to manufacture baseballs and other sporting goods; capital, $50,000. Directors—S. W. Black, E. R. Brock, Charles R. Lee, and others of Brooklyn.

—The Manhattan Quick Lunch and Baking Company of New-York City; capital, $10,000. Directors—Leon C. Riggs, J. E. Riggs, Thomas H. Smith, and others of New-York City.

THE WEATHER FORECAST.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 15—8 P. M.—Forecast for Friday:

NEW-ENGLAND, generally fair weather, northerly to westerly winds.

EASTERN NEW-YORK, EASTERN PENNSYLVANIA, NEW-JERSEY, and DELAWARE, fair, northwesterly winds, slightly cooler Friday night.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA, MARYLAND, and VIRGINIA, fair weather, light westerly winds.

NORTH CAROLINA, SOUTH CAROLINA, GEORGIA, EASTERN FLORIDA, ALABAMA, WESTERN FLORIDA, MISSISSIPPI, and LOUISIANA, fair, northerly to westerly winds.

EASTERN TEXAS, local showers, followed by clearing weather, northerly winds.

WESTERN TEXAS and NEW-MEXICO, generally fair, slightly warmer, variable winds.

OKLAHOMA, INDIAN TERRITORY, and ARKANSAS, generally fair, northerly winds.

TENNESSEE and KENTUCKY, fair, light northwesterly winds, slightly cooler Friday night.

WEST VIRGINIA, fair, winds shifting to northwesterly, cooler Friday night.

WESTERN NEW-YORK, WESTERN PENNSYLVANIA, and OHIO, generally fair weather, possibly light local showers along the lakes, cooler and fresh to brisk northwesterly winds.

INDIANA, ILLINOIS, MISSOURI, and LOWER MICHIGAN, generally fair and slightly cooler, light to fresh northerly winds.

UPPER MICHIGAN, generally fair during the day, slightly warmer, fresh to brisk westerly winds.

WISCONSIN, fair, light to fresh northwesterly winds, slightly warmer.

IOWA, NEBRASKA, and KANSAS, fair, northerly to westerly winds.

MINNESOTA, fair, warmer, westerly winds.

COLORADO and WYOMING, fair, warmer, light variable winds.

NORTH DAKOTA and SOUTH DAKOTA, fair weather, westerly winds.

MONTANA, fair, light variable winds.

Signals are displayed at Sault Ste. Marie.

THE LARGEST BASE LINE.

Established by the Coast and Geodetic Survey of This Country.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 15.—The Coast and Geodetic Survey has just concluded its labor in the field upon the most stupendous geodetic survey ever undertaken in any country, and which gives the United States the longest base line upon which to establish subsequent surveys in existence in the world. It is known as the transcontinental arc, and lies along the thirty-ninth parallel of north latitude, extending from ocean to ocean. Its eastern end is at a point on the Atlantic, ten miles south of Little Egg Island Lighthouse, below Cape May, and its western end is six miles north of Punta Arenas Lighthouse, on the Pacific, above San Francisco, several miles.

According to the radius of the thirty-ninth parallel, as given by Bessel, the famous astronomer of Königsberg, Germany, who first calculated the diameter of the earth, and measured the distance from the earth to sixty-one Cygni, the nearest fixed star, the length of the arc, as measured by the Coast and Geodetic Survey officials, is 111 feet in error; and according to the radius of the same parallel, as fixed by Sir Andrew Clarke, of Glasgow University, the error is 98½ feet. But Gen. Dufield, Superintendent of the Survey, declares that these variations from the heretofore established standards, show error in them and not in the calculation of his scientists.

By the measurements made on the line, and which have been aggregated in the office here, the arc, at sea level, for the entire distance—that is, following the curvature of the earth's surface—is 2,625.8 mile in length. The establishment of the radius of the thirty-ninth parallel from these measurements is a matter for further calculation.

The value and vastness of the work just accomplished cannot be intelligently appreciated by the unscientific mind. It was inaugurated by the survey nearly, if not quite, half a century ago. Progress upon it has been spasmodic, but some work was done every year since the beginning. It has cost the Government about $1,000,000, but the expenditure is said by the officials to be fully justified by the importance of the project.

Russia and China are the only other countries on the globe wherein a base line of anything like equal magnitude is possible, and in neither one is it likely to be surveyed for many years. The longest base line heretofore surveyed was that in India, running north and south, about 1,000 miles in length. European scientists have been greatly interested in the progress of the American arc, and its completion will doubtless be the occasion of the despatch by the Coast and Geodetic Survey officials of many congratulations from abroad.

Passed Bad Checks, It Is Said.

James J. O'Brien of 165 Thirty-fourth Street, Brooklyn, who for some time has been sought by the police for bogus check operations, was arrested yesterday by two detectives. O'Brien is boyish-looking, and operated by pretending to be a messenger boy, and getting business men to cash checks purporting to have been drawn by some person living or doing business near by.

He was held in $2,000 bail for trial in the Centre Street Court. About twenty complainants appeared against him.

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

Miniature Almanac—This Day.

		A. M.
Sun rises...6:11	Sun sets...5:19	Moon sets...1:16

HIGH WATER OCT. 16.

Sandy Hook.	Governors Island.	Hell Gate.
3:33 A. M.	4:24 A. M.	6:13 A. M.
3:48 P. M.	4:38 P. M.	6:27 P. M.

Incoming Steamships.

TO-DAY, (FRIDAY,) OCT. 16.

Steamship.	Port of Sailing.	Date of Sailing.
Betty	Gibraltar	Sept. 28
Cherokee	Jacksonville	Oct. 11
Columbia	Hamburg	Oct. 8
Iatria	Gibraltar	Sept. 23
Iroquois	Jacksonville	Oct. 10
Ludgate Hill	London	Sept. 30
Lucania	Liverpool	Oct. 10
Moravia	Hamburg	Oct. 3
Norge	Christiansand	Oct. 2
Philadelphia	La Guayra	Oct. 10
Sorrento	Hamburg	Oct. 3
St. Irene	Sevilla	Sept. 29
St. Paul	Southampton	Oct. 10

SATURDAY, OCT. 17.

Boston City	Swansea	Oct. 3
Comal	Galveston	Oct. 10
Madiana	St. Thomas	Oct. 10
Palatia	Hamburg	Oct. 5
Santiago	Nassau	Oct. 13

SUNDAY, OCT. 18.

Chalmette	New-Orleans	Oct. 11
Comanche	Jacksonville	Oct. 15
El Dorado	New-Orleans	Oct. 12
Francisco	Havre	Oct. 4
La Gascogne	Havre	Oct. 10
Orinoco	Bermuda	Oct. 15
Pocasset	Gibraltar	Oct. 3

MONDAY, OCT. 19.

Ethiopia	Glasgow	Oct. 8
Nomadic	Liverpool	Oct. 7
Obdam	Rotterdam	Oct. 7
Yucatan	Havana	Oct. 15

TUESDAY, OCT. 20.

Massachusetts	London	Oct. 8
Westernland	Antwerp	Oct. 10
Karamania	Gibraltar	Oct. 6
El Rio	New-Orleans	Oct. 15

Outgoing Steamships.

DATES OF DEPARTURE FROM NEW-YORK.

Steamer.	Sails.	Destinat'n.	Office.
S. of Nebraska	Oct. 16	Glasgow	53 Broadway.
Cherokee	Oct. 16	Charleston	Pier 29 E. R.
Algonquin	Oct. 16	Jacksonville	Pier 29 E. R.
K. Wilhelm II.	Oct. 17	Genoa	2 Bowling Gr.
British King	Oct. 17	W. Indies	22 State St.
Anchoria	Oct. 17	Glasgow	7 Bowling Gr.
Umbria	Oct. 17	Liverpool	4 Bowling Gr.
Mobile	Oct. 17	London	1 Broadway.
Wordsworth	Oct. 17	Montevideo	301 Pro. Ex.
New-York	Oct. 17	S'th'mpton	6 Bowling Gr.
Armenia	Oct. 17	Hamburg	37 Broadway.
Veendam	Oct. 17	Rotterdam	39 Broadway.
Touraine	Oct. 17	Havre	3 Bowling Gr.
Scandia	Oct. 17	Hamburg	37 Broadway.
Orizaba	Oct. 17	Havana	113 Wall St.
Hudson	Oct. 17	Para	Pier 9 N. R.
Aller	Oct. 17	Bremen	2 Bowling Gr.
Spree	Oct. 20	Bremen	2 Bowling Gr.
Ciu. Condal	Oct. 20	Havana	Pier 10 E. R.
Valencia	Oct. 20	Colon	29 Broadway.
Huberta	Oct. 20	N. Brazil	88 Gold St.
Majestic	Oct. 21	Liverpool	29 Broadway.
St. Paul	Oct. 21	S'th'mpton	6 Bowling Gr.
Kensington	Oct. 21	Antwerp	6 Bowling Gr.
Werkendam	Oct. 21	Rotterdam	39 Broadway.
Orinoco	Oct. 22	Bermuda	39 Broadway.
Obdam	Oct. 24	Rotterdam	39 Broadway.
Gascogne	Oct. 24	Havre	3 Bowling Gr.
Ethiopia	Oct. 24	Glasgow	7 Bowling Gr.
Massachusetts	Oct. 24	London	1 Broadway.
Lucania	Oct. 24	Liverpool	4 Bowling Gr.
Madiana	Oct. 24	Wind'd Is.	37 Broadway.
Palatia	Oct. 24	Hamburg	37 Broadway.
Philadelphia	Oct. 24	La Guayra	135 Front St.
Columbia	Oct. 24	Genoa	37 Broadway.
Lahn	Oct. 27	Bremen	2 Bowling Gr.
Germanic	Oct. 28	Liverpool	29 Broadway.
Paris	Oct. 28	S'th'mpton	6 Bowling Gr.
New-York	Oct. 28	S'th'mpton	6 Bowling Gr.
Westernland	Oct. 28	Antwerp	6 Bowling Gr.
Normannia	Oct. 29	Hamburg	37 Broadway.
Edam	Oct. 29	Rotterdam	39 Broadway.
Manitoba	Oct. 31	Havana	113 Wall St.
Bretagne	Oct. 31	Havre	3 Bowling Gr.
Berlin	Oct. 31	S'th'mpton	6 Bowling Gr.
Maasdam	Oct. 31	Rotterdam	39 Broadway.
Etruria	Oct. 31	Liverpool	4 Bowling Gr.
Furnessia	Oct. 31	Glasgow	7 Bowling Gr.
Patria	Oct. 31	Hamburg	37 Broadway.
Saale	Oct. 31	Bremen	2 Bowling Gr.
Werra	Oct. 31	Genoa	2 Bowling Gr.
Havel	Nov. 3	Bremen	2 Bowling Gr.
St. Louis	Nov. 4	S'th'mpton	6 Bowling Gr.
Teutonic	Nov. 4	Liverpool	29 Broadway.
Southwark	Nov. 4	Antwerp	6 Bowling Gr.
Olive	Nov. 4	N'ples, Ge'a	61 Broadway.
A. Victoria	Nov. 5	Hamburg	37 Broadway.

Arrived—New-York, Thursday, Oct. 15.

SS Spree, (Ger.,) Meier, Bremen Oct. 6 and Southampton 7th, with mdse. and passengers to Oelrichs & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 1:30 A. M. to-day.

SS Aachen, (Ger.,) Hashagen, Bremen Oct. 2, with mdse. and passengers to Oelrichs & Co. Arrived at the Bar at midnight.

SS Blue Cross, (Br.,) Stern, Sourabaya July 25, Krahsaen 28th, Passoerean Aug. 2, Colombo 17th, Port Said Sept. 9, Algiers 19th, and Delaware Breakwater Oct. 13, with sugar to Smith & Schippers; vessel to Peter Wright & Sons. Arrived at the Bar at 11 A. M.

SS South Portland, Seeley, Mobile, 13 days, in ballast to Edel & Co.

SS Kansas City, Fisher, Savannah Oct. 13, with mdse. and passengers to G. M. Sorrel.

SS Ciudad Condal, (Span.,) Lavin, Havana Oct. 11, with mdse. and passengers to J. M. Ceballos & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 5:20 P. M.

Sailed.

SS Alesia, for Marseilles and Naples; Shawmut, for Perth Amboy and Boston; El Sud, for New-Orleans; Laselle, for Manchester; Tyrian, for Halifax; Seminole, for Charleston and Jacksonville; Jamestown, for Norfolk and Newport News.

By Cable.

LONDON, Oct. 15.—SS Benmohr, (Br.,) Capt. La Boutillier, from China and Japan ports for New-York, passed Gibraltar to-day.

SS Maasdam, (Dutch,) Capt. Potjer, from Rotterdam for New-York, passed Prawle Point to-day.

SS Patria, (Fr.,) Capt. Dulac, from Marseilles Oct. 6, via Naples Oct. 10, for New-York, passed Gibraltar to-day.

SS Phoenicia, (Ger.,) Capt. Leithauser, from New-York Oct. 3 for Hamburg, passed the Isle of Wight to-day.

SS Virginia, (Ger.,) Capt. Von Bassewitz, from New-York Oct. 3 for Gothenburg, Copenhagen, and Stettin, passed Dunnet Head to-day.

SS Island, (Dan.,) Capt. Thomsen, sld. from Stettin for New-York Oct. 11.

SS Romulus, (Ger.,) Capt. Schluck, sld. from Dantzic for New-York Oct. 13.

SS Panama, (Fr.,) Capt. Durel, from New-York Sept. 25, via Pauillac, arr. at Bordeaux Oct. 12.

SS American, (Dutch,) Capt. Butz, from New-York Sept. 30, arr. at Rotterdam yesterday.

SS Critic, (Br.,) Capt. Davies, from New-York Sept. 24, via Leith, arr. at Dundee to-day.

SS Weimar, (Ger.,) Capt. Steencken, from New-York Oct. 2, arr. at Bremen to-day.

SS Circassia, (Br.,) Capt. Boothby, from New-York for Glasgow, arr. at Movville to-day.

SS Ems, (Ger.,) Capt. Nierich, from New-York, via Gibraltar, arr. at Genoa at 8 A. M. to-day.

SS Augusta Victoria, (Ger.,) Capt. Kaempff, from New-York for Cherbourg and Hamburg, arr. at Plymouth at 12:40 P. M. to-day.

SS Octorara, Capt. Reynolds, from New-York, arr. at Baltimore to-day.

SS Havel, (Ger.,) Capt. Jungst, from New-York, via Southampton, arr. at Bremerhaven at 7 A. M. to-day.

SS Werra, (Ger.,) Capt. Pohle, for New-York, via Gibraltar, sld. from Genoa at 10 A. M. to-day.

SS Spaarndam, (Dutch,) Capt. Boujer, from New-York for Rotterdam, arr. at Boulogne at 8 P. M. to-day.

SS Manitoba, (Br.,) Capt. Griffiths, for New-York, sld. from London to-day.

SS Sobraleneo, (Br.,) Capt. Thomas, from New-York, arr. at Para yesterday.

POST OFFICE NOTICE.

(Should be read daily by all interested, as changes may occur at any time.)

Foreign mails for the week ending Oct. 17 will close (promptly in all cases) at this office as follows:

TRANSATLANTIC MAILS.

FRIDAY.—At 12 M. for Cape Colony and Natal, per steamship Richmond Hill, (letters must be directed "per Richmond Hill.")

SATURDAY.—At 3 AM for France, Switzerland, Italy, Spain, Portugal, Turkey, Egypt, and British India, per steamship La Touraine,* via Havre; at 7 AM for Germany, Denmark, Sweden, Norway, (Christiania,) and Russia, per steamship Aller, via Bremen, (letters for other parts of Europe, via Cherbourg, must be directed "per Aller";) at 8 AM for Genoa, per steamship Kaiser Wilhelm II.";) at 9 AM (supplementary 10:30 AM) for Europe, per steamship Umbria*, via Queenstown; at 10 AM for Scotland direct, per steamship Anchoria, via Glasgow, (letters must be directed "per Anchoria";) at 4 PM for Netherlands direct, per steamship Werkendam, via Rotterdam, (letters must be directed "per Werkendam".)

*PRINTED MATTER, &c.—German steamers sailing on Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays take printed matter, &c., for other parts of Europe. White Star steamers on Wednesday take specially addressed printed matter, &c., for Europe. Cunard steamers on Saturday take printed matter, &c., for Great Britain and Ireland, and specially addressed printed matter, &c., for other parts of Europe. American and French Line steamers take printed matter, &c., for all countries for which they are advertised to carry mail.

After the closing of the supplementary transatlantic mails named above, additional supplementary mails are open on the piers of the American, English, French, and German steamers, and remain open until within ten minutes of the hour of sailing of steamer.

MAILS FOR SOUTH AND CENTRAL AMERICA, WEST INDIES, &c.

FRIDAY.—At 1 PM for Cape Haiti, Port au Prince, Guadeloupe, and Martinique, per steamship Ville de Brest, (letters for Venezuela and Curacao must be directed "per Ville de Brest";) at 2 PM for Haiti, per steamship Schleswig.

SATURDAY.—At 1 AM for Pernambuco and Santos, per steamship Salerno, from Baltimore, (letters for other parts of Brazil must be directed "per Salerno";) at 9:30 AM for La Plata Country direct, per steamship Wordsworth; at 10 AM (supplementary 10:30 AM) for Jamaica, Savanilla, and Carthagena, per steamship Athos; at 10:30 AM for Campeche, Chiapas, Tabasco, and Yucatan, per steamship Orizaba, (letters for other parts of Mexico and for Cuba must be directed "per Orizaba";) at 10:30 AM for Haiti, Cumana, and Carupano, per steamship Prins Maurits, (letters for other parts of Venezuela, Curacao, Trinidad, British and Dutch Guiana must be directed "per Prins Maurits";) at 8:30 PM for St. Pierre-Miquelon, per steamer from North Sydney.

Mails for Newfoundland, by rail to Halifax, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily at 8:30 PM. Mails for Miquelon, by rail to Boston, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily at 8:30 PM. Mails for Cuba close at this office daily at 7:00 AM, for forwarding by steamers sailing (Mondays and Thursdays) from Port Tampa, Fla. Mails for Mexico, overland, unless specially addressed for dispatch by steamer, close at this office daily at 7:00 AM. §Registered mail closes at 6 PM previous day.

TRANSPACIFIC MAILS.

Mails for China and Japan, per steamship Victoria, (from Tacoma,) close here daily up to Oct. 19 at 6:30 PM. Mails for China, Japan, and Hawaii, per steamship Peru, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to Oct. 22 at 6:30 PM. Mails for the Society Islands, per ship City of Papeiti, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to Oct. 25 at 6:30 PM. Mails for Australia, (except West Australia,) Hawaii, Fiji Islands, (specially addressed only,) per steamship Miowera, (from Vancouver,) close here daily after Oct. 10 and up to Nov. 1 at 6:30 PM. Mails for China and Japan, (specially addressed only,) per steamship Empress of Japan, (from Vancouver,) close here daily up to Nov. 2 at 6:30 PM. Mails for Australia, (except those for West Australia, which are forwarded via Europe,) New-Zealand, Hawaii, Fiji, and Samoan Islands, per steamship Monowai, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to Nov. 7 at 7:30 AM, 11 AM, and 6:30 PM, (or on arrival at New-York of steamship Umbria with British mails for Australia.)

Transpacific mails are forwarded to port of sailing daily and the schedule of closing is arranged on the presumption of their uninterrupted overland transit. §Registered mail closes at 6:00 PM previous day. CHARLES W. DAYTON, Postmaster.

Post Office, New-York, N. Y., October 9, 1896.

TRAVELERS' GUIDE—SHIPPING.

NORTH GERMAN LLOYD.

FROM NEW-YORK